
**ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
THE SIKH LITERATURE
VOLUME TWO**

English Translation of
**ਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬਨਾਮ
ਮਹਾਂ ਕਾਵਿ**
by
Bhai Mahan Singh Nabha



**PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA**



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala
(Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala was established for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. This pious and cultural commitment has numerous levels and dimensions for the realisation of which many projects and schemes are being undertaken. The presentation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab is an integral part of our academic policies and research programmes. The English translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* which is cited as the most authoritative reference work of scholarship, is an important task of such nature.

Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh is a magnitudinous work, subtitled by the author as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*. Originally written in the Punjabi language, syntactically and grammatically of the late 19th century, this magnum opus is a comprehensive archive of scholarship. In particular, the contents of this magnum opus relate to Gurbani and in general to Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief. It richly deserves universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world.

The English translation of *Mahan Kosh* is essential to make this vast reservoir of knowledge available to the maximum number of people. I am sure this volume, along with the preceding one as also the succeeding ones, will go a long way in realizing this aim which the author might have set before his mind's eye of fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and general readers.

Its first volume was published about two years back. In continuation the second one is appearing just within two years of the first one. I am fully convinced that its publication will elicit reception from people all over the world and will facilitate foreign scholars interested in Punjab's History, Philosophy, Culture and Language.

Punjabi University,
Patiala

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor

PREFACE

The second volume of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English is before you. The first one took two years for translation and publication and was very well received by scholars as well as general readers. It is hard to think of a more authentic and comprehensive source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. Therefore we embarked on this project with the feeling that this magnum opus of the greatest Sikh savant should be translated into English. We have been encouraged by the reception of the first volume to expedite the publication of the second volume as early as possible.

Mahan Kosh, as this work of vast magnitude and proportion is believed to be, contains explication of seminal words, terms and expressions drawn from the Gurbani in the first instance. Bhai Sahib has rare intellectual capacity in different areas such as philosophical, historical and lexicographical. He has scholarly command on ancient Indian scriptures, literary epics, myths, chronicles and Islamic lore with equal authority. Lest his explication should remain only in the realm of abstract explanation, he supplemented it with opulent illustrations from all the relevant and valuable textual sources. Along with this, he complemented them with his judicious comments, thereby extending the scope of his explication further.

While preparing this second volume in English, the guidelines laid down earlier by the Advisory Board, have been strictly adhered to. They are:

1. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered and unedited. No editorial activity, regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating, will be taken up.
2. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meanings, usage in quotation etc. will be accurately identified.
3. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.
4. The etymological word will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devanagari, Roman).
5. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
6. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
7. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Editorial Board for this volume comprises Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. The former, a renowned translator and scholar of English into Punjabi and vice versa, is a retired professor of English. The latter, formerly a professor of English language and general linguistics, is a British-trained linguist. The way they worked in unison and with mutual

fruitful dialogue for supervising and perfecting the translation and the transliteration, sets a precedent for projects to be taken up jointly in the future.

To complete this task in a span of less than two years would have not been possible without the enthusiasm and endeavour put in by the learned team of translators. The list of contributors to this volume is given on page iv, and as co-ordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartily given all guidance, help and incentives. He is not like most other sectarian and self-seeking scholars or writers, who by lame excuses or unfounded reasons, sidetrack the projects and works already set in motion by his predecessors. I am grateful to him for his generosity.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered in the onerous work of editing and proofreading. Their expertise has gone a long way in imparting the required standard to this volume as well.

Thanks for this volume are due to many others also, particularly to S. Rajinder Singh and S. Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula, for putting the scripts together and for helping in every way to give the volume a final shape.

The Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala, has rendered all types of timely help. I have full appreciation for S. Harjit Singh for his artistic and technical skills. Without this, the volume could not have acquired the finesse in printing.

The administrative staff of my Department deserves my profuse appreciation, especially Mrs. Harsharan Kaur, for clerical help, given tirelessly and cheerfully.

I also express my thanks to all the well-wishers of the Project, academic as also administrative, my senior faculty-members and colleagues who have been generous with advice and guidance. The credit for this volume goes to them too.

This project is half way through, but inspired by earlier as also anticipated public response, we hope to bring the project to completion as soon as possible.

Department of Development
Punjabi Language,
Punjabi University, Patiala.
August 06, 2008

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first volume, the second volume of *Mahan Kosh* seeks to translate each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort is made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ਉ, ੁ u | ਊ, ੂ u | ਓ, ੋ o | ਅ a | ਆ, -ੜ a |
| ਐ, ੲ e | ਐ, ੲ e | ਇ, ਿ- i | ਈ, -ੀ i | ਏ, ੲ e |
| ਟਿੱਪੀ - | ਥਿੱਲੀ - | | ਸ s | ਹ h |
| ਕ k | ਖ kh | ਗ g | ਘ gh | ਙ ṅ |
| ਚ c | ਛ ch | ਜ j | ਝ jh | ਞ ṇ |
| ਟ t | ਠ th | ਡ d | ਢ dh | ਨ n |
| ਤ t | ਥ th | ਦ d | ਧ dh | ਨ n |
| ਪ p | ਫ ph | ਬ b | ਭ bh | ਮ m |
| ਯ y | ਰ r | ਲ l | ਵ v | ੜ ṛ |
| ਸ਼ s | ਖ਼ x | ਗ਼ g | ਜ਼ z | ਫ਼ f |

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਏ/ਏ [ɛ], and ਊ/ਊ [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/- [a], ਈ/ਈ [i], ਊ/ਊ [u],
ਏ/ਏ [e], ਐ/ਐ [ɛ], ਓ/ਓ [o],
and ਔ/ਔ [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾ (lagā), are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always a-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kar] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਤ [akarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਤ [akarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither marked nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɛ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɛ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਗ੍ਰਿਪ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejivnɪ], ਖਾੜ੍ਹ [khadyə], ਰੱਖ [rakhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [harʃ], ਹਸਤ [hast], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bahɪʃt], ਬਿਸਤ [bɪst], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ə-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of visərag [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਫ਼ਿਰੌਤਣਾ [dʁɪrətəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bɔ̃nʰɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਊਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਥੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਜੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਥਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kə̃t/ ... ਅੰਬ /ə̃b/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devanagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritr houve annu khar.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੋਹੇਲਾ

saraṇi pəia nanak souhela.

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਾਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

sahas muratī nana ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhara) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: *ṛaṅṅ kəb-hū*. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stay as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It is considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like | 5... for metre are retained.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| ਉਪ. | ਉਪਸਰ੍ਗ. Preposition. |
| ਅ: | ਅਨੁਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਰਾਫ਼. |
| ਅੁ. | ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. |
| ਅਸਵੇ. | ਸਵੇਟਕ ਕਵਿਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਅਕਾਲ. | ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਅਸਰਾਜ. | ਰਾਜ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਅਜੀ ਸਿੰਘ. | ਅਜੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਅਨੁ. | ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਬਚਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia. |
| ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ. | ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਆਸਾ. | ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ. |
| ਏ.ਡੀ. | A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ. |
| ਅੰ. | ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. |
| ਸ. | ਸਨੇਕ. |
| ਸਹਸ. | ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਨੇਕ. |
| ਸਨ. | ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ). |
| ਸਨਾਮਾ. | ਸਨਾਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ. | ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਚਿਤਰਕ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਸਰਵ. | ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun. |
| ਸਨੇਹ. | ਸਰਵਨੇਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਸਢਾ. | ਸਨੇਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਭੇ ਵਧੀਕ. |
| ਸਵੈਯੇ ਕਰ. | ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਸਾਹ. | ਸਾਹੇਗ ਰਾਗ. |
| ਸਿੰਧੀ. | ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. |
| ਸੁਹੀ. | ਸੁਹੀ ਰਾਗ. |
| ਸੁਰਜਾਵ. | ਸੁਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਵਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. |
| ਸੇਰ. | ਸੇਰਨ ਰਾਗ. |
| ਸੰ. | ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. |
| ਸੰਗਯਾ. | ਨਾਮ. Noun. |
| ਸੰਮਤ. | ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ. |

Abbreviations used in the English Version

| |
|---------------------|
| <i>prep</i> |
| <i>a</i> |
| <i>A</i> |
| <i>aspho</i> |
| <i>akal</i> |
| <i>aj</i> |
| <i>aje</i> |
| <i>onom</i> |
| <i>arhāt</i> |
| <i>asa</i> |
| <i>AD</i> |
| <i>E</i> |
| <i>s</i> |
| <i>sahas</i> |
| <i>AD</i> |
| <i>sanama</i> |
| <i>samudrmathan</i> |
| <i>pron</i> |
| <i>saloh</i> |
| ਸਾਹ |
| <i>savaye 33</i> |
| ਸਾਹ |
| <i>S</i> |
| <i>suhl</i> |
| <i>suraj</i> |
| ਸੇਰ |
| <i>Skt</i> |
| ਸੰ |
| <i>sāmat</i> |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| ਸ੍ਰੀ. | ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ. | ਸ੍ਰੀ |
| ਹਕਾਘਤ. | ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ | <i>hakayat</i> |
| ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦ | ਹਜਾਰੇ ਬਰਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>hajare 10</i> |
| ਹਨੂ. | ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਿਰ. | <i>hanu</i> |
| ਹਿੰ. | ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>H</i> |
| ਹੀ. | ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਟਿਕਰਾਨੀ. | <i>He</i> |
| ਕੱਸਪਾਥ. | ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>kassap</i> |
| ਕੱਛਾਥ. | ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>kacch</i> |
| ਕਲਗੀ. | ਕਲਗੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>kalki</i> |
| ਕਲਿ. | ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ. | <i>kalr</i> |
| ਕਵਿ ੫੨. | ਕਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ. | <i>52 Poets</i> |
| ਕਾਸ਼. | ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>K</i> |
| ਕਾਨ. | ਕਾਨਹਾ ਰਾਗ. | <i>kan</i> |
| ਕੇਦਾ. | ਕੇਦਾਰ ਰਾਗ. | <i>keda</i> |
| ਕ੍ਰਿ. | ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਬਰਦ. Verb. | <i>v</i> |
| ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਥ. | ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>krisan</i> |
| ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ. | ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb. | <i>adv</i> |
| ਖਾ | ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਬਰਦ. | <i>xa</i> |
| ਖਾਮ. | ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>xam</i> |
| ਕਉ. | ਕਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ. | <i>gau</i> |
| ਗੁਜ. | ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Gj</i> |
| ਗੁਪੁਰੁ | ਗੁਰੂਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੂਰਬ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਰਾਣ). | <i>GPS</i> |
| ਗੁਰੁਪਦ. | ਗੁਰੂਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪੁਰਾਣ. | <i>gurupad</i> |
| ਗੁਰਿ ੬. | ਗੁਰੂਗਿਰਾਥ ਫੀਦੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ. | <i>GV 6</i> |
| ਗੁਰਿ ੧੦. | ਗੁਰੂਗਿਰਾਥ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ. | <i>GV 10</i> |
| ਗੁਜ. | ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ. | <i>guj</i> |
| ਗੋਠ. | ਗੋਠ ਰਾਗ. | <i>g3d</i> |
| ਗੜਾਨ. | ਗੜਾਨਪੁਰਾਣ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>gyan</i> |
| ਚਉ. | ਚਉਬੇਲੇ. | <i>cau</i> |
| ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ. | ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਥਕਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>caritr</i> |
| ਚੋਪਈ. | ਚੋਪਈ ਚੋਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>copai</i> |
| ਚੋਬੀਸਾਥ. | ਚੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>cobis</i> |
| ਚੰਡੀ ੧. | ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਰਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>c3d1 1</i> |
| ਚੰਡੀ ੨. | ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੰਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>c3d1 2</i> |
| ਚੰਡੀ ੩. | ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>c3d1 3</i> |
| ਚੰਦਾਥ. | ਚੰਦਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>c3dr</i> |
| ਚੰਬਾ. | ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>C</i> |
| ਜ. | ਜਨਮ. | <i>b</i> |

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| ਜਨਮਾਖਾ. | ਜਨਮਾਖਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ. | JSBM |
| ਜਸਾ. | ਜਨਮਾਖਾ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ. | JSBB |
| ਜਗਦਾਸ. | ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | jag |
| ਜਸਾਤਿ. | ਰਾਜਾ ਯਸਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | jasati |
| ਜਨਮੇਜਯ. | ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | janmejey |
| ਜਵਰ. | ਜਵਰਨਾਮਾ. | jafar |
| ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ. | ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | jaladhar |
| ਜਿੰਦਗੀ. | ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ. | jidgi |
| ਜਿਸਾ. | ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਜ. | jeja |
| ਜਿਤ. | ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਜ. | jet |
| ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ. | ਬਾਬ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰੀ ਬੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ. | jagnama |
| ਟੋਡੀ. | ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਜ. | todhi |
| ਡਿੰਡ. | ਡਿੰਡਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ. | Dg |
| ਤਨਾਮਾ. | ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮ. | tanama |
| ਤਿਲੰ. | ਤਿਲੰਡ ਰਾਜ. | tilag |
| ਤੁ. | ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | T |
| ਤੁਖਾ. | ਤੁਖਾਚੀ ਰਾਜ. | tukha |
| ਥਲੀ. | ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | Th |
| ਦਖ. | ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | Dcn |
| ਦੱਤਾਵ. | ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | datt |
| ਦਿਲੀਪ. | ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | dxlip |
| ਦੀਰੀ. | ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ). | digo |
| ਦੇ. | ਦੇਹਾਂਤ. | d |
| ਦੇਵ. | ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਜ. | dev |
| ਧਨਾ. | ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਜ. | dhana |
| ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ. | ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | dhantar |
| ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ. | Verbal root. | vr |
| ਨਸੀਹਤ. | ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮ. | nasihat |
| ਨਟ. | ਨਟ ਰਾਜ. | nat |
| ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ. | ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | narsigh |
| ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ. | ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | narnarayan |
| ਨਰਾਵ. | ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | narav |
| ਨਾਪੂ. | ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼. | NP |
| ਪਹਾ. | ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | Pa |
| ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮਾਵ. | ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | paras |
| ਪਰੀਕਿਤਰਾਜ. | ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | prichat |

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| ਪਾ. | ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Pl</i> |
| ਪਾਰਸਾਵ. | ਪਾਰਸੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>paras</i> |
| ਪੁਰਤ. | ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Pg</i> |
| ਪ੍ਰਭ. | ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Pu</i> |
| ਪੋਨੋ. | ਪੋਨੋਗਰੀ ਬੋਲ. | <i>Po</i> |
| ਪੰਪੁ. | ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਭਾਸ਼ਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਿਤ. | <i>PP</i> |
| ਪੁਤਕ. | ਪੁਤਕਯ. Suffix. | <i>suf</i> |
| ਪੁਭਾ. | ਪੁਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਜ. | <i>prabha</i> |
| ਪ੍ਰਾ. | ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Pku</i> |
| ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ. | ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਚਨ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਿਤ. | <i>PPP</i> |
| ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ. | ਰਾਜ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>prithu</i> |
| ਫ਼ਾ. | ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>P</i> |
| ਫ਼. | ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ. French. | <i>F</i> |
| ਬਸੰ. | ਬਸੰਤ (ਦਸੰਤ) ਰਾਜ. | <i>basāt</i> |
| ਬਾਂਗਰ. | ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Bg</i> |
| ਬਾਵਨ. | ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ. | <i>bavan</i> |
| ਬਿਹਾ. | ਬਿਹਾਰਾ ਰਾਜ. | <i>biha</i> |
| ਬਿਲਾ. | ਬਿਲਾਵਨ ਰਾਜ. | <i>biā</i> |
| ਸੀ. | B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ. | <i>BC</i> |
| ਬੇਨਰਾਜ. | ਰਾਜ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>ben</i> |
| ਬੇਰ. | ਬੇਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਜ. | <i>bera</i> |
| ਬੰਨੋ. | ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ. | <i>bāno</i> |
| ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ. | ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>braham</i> |
| ਭਗਤਵਾਲੀ. | ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਬਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ | <i>bhagtavli</i> |
| | ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਜੀ ਕਿਤ. | |
| ਭਾਗੁ. | ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਥਾਂ. | <i>BG</i> |
| ਭਾਗੁਕ. | ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਿੱਤ. | <i>BGK</i> |
| ਭੈਰ. | ਭੈਰਵੀ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਜ. | <i>bher</i> |
| ਮ. | ਮਹਾਨ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਰਸਪੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ). | <i>m</i> |
| ਮਛੇ. | ਮੱਛੇ ਮਈਨੇ ਦੀ ਭੋਸਟਿ. | <i>mago</i> |
| ਮੱਛਾਵ. | ਮੱਛਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>mecch</i> |
| ਮਨੁ. | ਮਨੁਸਿਮਿਤਿ. | <i>manu</i> |
| ਮਨੁਰਾਜ. | ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ. | <i>manuraj</i> |
| ਮਰਾ. | ਮਰਾਹਾਟੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>M</i> |
| ਮਲਾ. | ਮਲਾਹ ਰਾਜ. | <i>mala</i> |
| ਮਾ ਸੰ. | ਮਾਧਵਾਨਨ ਸੰਗੀਤ. | <i>ma sāg</i> |
| ਮਾਛਪੀ. | ਮਾਛ ਦੇਖ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Mg</i> |
| ਮਾਝ. | ਮਾਝ ਰਾਜ. | <i>majh</i> |

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| ਮਾਧਾਰਾ. | ਮਾਧਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>mādhata</i> |
| ਮਾਰ. | ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ. | <i>Mv</i> |
| ਮਾਰੂ. | ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ. | <i>maru</i> |
| ਮਾਲੀ. | ਮਾਲੀਕੋਭਾ ਰਾਗ. | <i>mali</i> |
| ਮੁਲ. | ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>Ml</i> |
| ਮੋਹਨੀ. | ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>mohni</i> |
| ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ੩੩. | ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>yudhisṣṭar</i> |
| ਯੂ. | ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>G</i> |
| ਯੋ. | ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological. | <i>cpd, ety</i> |
| ਰਹਿਤ. | ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ. | <i>rahit</i> |
| ਰਗੁਰਾਜ. | ਰਾਜਾ ਰਾਗੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>raghu</i> |
| ਰਾਮ. | ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ. | <i>ram</i> |
| ਰਾਮਾਵ. | ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>ramav</i> |
| ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ. | ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>rudr</i> |
| Latin. | ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. | <i>L</i> |
| ਲੋਕੋ. | ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਹਿਨਾਵਤ. | <i>prov</i> |
| ਵਡ. | ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ. | <i>ved</i> |
| ਵਰਾਹ. | ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>varah</i> |
| ਵਾ. | ਵਾਲਕ. | <i>sen</i> |
| ਵਾਮਨਾਵ. | ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>vaman</i> |
| ਵਾਰ ੧. | ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਕ ਨਹੀਂ. | { <i>var 1</i> <i>var 2</i> <i>var 3</i> <i>var 7</i> |
| ਵਾਰ ੨. | ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਕ | |
| ਵਾਰ ੩. | ੧-੨-੩ ਵਾਰ ਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੇਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ. | |
| ਵਾਰ ੭. | ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ. | |
| ਵਿ. | ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective. | <i>adj</i> |
| ਵਿਸਨਾਵ. | ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੀਯ. | <i>visan</i> |
| ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ. | ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ. | <i>VN</i> |
| ਵਡ. | ਅਵਸਥਾ Particle. | <i>part</i> |
| ਵ੍ਰਜ. | ਵ੍ਰਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਰੂਰਾ ਵਿੱਦਵਾਨ ਦੀ ਭੋਲੀ). | <i>Vj</i> |
| ਵ੍ਰਿਥ. | ਵ੍ਰਿਥ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਿਸ਼ਏੀ. | <i>vrid</i> |

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

| ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ | ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ | ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| ॐ ਓ-ਓਸਿ | ۞ ਓ-ਓਕਲੀਫ | ۞ ਸ-ਸਥੂਰ |
| ॐ ਨ-ਨਰੀਰ | ۞ ਓ-ਓਬੀਥ | ۞ ਸ-ਸਥੂਲਤ |
| ॐ ਸ-ਸਟ ਖਾਫ਼ | ۞ ਹ-ਹਜਥ | ۞ ਬ-ਬਹੀਦ |
| ॐ ਸ-ਸਮਾਯ | ۞ ਹੁ-ਹਰਾਮ | ۞ ਸ-ਸਬਰ |
| ॐ ਕ-ਕਮਾ | ۞ ਮ-ਮੁਬਕ | ۞ ਓ-ਅ-ਵਿ |
| ॐ ਜ. ਜਾਨ (ਗਜਨ) | ۞ ਜ-ਜਿਕਰ | ਉਮਰ-ਅਕਲ-ਵਿਲਮ |
| - ਹਸੀ | ۞ ਜ-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ | ۞ ਫ਼-ਫ਼ਰਫ਼ |
| : -ਫ਼:ਖ ਨਮ:* | ۞ ਜ-ਅਜਦਹਾ | ۞ ਫ਼-ਫ਼ੋਜ |
| ਮਨਸ਼ ² | ۞ ਜ-ਜਥਾਫ਼ਤ | ۞ ਕ-ਕਤਲ |
| | ۞ ਜ-ਜਹੂਰ | ਚਸਮੇ ਮਾ. ⁴ |

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called *visarga*

³This marks a *a-less* consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begun and end: ਸਹਿਤ, ਸਲਿਤ, ਸਮਲੀਤ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਾਜਲਾਇ, ਸਕਾ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਹਿਤ, ਹਿਤਤ, ਹਿਤਵ, ਹਿਤਲਾਏ, ਹਿਥ, ਹਿਥ, ਹਿਥਾਤਾ, ਹਿਥੁ, ਹਿਸਾ, ਹਿਜਤ, ਹਿਤਰਤ, ਹਿਟ.. etc.

²"akāṅṣa pun योग्यता संनिधान पहिचान. तत्परय च्छो मिल्, हवे शब्दग्यान."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See हिंदि 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. Thus was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

1. Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
2. Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusar], ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughət], ਅਉਚਰ [əucar], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əian], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəθi], ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsθir] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmarəθ], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸਰਵੀ [əsraφhi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsəḍa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsɪm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgat], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [əsru] etc.
3. Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਾਵੀ [chavhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
4. If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਚ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
5. If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਚਿਗੁਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸੇਵ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖੁ, ਪ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਕਸ਼ਦਲਕਰ. . etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhiḱ] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : असौ, असू, conjunct characters not being there [hal] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

6. Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਚਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
7. Full location of gurdwaras, along with historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਚਤਾਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਨਕਿਆਲਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
8. Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਫ਼ਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਢ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
9. Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਤ੍ਰੇਬਲ, ਅਕਾਸਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੋਲਸਰੀ, ਨਸਣ... etc.
10. Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਪ੍ਰੀਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੂਚਾਲ... etc.
11. Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrāhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [ṭāṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [šekh brāhman], ਢਬਾਈ [ḍhabai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi akhtar]... etc.
12. Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਮਲੀਕਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਹਿਸਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੁਸਾ... etc.
13. At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਖਾਸਤੁ, ਸਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੇਂਡੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
14. Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਤੈਰਵ, ਮੁਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
15. Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੂ, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
16. Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਢ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੋਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
17. Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography does not regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रसूने for प्रसूने, हन्वन् for हन्वन्; प्रसूने for प्रसूने; अथिजायत for अथिजायत, उथ for उथिजा; गच्छती for गच्छती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick), Caball (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove), speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [ardh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukaran], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [pratidhvanī], ਸਾਕੇਰਕ [sāketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sāksipt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [haṭh], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਗੁਣ [guṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pal], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [bal], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māgal], ਮੈਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉਮਤ [ummat], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanat], ਅਮੀਰ [amir], ਔਰਤ [urat], ਸਨਦ [sanad], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [himat], ਹੌਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamal], ਕਮੀ [kami], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [caman], ਜਹਾਨ [jahan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darad], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolat], ਨਹਿਰ [nahir], ਨਰਦ [narad], ਨਰਮ [naram], ਨਵਾਬ [navab], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nabat], ਬੰਦ [bād], ਮਦਰਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marad], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murabbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morcha], ਮੋਜ [moj], ਮੋਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪਿਲ [apil], ਸਕੂਲ [sakul], ਸੋਡਾ [soda], ਕਲਾਸ [kalas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਕੋਰਟ [korat], ਕਪੌਂਡਰ [kāpōḍar], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [tremve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [daktar], ਨਿਬ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [palidar], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesar], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [beristar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordfig], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [aniti], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāi], ਸਮੁੱਥ [samuthh], ਸੂਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gīan], ਛਿਤਿ [chitri], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [daia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nīdia], ਨੈਣ [nen], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਹਮਣ [brahmaṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhā], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmi], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [varkha], ਵਿੱਦਿਆ [viddia]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [sahid], ਸੈਂਕਰ [səkkar], ਸਜਾ [saja], ਸਰਬਤ [sarbat], ਸਾਹਬ [sahab], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [hajar], ਹਜਰ [hajar], ਕਸਾਈ [kasai], ਕਬਜਾ [kabja], ਕਰਜ [karaj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagaj], ਖਸਮ [khasam], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [carkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jarurat], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [tama], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nagara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ [manjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [astam], ਅਫਸਰ [aphsar], ਸਕਿੰਡ [sakid], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kaptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [karabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunən], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jarnel], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tikkas], ਟੈਮ [tem], ਡਿਗਰੀ [digri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dāresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [patlun], ਪਰੇਟ [paret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botol], ਮਿੱਟ [mit], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਾਜਮਟ [rajmat], ਰਪੇਟ [rapot], ਰਫਲ [raphel] etc. are from English.

- (c) **उद्भूत (evolved)** are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

| Sanskrit | Punjabi | Example |
|----------|----------|---|
| ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ | ਉਸਨੀਕ | "sīr pēhī usnik-hī nik banai."—NP. |
| ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ | ਉਗਲਣਾ | "bikhu kadhē mukh uglare."—m 4 var gāu 1. |
| ਅਪ੍ਰਤ | ਅਪ੍ਰਤ | "aut jāneda jāī."—m 1 var ram 1. |
| ਅਭਿਜਿਤ | ਅਭੀਜ਼ | "navānu purabū abhicu."—tukha chēt m 4. |
| ਸਪ੍ਰਤੀ | ਸਉਕਨਿ | "səukanī ghar ki kāt triagi."—asa m 5. |
| ਸਤ੍ਯਾਨਿਤ | ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ | "sati nīrati bujhe je koi."—sukhmani. |
| ਕਬੂਰ | ਕਬਰੇ | "jīu kācan koṭhari cārio, kabro hot phiro."—sar m 5. |
| ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ | ਕਿਆੜਾ | "asmani kriṛa chikronu."—var ram 3. |
| ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰ | ਖਰਬਾੜ | "kharbaru khira."—BG. |
| ਅਕੋਹਣਿ | ਖੁਹਣਿ | "khima vīhūṇe khapīge khuhānī lakh asākh."—oākar. |
| ਗੋਸ਼ਣਾ | ਗਾਖਣਾ | "nā gālīgakhie."—BG. |
| ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ | ਗੁਸਾਈ | "gusai ! partapu tuharo dīṭha."—sar 2 m 5. |
| ਕੀਲਾਲ | ਗੁਲਾਲ | "kamal alīpat he se nātha vici gulalu."—m 4 var sri. |
| ਘਸ਼ਣ | ਘਸਣਾ | "ghasi cādanu jasu ghasia."—kali m 4. |
| ਜਾਹਨਵੀ | ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ | "jahānavi tēpe bhāgīrathī aṇi."—mala m 4. |
| ਗੁਪਤ | ਗੋਪਣਾ | "jo gur gope apna, su bhala nahī."—m 4 var gāu 1. |
| ਚਨਿਸ਼ੁਰ | ਚਨਿਸ਼ਰ | "chanichar varī saun sasat bicaru."—bila m 3 var 7. |
| ਜਾਮਤ੍ਰਿ | ਜਵਾਈ | "kuram sake nālī jōvai."—asa m 4. |
| ਜਲੋਕ | ਜੋਕ | "jīu kusti tēnī jok."—sar surdas. |
| ਧੀਵਰ | ਧੀਵਰ | "īhu jīu machli, jhivaru trisna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1. |
| ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ | ਡੀਠਿ | "chike pēr teri bahutu dīṭhi."—basēt kabir. |
| ਤਰ੍ਵੈਤ | ਤਤਵਿਤ | "mokh tātvid mēhī jan nīrdhar he."—NP. |
| ਵਿਣਪਟ | ਤਪਤ | "tāpāt jhar vichar."—BG. |
| ਤੰਮਲ | ਤਮੋਲ | "kajal har tamol rās."—var maru 2 m 5. |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| ਧਵਲਗਮਿ | ਧਉਲਗਰ | "kit-hi kamī nā dhāulhār jitu hārī bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5</i> . |
| ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ | ਨੱਤਾ | "put potā parōta natta."— <i>BG</i> . |
| ਪ੍ਰਲਪਨ | ਪਇਅੰਪ | "nanak pārōpe karhu kirpā."— <i>bila chāt m 5</i> . |
| ਪ੍ਰਾਯੀਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ | ਪਰਾਛਰ | "sagāl parachāt lathe."— <i>sor m 5</i> . |
| ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ | ਪਤੋਸਣਿ | "parosāṇī puchile nama."— <i>sor namdev</i> . |
| ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ | ਮਾਸੀ | "masi or mōsa jag vividh vikhyata he."— <i>BGK</i> . |
| ਲਵੰਗ | ਲਕੁੰਗ | "kinhi laug supari."— <i>keda kabir</i> . |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| ... | ... | ... |
| Arabic-Persian | Punjabi | Example |
| ਕਫ਼ਸ | ਕਉਸ | "kause sapat payala."— <i>bher namdev</i> . |
| ਕੁਬਾ | ਕਵਾਇ | "gālhu kavar kholī pahīnai."— <i>BG</i> . |
| ਕੋਰੀਨਸ | ਕੁਨਸ | "kunsā kini tin prābina."— <i>GPS</i> . |
| ਖ਼ੁਜ਼ਹਸਰਾ | ਖ਼ੁਸਰਾ | "khusre kia gharvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh</i> . |
| ਖ਼ੁਰਗਿਰ | ਖ਼ੁਰਗਿਰਿ | "jin khurgir sabhu pavit hāhi."— <i>m 4 var sor</i> . |
| ਜ਼ਜ਼ਮ-ਵਾਲਾ | ਜਜਮਾਲਾ | "cuṇī vekhī kadhe jāmalāia."— <i>var asa</i> . |
| ਤਰੀਖ਼ਰ | ਤਰੀਰ | "mārhaṭe dakhṇī kiye tagir."— <i>PPP</i> . |
| ਤਿਬਾਬਤ | ਤਬੀਬੀ | "satiguru pura karē tabībī."— <i>BG</i> . |
| ਤਅੰਨੁਕ | ਤਾਲਕ | "tisū mara sōgi nā talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> . |
| ਦੁਬਾਲਹ | ਦੁਮਾਲਰਾ | "me gur milī uc dumālra."— <i>sri m 5 pepar</i> . |
| ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ | ਨਜੀਕਿ | "gur ke sabadī najīkī pachāṇhu."— <i>maru solhe m 3</i> . |
| ਨਾਮੁਸ | ਨਮੋਸੀ | "us di nāmōsi hoṇ lēgi."— <i>JSBB</i> . |
| ਨੀਯਤ | ਨੀਤ | "us di nīt badli vekhke."— <i>JSBB</i> . |
| ਨੁਗਦੀ | ਨੁਗਦੀ | "nugadī modak adīk brīd."— <i>GPS</i> . |
| ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ | ਬਜਗਾਰੀ | "kiukarī pāia hoī bajgari."— <i>BG</i> . |
| ਮਸਲਹਤ | ਮਸਲਤਿ | "biō puchī nā maslatī dhare."— <i>gōḍ m 5</i> . |
| ਮਸਤਵਰ | | |
| ਮਸਜਿਦ | ਮਸੀਤਿ | "kia masitī sir nae?"— <i>prabha kabir</i> . |
| ਮਸਦੂਰ | ਮਜੂਰ | "brīd mājūr lēge tab ar."— <i>GPS</i> . |
| ਮੁਅਤਬਰ | ਮਾਤਬਰ | "pāthyo matbār tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i> . |
| ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ | ਮੁਸੱਦੀ | "anīk musaddī karte kar."— <i>GPS</i> . |
| ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ | ਲੇਫ | "na jālu leph tulaia."— <i>vād alahāqī m 1</i> . |
| ... | ... | ... |

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv words from English, Portuguese and French languages—ਅਜੀਟਣ—Adjutant; ਅਤਵਲੀ—Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਲ—Hospital; ਕਮਾਨ—Command; ਕਰਨੇਲ—Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ—Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ—Commandant; ਗਰਾਡੀਲ—Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ—Gaiters; ਗੁਲਸਰੀ—Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ—Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ—Battalion or Platoon; ਪਦਰੀ—Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ—Flannel; ਬਟਨ—Bouton; ਮੇਮ—Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਅ—Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ—Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ—Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ—Lord; ਲਾਨਟੈਣ—Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [aṇiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarśan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [hakikatrai], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī ki potī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibāḍdar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalasakalij], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhaś sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਤਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jaraṇnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgaḍḍī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੱ ਸੁੱ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈ ਟੈ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈ ਠੈ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਝਗ ਝਗ [ḍuḡ ḍuḡ], ਝੋ ਝੋ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜਮ [dhaṛḥm]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਟ [kaṭṭ vaḍḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khana ḍana], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhaṇi], ਪੁਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾਰ [mar ḍhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anād for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukal dīṇ, badi from bahul dīṇ.
18. Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਫੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੇਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਹੁਜੰਗਪੁਸ਼ਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
19. Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਥਸਿੰਘ, ਧੁਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
20. Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, ਕਾਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
21. Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੇ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਣੀ. etc.
22. Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਨੁ 2, ਪਲਾਰ 3, ਪਲਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
23. Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [cauṛi] after ਚਉਤ [cauṛ], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhī] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕਣੀ ਕਣੀ, ਪਣੀ ਪੁਰੀ, ਰਣੀ ਰੋਣੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿਨਿ ਖਾਣਿਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਨ ਖਾਣਿਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

24. New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
25. At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can to be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

NABIN

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Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

MAPS AND PICTURES

| | Page No. |
|--|----------|
| 1. Map of Hindustan | 691 |
| 2. Maharaja Hira Singh Ji, ruler of Nabha | 699 |
| 3. Kapurthala Gurdwara | 745 |
| 4. Palace of the Kapurthala ruler | 746 |
| 5. The valiant crusader, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia | 747 |
| 6. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Ji, ruler of Kapurthala | 748 |
| 7. Gurdwara Thamm Sahib, Kartarpur | 765 |
| 8. Map of Kartarpur – Dehra Baba Nanak | 766 |
| 9. Map of Kartarpur – Jalandhar | 767 |
| 10. Raja Ravishwar Singh, ruler of Kalsia | 783 |
| 11. Holy Shrine in Mecca | 813 |
| 12. Shrine of Baba Gurditta Ji, Kiratpur | 843 |
| 13. Map of Kiratpur | 844 |
| 14. Gurdwara Khadur Sahib | 925 |
| 15. Pictures of Gurmukhi (New and Old) | 1057-60 |
| 16. Gurdwara Bauli Sahib, Goindwal | 1083 |
| 17. Map of Goindwal and Khadur Sahib | 1084 |
| 18. Gurdwara Tilak Asthan, Chamkaur Sahib | 1155 |
| 19. Gurdwara Katelgarh, Chamkaur Sahib | 1156 |
| 20. Map of Chamkaur Sahib | 1157 |
| 21. Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur, ruler of Jind | 1325 |
| 22. Raja Raghubir Singh Sahib | 1326 |



ਹ [haha] fifth character of Punjabi script. Its place of articulation is larynx. 2 In Punjabi ਹ is used for visarag, as ਨਮਹ is used for ਨਮ. 3 ੲ, of Persian becomes [a] in Punjabi and [o] in Sindhi and Dingal, as for example ਦਰਮਾਦ and ਦਰਮਾਦੋ for ਦਰਮਾਦਹ, ਦਰੀਦਾ and ਦਰੀਦੋ for ਦਰੀਦਹ, ਦਰਾ and ਦਰੋ for ਦਰਹ, ਦਸਾ and ਦਸੋ for ਦਸਹ, ਦਮਦਾ and ਦਮਦਮੋ for ਦਮਦਮਹ. 4 *Skī* part a vocative. 5 remorse. 6 disrespect. 7 *n* water. 8 Shiv. 9 sky. 10 heaven.

ਹਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. "tisu guru kau hau varra."—*var vad m 4*. 2 *n* ego, egoism; idea of self. "kotī karām kare hau dhare."—*sukhmānī*. "dukh kaṛe hau mara." *bher a m 1*. "hau tap bṛnse sādā sarṣe."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 3 This word has been used in place of ਹੋ or ਹੈ. "tum jāu kahat hau nād ko nādan."—*gau kabir*. 'What you say'

ਹਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. "tisu guru kau hau sādā namaskari."—*var vad m 4*. 2 *n* ego, egoism, pride.

ਹਉਸ [haus], ਹਉਸ [həus] *A* 𑖨𑖫𑖞 *n* ardent desire, yearning. "bhichukan haus na dhan ki rahi."—*ramav*.

ਹਉਕੁਲਵਾਨ [haukulvan] *n* sound of uneasiness, cry of pain "pausi haukulvan."—*/SBB and mago*.

ਹਉਦਾ [hauda] See ਹੋਦਾ.

ਹਉਮੇ [haume], ਹਉਮੈ [haume] *n* ਅਹੰ-ਮਮ. ego, egoism, pride, self-esteem. "tini ātari haume kāḍa he."—*sohila*. 2 See ਹਉਮੈ ਭਾਵਨਿ.

ਹਉਮੈ ਭਾਵਨੁ [haume gārbu] pride and disobedience. See ਗਰਬੁ. "haume gārbu jāi man

bhine."—*ram a m 1*. 2 pride of the self; introspecting over self-importance.

ਹਉਮੈ ਭਾਵਨਿ [haume gavanī] *Skī* ਹੋਮਭਾਵਨਿ, Ritrvi; a priest who recites Vedic mantr during an oblation. 'haume gavanī gavaḥī gīt'—*bher a kabir*

ਹਉਮੈ ਮਮਤਾ [haume mamta] *n* egoism, selfhood, self-assertion. "haume mamta sabadī jālae."—*maru sothe m 3*.

ਹਉਰਾ [haura], ਹਉਰੋ [hauro] *adj* light, weightless, useless. "bhāro lobh sāgī haura."—*gau m 9*. "hau hauru tu jhakur gauru."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਉਲ [haul] *A* 𑖨𑖫𑖞 *n* fear, fright, dread, terror. "nīṭ haule haulī marahi."—*var gau 1 m 4*. See ਹੋਲ.

ਹਉਲਾ [hauḷa] *adj* light. 2 worthless, cheap. "hor haulī māṭi haule bol."—*var sar m 1*

ਹਉਲਿ [haulī] in fear, See ਹਉਲ

ਹਉਲਾ [hauḷa] *n* an object of terror, imaginary dread. Women often use this word to frighten their children. 2 dreadful, terrible

ਹਉ [həu] *Skī* ਹੌਤ, *n* destruction, devastation, See ਹਉਓ. 2 *Skī* ਹੌਤ horse. 3 *part* alas!; an expression of pain

ਹਉਓ [həu] *adj* whisked, struck. "phiri phiri kal hāro."—*gau kabir*. 'Death has struck.'

ਹਉਆ [həia] *adj* struck. 2 *A* 𑖨𑖫𑖞 *n* shyness, shame. "trisan na bujhe bahutū hāia."—*ram m 5*. 'It is a matter of great shame.'

ਹਈ [hai] (he) kills, (he) slaughters. "sādā sādā kal hai."—*kan m 5*. 2 *is*. "miratū nikaṭī

*Those scholars who interpret haume as haume i.e. pride, don't understand the context.

nikaḥi sada hai."—*kan m 5*. 3 *adj* one who owns a horse. 4 *n* horse rider, cavalry. "rathu gap hai patu' apar sen bhaj ha."—*paras*.

ਹਈ ਰਈ [hai tai] derogatory word used for showing disrespect. "tab sedo hai tai karan lagga."—*JSBM*

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [haimadri] *Skt* हिमद्रि *n* mountain of ice, Himalaya. "ki haimadrija he."—*datt* 'Is Parvati the daughter of Himalaya?'

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [haimadrija] See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰੀ [haimadri] people living in the Himalayan range. See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹਏ [hæ] *adj* were struck, got killed. "raṇ mo jab man mahip hæ."—*dhlp*. 2 See ਅਏ.

ਹਏਂਦ੍ਰ [hædṛa] ਹਯ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, king of horses, uccishṛava, an exalted person.

ਹਸ [has] *Skt* हस् *vr* laugh, ridicule. 2 *Skt* हस *n* joy, delight "le laha manḥ has ju."—*gāu m 4*.

ਹਸਣ [hasaṇ] *n* fenced space in which Parsees keep dead bodies for birds like kites and hawks to eat them, dakhma Tower of silence. See ਹਸਟਿ 2 *Skt* laughter, amusement. 3 *Skt* हसन attenuating activity, attenuation.

ਹਸਣਾ [hasṇa] See ਹਸਟ 2. bursting of the pouch of a gun or a cannon. 2 See ਹਿਅਲਾ 2.

ਹਸਣਿ [hasaṇi] in laughter. See ਹਸਟ 1 "ik bhu phiri hasaṇi pahī."—*var sor m 3*.

ਹਸਨ [hasaṇu] See ਹਸਣ 2 "tenu manu dije saṇa rsa hasaṇu saru."—*sava m 1*

ਹਸਰ [hasat] *adj* laughing. "hasat khetat lere dehure aia."—*bher namdev* 2 See ਹਸਿਤ. 3 *Skt* हस्त *n* hand. "hasat caran sāt (hast) kamaic."—*gāu thiri m 5* 4 half a yard, a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; cubit. 5 *Skt* हस्ती (हस्तिन), one who has a trunk; elephant. "putr kalatr na sāgṛ sobha hast ghori vikari."—*brha chāt m 5*. 6 See ਹਸ੍ਤ

ਹਸਤਊਚ [hasat-uc] *n* a bag of the shape of a cow's mouth. While telling beads, they are kept

ਘੋਰੀ ਧੰਤਿ, infantry foot soldiers.

within it. Hindu scriptures do not allow beads to touch the ground; one should keep them close to his chest and so hasat-uc figures as a noun. "hasat prem dharini."—*sahas m 5*.

ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ [hasat alāḥan] *Skt* हस्तलंबन. *n* hand's support. "hasat-alāḥan dehu prabhu."—*gāu m 5*.

ਹਸਤਗਤ [hasatgat] in hand, something in hand.

ਹਸਤਗ੍ਰਹਣ [hasatgrahan] holding one's hand. See ਹਸ੍ਤਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਹਸਤਲ [hasat-tal] palm of the hand; palm.

ਹਸਤਨਾਪੁਰ [hastanapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤਨਿ [hastani], ਹਸਤਨੀ [hastani] *n* female elephant, one who has a trunk 2 troop of elephants.—*sanama*. 3 See ਹਸਿਨੀ.

ਹਸਤਪ੍ਰਦ [hasatprad] one who gives hand i.e. one who saves by giving a helping hand; a helper.

ਹਸਤਾਖਰ [hastakhar] ਹਸ੍ਤਾਖਰ, signature.

ਹਸਤਾਮਲ [hastamal], ਹਸਤਾਮਲਕ [hastamalak] hast-amlak, the fruit of the emblic myrobalan in the hand. This phrase is used for knowledge free of scepticism, just as there is no doubt about emblic myrobalan in the hand, so is the person who really knows or realises the Divine. "lakhi hastamal atna."—*GPS*.

ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ [hastalāḥan] support of the hand. See ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਹਸਤਿ [hasati] elephant, See ਹਸ੍ਤੀ. "hasati ghore jore manbhani."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਸਤਿਚਿਤਾਈ [hasatichitai] See ਚਿਤਾਈ.

ਹਸਤਿਨਾਪੁਰ [hastinapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤੀ [hasti] *adj* smiling. 2 *n* elephant. "hasti ghore pakhre."—*srī a m 1* See ਹਾਥੀ. 3 *adj* (an elephant) with lifted trunk. "gā hasti ke pran udhanale."—*mali namdev* 'saved the life of an elephant calling for help' 4 See ਹਸ੍ਤੀ

ਹਸਰੀਏਸ [hasi-es] *n* Indar, who is the master of Airavat, the elephant.—*sanama*. 2 Airavat, chief of all elephants

ਹਸਤੀਏਸਪਿਤਾ [hasht-espita] *n* Indar, the master of Aravat; Kashyap, his father. -*sanama*

ਹਸਰੋ [hasro] *adj* laughing. "hasro jax su roval ave."—*sar kabir*

ਹਸਦ [hasad] *A* حسد *n* jealousy, *n* envy, jealousy, spite.

ਹਸਨ [hasan] *Skt n* laughing, indulging in laughter. 2 *A* حسن *adj*/beautiful, charming. 3 *n* elder son of Caliph Ali and Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born on (1st March 625 AD) 3 Hijri and died in 49 Hijri. In 41 Hijri, Hasan became the fifth Caliph after the death of his father. After six months, he resigned from Caliphate. On 17th March, 669 AD, his wife Jaadah killed him by administering poison as instigated by emperor Yazid. Hasan had twenty children of whom fifteen were sons and five daughters. The children of Hasan and Husain were known as Sayyad and Mir, revered among Muslims for being from the prophet's lineage. See ਹੁਨੀ (ਖ).

ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ [hasan abdai] A town of district Campbellpore. There is a police station and also a railway station. Now this place is famous as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdai, who lived here, refused to give water from his pond to Bhai Mardana, who was feeling very thirsty. With his power, Guru Nanak Dev drew the water of that pond towards himself. That enraged Vali Kandhari and he hurled a rock on Guru Nanak. The Guru stopped that rock, leaving on it an imprint of his hand. As the imprint of Guru's hand is marked on that rock so the place has come to be known as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdai Sayyad belonged to Sabazvar (Khurasan region) and came to India with Mirza Shahrukh. He died in Kandhar. See ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਹਸਨ ਖਾ [hasan xā] a detective deputed by Lalabeg, the commander. He had come to

collect secret information about the army of Guru Hargobind, who was then in Gurusar Mehraj in district Ferozepur. After meeting him he became a disciple of the Guru. Due to a blessing from the Guru, emperor Shahjahan gave him a high post.

ਹਸਨਪੁਰ [hasanpur] It is situated in Rajpura subdivision of Patiala state. This place has a joint gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru stayed here for three days. Guru Gobind Singh came from Lakhnaur and stayed here for some time. The chief of this place was a great admirer of Guru Gobind Singh. He served the Guru with devotion. His descendants claim to possess the Guru's Edict.

There is a gurdwara and its residential quarters were built by the people of village Kabulpur in Sammat 1975. The priest is a Sikh. From Shambhu railway station to the south-west, there is unmetalled road about three miles long. As village Kabulpur is situated nearby so this place is jointly known as Hasanpur-Kabulpur.

ਹਸਬ [hasab] *A* حسب *adj* according to; in accordance with 2 *n* counting, inclusion. 3 حسب *n* fuel, firewood, wood suitable as fuel.

ਹਸਮਤ [hasmat] *A* حشم *n* majesty, wealth, property, prosperity 2 glory, grandeur. 3 huge force.

ਹਸਮੁਖ [hasmukh] *adj* jovial, cheerful

ਹਸਰ [hasar] *A* حسر *n* trust, dependence. 2 help. 3 *A* حصر *to* collect. 4 rising on the day of reckoning. 5 misconduct.

ਹਸਰਤ [hasrat] *A* حسرت *n* desire, longing, unfulfilled craving, unrealised thought. 2 pain of unfulfilled longing.

ਹਸਲੀ [hasli] *n* small river (canal). See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ. 2 small necklace, ornament worn around the neck 3 See ਹੋਸਲੀ.

ਹਸੁ [hasu] See ਹਸ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਸ.

ਹਸੁਲ [hasul] A حوّل receive, attain.

ਹਸੇਬ [haseb] A حسب n count, estimate, number; this is transform of hisab. "haseb thake kar hath na ae."—*akal*.

ਹੱਸ [hass] n laughter, laughing. 2 collarbone. 3 A necklace worn by women around the neck that touches the collarbone. 4 *Skt* हस short for हस, joy.

ਹਸੁ [hast] *Skt* n hand. "hast kamal mathe part dharā."—*saveye m 4 ke* 2 cubit. 3 elephant's trunk 4 thirteenth planet. 5 *P* هست existing. 6 *P* هشت eight.

ਹਸੁਊਚ [hastuc] See ਹਸਤ ਊਚ.

ਹਸੁਅਰਿ [hast-arī] sword, enemy of the elephant's trunk.—*sanama*. See ਹਸਤ.

ਹਸੁਗ੍ਰਹਣ [hastgrahṇ] n act of grasping a hand; holding of hand. 2 marriage, in which a husband holds the hand of his wife at the time of the wedding.

ਹਸੁਨ [hastan] *P* هست existence.

ਹਸੁਮਲਕ [hastmalak] fruit of emblic myrobalan placed in the hand, i.e. lucid knowledge. 2 A sage, author of Hastamalak, a famous treatise on Vedant.

ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ [hastinapur] a city established in his father's name by Ajmidh who was son of Hastin and grandson of Sahotar. It was the capital of Kauravs. Situated on the bank of Ganga in district Meerut, it is around fifty-seven miles from Delhi. The ancient town was washed away by river Ganga. The present city is a new establishment.¹

ਹਸਿਨੀ [hastini] n female elephant with a trunk. 2 erotic type of a woman "thul āguli caran"

¹Geographical Dictionary mentions this city as situated 22 miles to the north-east of Meerut, it further adds that Nichakshu, grandson of Janmeja, set up his capital in Kaushambi when Hastinapur was inundated by river water

mulh, adhar bhrīkūṭī kaṭu bol madansadan rad kādhra, mād cal cit kol sved madanjāl dīrad mad gādhrt bhure keṣ. atī tichan bahu lom tan bhanī hastini ih ves"—*rasik priya*. ਹਸੀ [hasti] See ਹਸਤੀ. 2 *P* هست n being, existence. ਹਹ [hah] part a word, indicating grief, insult or wonder.

ਹਹਕਾਰ [hahkar] n loud lamentation, cry of mourning; sound of distressing commotion.

ਹਹੱਕ [hahakk] short for ਹਹਕਾਰ. "hahakk bhervā srutā."—*ram*. 'heard a terrible lamentation'

ਹਹਨਾਹ [hahnat] neighs, neigh. "hahnat haya."—*narsigh*.

ਹਹਰ [hahar] *Pkt* n shiver, tremble. "hole hahar kahā cal gayo."—*GPS*. "birkhe brar lage jese hahrat pat."—*BGK* 2 horse's neighing. "hahrāt haya."—*narsigh*.

ਹਹਰਾਟ [hahrat] n neighing sound, sound of neighing. "tej calē hahrat kie."—*krisan*.

ਹਹਰਾਹ [hahrat] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹਰਾਨਾ [hahrana] v tremble 2 be scared. 3 be surprised. 4 neigh.

ਹਹਰਾਰਾ [hahrara] adj frightening; terrible; seeing whom one utters words of terror. "srn pravah bahit hahrara."—*caritr 405*

ਹਾ [haha] part ha! alas! "haha hamre grih syam na ayo."—*krisan*. 2 incessant killing. "kar le hathiyar haha kahī dhuke."—*caritr 2*

ਹਾ ਹੁਹ [haha huh] n loud laughter, laughter with a loud noise. "haha huh hasā."—*VN* 2 See ਹਾ ਹੁਹ.

ਹਹਿ [hahi] v is. "hahi bhi hovanhar."—*bavan*. 2 are. "nanak ae se parvan hahi."—*sri m 3*

ਹਹਿਹ [hahir] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹੁ [hahu] (you) are, (you) exist. "ab tum hahu, ham nahi."—*gau kabir*. 'Now you exist, not we.'

ਹਕ [hak] A هك adj truth "hak hukam sacu khudaia."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 truthful 3 n right to possess; an object which one desires

to own. "haku para ra nanka! us suar us gaI." -*varmajh m / 4* justice, fairness. "vadhu leke haku gavae." -*var ram / m / 5* the Creator, the exalted One. "hak sacu khalaku khalak miane." -*tr/āg kabir. 6* This word has also been used for roaring; lion's roar, thunder "dal detan madh para hakke." -*jāśdhar 7* See ਹੱਕ.

ਹਕਣਾ [hakna] *v* goad, inspire, push.

ਹਕਨਿਆਇ [hakniyai] true justice. 2 divine justice.

ਹਕਪਰਸਤ [hakparast] *P* ہک پرست *adj* the Creator's devotee, Allah's believer. 2 practitioner of truth.

ਹਕਲਾ [hakla] *Sk* ਹੋਣਲ. *adj* stammerer, one whose speech is not clear; one whose vocal cords are damaged.

ਹਕਵਾਰਾ [hakvara] *adj* driver, prompter. 2 owner of one's own right.

ਹਕਾ [haka] *P* ہک vocative for god, hailing the Creator, who is truth incarnate. "haka karim kabir tū." -*tr/āg m / 2* part in the name of the Creator. 3 investigation, thorough confirmation.

ਹਕਾ ਹਕੀ [haka haki] *n* shoving and jostling, pull and push. 2 *adv* through harassment. "hakahaku maca ghamsana." -*car/rtr 405*.

ਹਕਾਨੀ [hakani] *A* ہک *adj* related to one's right, divine power "ike hakani isak he." -*māgo*.

ਹਕਾਯਤ [hakayat] *A* ہکایت *n* story, tale.

ਹਕਾਯਤਾਂ [hakaytā], ਹਕਾਯਤ [hakayat] *A* ہکایت plural of hakayat; tales. 2 Eleven tales in Persian attached to Zafarnama at the end of Dasam Granth by some scribe having no relation with the Book.

ਹਕਾਰ [hakar] *n* appeal call, cry, See ਹੋ *vr. 2* ਹ character. 3 pronunciation of ਹ character.

ਹਕਾਰਤ [hakarāt] *adv* call, summoning. 2 *A* ہکارت *n* regarding the other as inferior; hatred, dislike.

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ [hakarna] *v* call, summon, call aloud, See ਹੋ *vr.*

ਹਕਾਰਾ [hakarā], ਹਕਾਰਾ [hakara] caller. See

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ "ara hakara calan vara" -*sadu P* ہکارت messenger, postman.

ਹਕਿ [haki] *n* truth. "lagt haki jāI." -*varram / m /*

ਹਕਿ ਨਿਆਇ [haki niyai] through true justice, in all fairness "gurumukh siu manmukh are dubē haki niyai." -*m 2 varmajh*.

ਹਕੀਕਤ [hakikat] *A* حقیقت *n* reality, truth. 2 story, tale "kari he hakikat malum khud devi seth" -*cādi / 3* state of knowledge. See ਹੁਕੀ.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਇ [hakikat rai] Haqiqat Rai was born in 1781 in the house of Bagh Mall Puri, a Khatri of Sialkot. His mother was Gauran who was from a Sikh family. He was married to Durga Devi, daughter of Khatri Kishan Chand Uppal, a sahajdhari Sikh. He was a resident of Batala. In the company of Bhai Budh Singh, he became a devotee of the Sikh doctrine. His father sent him to school in the town to learn the then state language. One day during a religious exchange between Haqiqat Rai and his Muslim classmates, the latter made some derogatory remarks against the Hindu goddess. Haqiqat Rai countered by asking how they would feel if such remarks were uttered about Bibi Fatima, daughter of Mohammad? The maulvi and his classmates could not bear this just remark and got a report lodged against him by the ruler Amir Beg of Sialkot to the state of Lahore.

The Muslim rulers told him to convert to Islam but Haqiqat Rai declined to do so. At this young Haqiqat Rai was killed by the order of Subedar Khan Bahadur (Zakriakhan) on 5th day of the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar in 1841 (Sammāt 1798). The memorial of Haqiqat Rai is situated to the east of Lahore at a distance of two miles, where a big fair of Basant Panchmi is held every year.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਹ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਸਿਵ ਨਾਭ ਰਸੋ ਭੀ [hakikat rah

mukam sir nabh raj ki) a written document by a Sikh of a journey to Sihladeep (Sangladeep) made a part of the scripture of Bhai Banno. Many ignorant persons have made it a part of daily prayer like "srahi di bidhi "

Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Bhai Pairha sent by Guru Arjan Dev, went to Sangladeep to bring the text of Pransangli. After coming back, he narrated the story of his journey to the Guru. Bhai Banno included it in his bir (manuscript):

"pera kharo agr kar jor..
rah hakikat sagal sunai..
so bano sikh likh garāth,
janat tāko saglo pāth."—GPS

ਹਕੀਮ [hakim] A حَكِيم adj caught, stopped; its root is ਹਕਨ "rēg tamase manī hakina."—maru solhe m 5 'Enjoy life's pleasures by controlling your senses.'

ਹਕੀਮਾ [hakima] See ਹਕੀਮ.

ਹਕੀਮ [hakim] A حَكِيم adj learned, scholarly, intelligent, clever, philosopher. 2 n physician.

ਹਕੀਮਪੁਰ [hakimpur] See ਨਨਕਸਰ 6.

ਹਕੀਯਤ [hakiyat] A حَيْثِيَّة n ownership, possession.

ਹਕੀਰ [hakir] A حَكِير adj insulted. 2 mean, inferior, indigent.

ਹਕੁ [haku] See ਹਕ "maranu munsa suria haku he."—vad m 1 alahani.

ਹਕੁਕ [hakuk] A حَقُوق plural of ਹੱਕ

ਹਕੀਹਕ [hakāhak] incessant calling, cacophony of calls.

ਹੱਕ [hakk] See ਹਕ. 2 n stammer, indistinct articulation. See ਹਕਲ. "us nū bolde hoe hakk pēdi he."—prov. 3 Skt word commonly used by a keeper to call the elephant. 4 See ਹੱਕਣ. 5 call, cry. "hakk devā karā."—ramav.

ਹੱਕਣ [hakkāṇa] v goad, drive. 2 push, move lightly

ਹੱਕਤਾਲਾ [hakkatala] A حَقِّقَاتِ the Divine, the true One. "bāda ki khuṣamād se amād na jyada hot pane to vahi he jo dīlana hakkatala ne."—bava ramdas.

ਹੱਕਾ [hakka] See ਹਕ. 2 See ਹਿੱਕੀ.

ਹੱਕਾ ਹੱਕਾ [hakka bakka] adj wonderstruck; surprised. "gire hakk bakka."—VN. 2 stunned due to surprise.

ਹਕ [hak] Skt हृक् vr excrete faeces, ease oneself.

ਹਕਾਮ [hagama] P هَكَم n time, period. 2 assembly of diverse men. See ਹੱਕਾਮ. 3 In Punjabi this word is also used for a gathering at the feast of a dead person.

ਹਕੋਲਾ [hakkola] n swing. 2 push. 3 jerk.

ਹਕਨਈ [hachnai] n tidiness, purity, cleanliness. 2 adj pure, clean. "malin budhi hachnai."—asa m 5.

ਹਚਾ [hacha], ਹੱਚਾ [hachha] Skt अचल adj clean, pure. "bhāda eti malinu dhota hacha na hosi."—suhu m 1 "nanak nau khudai ka dil hache mukhi lehu."—varmajh m 1 "tani dhote manu hacha na hoī."—vad m 3. 2 healthy, sound, hale and hearty. 3 In Chambese dialect this word is used for clean and white.

ਹਜ [haj] See ਹਜਿ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਜ 2 A هَجْ delight, happiness. 3 portion, part. 4 taste, relish.

ਹਜਦਹ [hajdah] P هَجْدَه eighteen.

ਹਜਮ [hajam] A هَجْم break, crush. 2 digest, be digested.

ਹਜਰਤ [hajrat] A هَجْرَة n closeness, intimacy, presence. 2 This word is used as a mark of reverence for elderly people. "hajarat jo pharmaia phatava mājhi kitab."—JSBB.

ਹਜਰਤ [hajrat], ਹਜਰਾਤ [hajrayat] See ਹਜਰਾਤ.

ਹਜੋ [hajro] main town of a subdivision of district Attak. See ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ 8.

ਹਜਵ [hajav] See ਹਜੋ.

ਹਜਮਤ [hajamat] A هَجْمَة draw blood with a hollow horn or cone after a slight cutting in the skin. 2 i.e. tonsure. The skin is cleared

after shaving the hair while fixing cone to purify the blood, so this word is used for shaving.

ਹਜਾਰ [hajar] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* ten hundred, one thousand, 1000.

ਹਜਾਰ ਦਾਸਰਾ [hazar dasarā] *P* ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ *n* one thousand stories. 2 a bird that makes thousands of sounds. This is the special name of a certain kind of sparrow-hawk. It is of brown colour and produces many sounds. In size it is bigger than an aagan and smaller than a gutar. Poets have used this name for aagan, cādol, Indian lark, and bulbul. "ntar cakor caru dastāhajar lal, pīre majhar par dhare pātī pātī ke."—GPS See ਅਗਨ, ਚੰਡੋਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਲਬੁਲ.

ਹਜਾਰਾ [hajara] *adj* of one thousand numbers. 2 elder. 3 precious. 4 *n* marigold flower of thousand petals. 5 a fountain of many currents. 6 a district of north-western frontier (NWFP) region; in Mahabharat and Markandaye Puran the name of this region is Abhisar. 7 a village in Afghanistan 8 a village of district and subdivision Jalandhar, visited by Guru Hargobind.

ਹਜਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [hajara s'fgh] a merchant of Sirhind who became a Sikh after Guru Gobind Singh performed the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa. Then he turned a great warrior and showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur Sahib.

ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸਾਬਦ [hajare sabad] seven hymns of Guru Granth Sahib and ten hymns of Dasam Granth; Devout Sikhs name them 'hajare'. This name was not given by the Guru nor was it popular then for hajar means the main or the chosen one. 2 Some devout people think that word hajare derives from hījar (separation), a hymn in Majh Rag of Guru Arjan Dev. It was written to express sense of separation from his father; the state of a separated person is there in Dasam Granth's hymn, "mitr piare nū hal

muridā da kahīna."

ਹਜਿ [hajī] for Haj, to Haj. "koi nave tirāthī koi hajī jāī."—ram m 5. See ਹੱਜ.

ਹਜੀਰ [hajir], ਹਜੀਰਾ [hajirā] See ਹੱਜੀਰਾ.

ਹਜੂਮ [hajum] See ਹੁਜੂਮ.

ਹਜੂਰ [hajur] *A* ۱۰۰۰ *adj* visible, present. "ātarjami sādā hajur."—todr m 5. 2 part an honorific term; Sir.

ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [hajur sahib] See ਅਬਿਰਲਨਕਰ

ਹਜੂਰ ਹਜ਼ਰ [hajur hajar] See ਹਜ਼ਰ ਹਜੂਰ.

ਹਜੂਰੀ [hajuri] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* presence, attendance. 2 *adj* who is in attendance, i.e., "hajuri sewak, hajuri sāgatī."

ਹਜੂਰੀਆ [hajuria] *adj* a person who has visited Hazoor Sahib 1 2 one who resides in Hazoor Sahib. 3 present, akin.

ਹਜੂਰੀਐ [hajurie] in attendance, visible, present, closeby. "parbrāham gurdev sādā hajurie" —var jet.

ਹਜ਼ੋ [hajō] *A* ۱۰۰ *n* defamation, calumny. "hajō apki jagat ālavē."—GPS.

ਹੱਜ [hajj] *A* ۱۰۰ a pilgrimage to Kaaba, which as a dictum in Islam is essential for Muslims to undertake.

It comes in zulhijah, the twelfth month of Hijri calendar. The manner of performing Hajj is as under:

When Mecca is the final halt, the pilgrim should tie ihram after taking bath, i.e. he should shed old clothes, keep only two sheets, one for the lower part of the body and the other for the upper part, and should remove his shoes but there is no ban on wearing wooden sandals. He must reach Mecca while singing talbiya. The meaning of this song is 'I stand here at your service; you have no rival; certainly your praise is prayer in the real sense, on the earth only your rule prevails.'

¹Hajrs command the same respect among Muslims as do hajuris among the Sikhs.

ਹਰੁ [haṭhu] See ਹਰੁ "haṭhu nigrāhu kari."
—*ram a m / 2* See ਹਰੁ 3

ਹਰੇ [haṭhe] *adj* stubborn. "haṭhe kaṣṭ vari."
—*kalki* 'the obstinate residents of Kashtwar.'
See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਹਰੇ ਕਰਮ [haṭhe karam] deeds performed
obstinately for their own sake, without strong
will and concentration. "haṭhe karam kari udar
bhare." —*ram kabir*. 2 deeds such as theft and
murder causing pain and harm to others etc.
See ਹਰੁ *vr*

ਹਰਯੋ [haṭhyo] performed with persistence.
2 jumped, skipped See ਹਰੁ ਯ "haṭhyo mahri
cādyā gāg ramā." —*VN*

ਹਡ [haḍ], ਹੱਡ [haḍḍ] *Skt* हड् *n* bone. "jū pīḍ
cāmu tera haḍe." —*var gau / m 4*. 2 See ਹਾਡ.

ਹੱਡ ਭੋਨੀ [haḍḍ bhōṇī] See ਹਾਡ ਫੋਨੀ.

ਹਢ [haḍh] See ਹਡ.

ਹਢਾਉਣਾ [haḍhauna] *v* wear out. "sajī kara
paṭu haḍhae" —*maru m / 1* "paṭ paṭibār pahīri
haḍhavaṭu." —*gau a m / 1*. 2 *Mt* adopt, keep.
"gusa manī nā haḍhai." —*s kabir*. 3 turn,
rotate. "bānī bakri sihu haḍhara." —*sor m 4*

ਹਰਿਆਇਆ [haḍhaya], ਹਰਿਆਯਾ [haḍhaya] *a*
town in Patiala state about three kōhs to the
west of Barnala where the ninth Guru stayed,
and cured a patient suffering from fever by
bathing him in the pond, now known as Guru
Sar. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala got built
a beautiful gurdwara there. The state has
donated 250 ghumaons of land. This place is
one mile to the south-west of Hadhaya railway
station.

ਹਢਯੋ [haḍhayo] got carried away by a current,
was washed away 2 overflowed, jumped
"mano nidhi nar haḍhyo." —*krisan*

ਹਣ [haṇ] See ਹਨ.

ਹਣਵੰਤੁ [haṇvāntu], ਹਣਵੰਤੁ [haṇvātu] *Skt* हनुमन्
and हनुमान् *adj* person with an extended jaw.
2 *n* a brave warrior who was minister of

Sugreev and a great devotee of Ram. It is
written in section 4 and chapter 66 of Valmīk's
Ramayan that the nymph Pūṣksthala, wife
of Kesari also known as Anjana, was
extremely beautiful. On seeing her, the god of
wind was overcome by erotic desire. He
cohabited with her, who then gave birth to a
brave son. On the day of birth, taking it as
fruit, he jumped to swallow the sun. In order
to protect the sun, Indra threw him on the
ground by hitting with the thunderbolt. The jaw
of the young boy became crooked as a result
this. This is how Hanuman got his name.

In many books, Hanuman has been
described as a monkey. So, many people
believe that he was a forest dweller who
became a scholar by acquiring knowledge from
the sages residing in the jungles. In Valmīk
part 4, chapter 3, it is written that after hearing
Hanuman's speech, Ram said that none could
speak this kind of pure Sanskrit without having
read sublime texts. "haṇvāntu aradhya"
—*sava m / 1*. "haṇvātu jagē dhari lākur." —*basāt
kabir* See ਹਨੁਮਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਡ [haṭ] *Skt* *adj* killed. 2 destroyed. 3 tied See
ਹਰੁ *vr*.

ਹਟਕ [hatak] *Skt* *adj* like the dead, like a corpse.
2 *A* ५ *n* tearing a curtain. 3 i.e. insult,
disgrace.

ਹਰਤਿਆਈ [haṭ-tiagi] killed, destroyed. "haṭ-
tiagi haume." —*maru solhe m 5*

ਹਰਨ [haṭan] *Skt* हल *n* killing, act of killing,
murder.

ਹਤਿ [haṭi] *Skt* *n* murder, killing, act of killing.

ਹਤਿਆ [haṭia] *Skt* ਹਤਨਾ *n* murder, assassination,
killing. "asākh gal vadhi haṭia kamaṭi"
—*japu*. See ਹਤਾ.

ਹਤਿਆਰਾ [haṭiara] *Skt* ਹਤਨਾਕਾਰ *adj* killer,
murderer, assassin. "sāt ka nidak māha
haṭiara." —*soikhmani*

ਸ਼ੁਰ [hath] See ਹਤ. 2 *Sk* ਲਾਨੁ *n* hunter 3 sharp-edged weapon

ਸ਼ੇ [hate] killed. See ਹਤ. "sār ke hate kau rakhe na kor."—*sukhmani*.

ਜਿਥਾ [hatha] *A* ਤੇ *adv* to such an extent.

ਗ਼ਰਾ [harya], ਹਰਾ [haryā] See ਹਤਿਆ. "ghor dukhyā anik haryā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਹਥ [hath] *Sk* ਹਸ, *n* hand. "hath dei apī rakhu."—*raza var 2 m 5* 2 *Sk* attack, assault, blow.

ਹਥ ਕਾਧਣਾ [hath kaḍhna] *v* donate, extend hand to give. "hārī datē datarū hath kaḍhīa mīhu vūḥa sēsare."—*var kan m 4*.

ਹਥਕਾਰੀ [hathkarī] *n* handcuff, manacle.

ਹਥ ਖਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [hath khālā karnā], ਹਥ ਖਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [hath khara karnā], ਹਥ ਚੱਕਣਾ [hath ckhana] *v* strike, assault. 2 raise one's hand to show consent. This is a figure of speech named *sukṣam*, which is to give consent through indication without uttering a word.

ਹਥ ਚਰਨਾ [hath carnā], ਹਥ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [hath carhna] *v* get hold of something. "hath carīo hārī thoka."—*gāu m 5* 2 dance to someone's tunes.

ਹਥਚੁਟ [hathchuṭ], ਹਥਚੋਰ [hathchor] *n* free assault with the hand, unobstructed attack. "tīn pā hve sabh kī hathchor."—*GPS*.

ਹਥ ਤੱਢਣਾ [hath taddna] *v* extend hand, put forth hand for begging. See ਤੱਢਣਾ

ਹਥ ਦੇਣਾ [hath denā] *v* offer hand for help; help; cooperate.

ਹਥਨਾਲ [hathnal] *n* a gun that is fired by raising a hand without any other support. "pōbarjōg hathnal."—*sānama*.

ਹਥਨੀ [hathni] See ਹਥਿਨੀ

ਹਥ ਪੈਣਾ [hath pena] *v* get something in hand. 2 get support as does a drowning man. "āt kalī tīthe dhūhe jīthe hath na pāī"—*sava m 3*.

ਹਥ ਫਲਘਾ [hath phalgha] See ਫਲਘਾ.

ਹਥ ਫੜਨਾ [hath pharna] *v* hold hand.

ਹਥ ਫੂਲ [hath phul] *n* a type of firework that resembles a pomegranate. Sparkles emerges from it and the fire worker holds it in his hand. ਹਥ ਫੱਥ [hath bakkh] *adj* catching the side with both arms; tight embrace. "mīle hath bakkhā maha tey tatte."—*VN*.

ਹਥ ਲਗਣਾ [hath lagna] *v* achieve, receive a thing. 2 be someone's pawn. 3 gun powder to be ignited with hand.

ਹਥਲੇਵਾ [hathlewa] See ਹਸ ਕੂਹਣਾ

ਹਥਵਾਈ [hathvai] *n* a pouch with thick hair, put on as glove for massaging the horse. "malāṣ karahī pākīr hathvai."—*GPS*.

ਹਥਵਾਸਾ [hathvasa], ਹਥਵਾਸੇ [hathvaso] *n* handle 2 hilt, grip 3 strap to hold a shield

ਹਥਵਾਰੀ [hathvarī] scarecrow put up by farmers in the fields to ward off animals "lūne khetī hathvarī karē."—*asa kabir*

ਹਥਾਸਾ [hathasa] *n* support of the hand. "hārī rakhda de apī hathasa."—*gāu m 4* 2 handle, grip.

ਹਥਾਹਾ [hathaha] in the hand "vāsī ape jugatī hathaha."—*sor m 4*.

ਹਥਾ ਵੱਥ [hatha vakkh], ਹਥਾ ਵੱਥ [hatha vaith] See ਹਥ ਵੱਥ. "dhaka dhakk birā hatha vaith hoe."—*GPS*. 'grappled with each other.'

ਹਥਿ [hathi] in the hand. "raja nīau karē hathī hoī."—*asa m 1*. "jīsu aīa hathī nīdhanu."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਹਥਿਆਉਣਾ [hathiauna] *v* swing (used for an) elephant.

ਹਥਿਆਰ [hathiar] *Sk* ਹਤਿਕਾਰ, *adj* killer. 2 *n* deadly weapon. 3 instrument, tool.

ਹਥਿਆਰ ਧੋਣਾ [hathiar dhona], ਹਥਿਆਰ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [hathiar pakharna] *v* put an end to warfare, be content after removing enemy's blood from the weapons. i.e. killing the enemy. "jīl sabhē jag sātēhu sīdh hathiar pakhare."—*VN*.

ਹਥਿਨੀ [hathinu] See ਹਥਿਨੀ. 2 troop of elephants

—*sanama*.

ਹਥੀ (hathi) *n* arm, that bears the hand. "hathu diti prabhu devanahar" —*majh m 5* 2 leather bag for keeping water. "hathu kaddh na ditti paṇi." —*BG*. 3 pouch made of hair or cloth which is put on the hand like glove for massaging. 4 handcuff, manacles. "hathi paṇi ka herove?" —*maru m 1*. 'When the gods of death manacle you then why do you cry?' 5 *S* and *Po* help, support 6 handle; e.g. "cəkki di hathi".

ਹਥੀਆਰੂ (hathiaru) See ਹਥੀਆਰ. 2 hammer, sledgehammer. "ahiraṇi matṛ vedu hathiaru." —*ppu*

ਹਥੁ (hathu) See ਹਥ.

ਹਥੇਲੀ (hatheli) *Skt* ਹस्त-उल *n* palm of a hand.

ਹਥੋਹਥੀ (hathohathi), ਹਥੋਹਥੀ (hathohathi) *adv* from one hand to another. "hatho hathi nacaie vanjaria mitra." —*sri m 1* pahire. 2 *n* act of getting reward with the hand with which work is done. 3 fight with hands, hand-to-hand fight, scuffle, fisticuffs.

ਹਥੋਰਾ (hathora), ਹਥੋਰਾ (hathora) *n* hammer made of iron with a handle for shaping the metal.

ਹੱਥ (hatth) See ਹੱਥ "kāre bhav hatthā." —*VN* 2 short for ਹਥੀ "hathāṭ hatth." —*kalki* 3 trunk of an elephant "hathi hatth pramāth." —*GPS*

ਹੱਥ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਾਨ ਦੇਣਾ (hatth utte bacān denā) *v* vow by putting a hand on some one's hand or by drawing a line on his hand. "bacān dehu more j̄ hatha." —*caritr 301*.

ਹੱਥ ਬੱਥ (hatth bakkh), ਹੱਥ ਬੱਥ (hatth batth) See ਹਥ ਬੱਥ. hand-to-hand fight, duel, fisticuffs, scuffle.

ਹੱਥਰਾ (hatthra) *n* edge of an arm without a hand; amputated arm. "jyō kar tūde hatthra." —*BG*.

ਹਥ (had) See ਹੱਥ.

ਹਥਾ (hadaph) *A* هدف *n* target, goal.

ਹਥਰਾ (hadrāt), ਹਥਰਾ (hadrath) See ਹਥਰਾ. Per

rules of Arabic phonology its pronunciation as hadrat is also correct.

ਹਥਰਾਥੀ (hadrathī) from Hazrat. "te tā hadrathī paṭo man." —*saveye m 2* ke. 'Thou (Guru Nanak) hast bestowed honour.'

ਹਥਰਾਥ (hadrath) *A* اذى *adv* advising; directing. 2 advice, guidance.

ਹਥੀ (hadi) *A* ادى *adj* guide, mentor. 2 i.e. teacher, mentor. "uc hadi venū virkionu." —*var ram 3*. 'The exalted mentor (Guru Nanak) gave a sermon.'

ਹਥੀਆ ਬਾਦ (hadia bad) a town of tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind almost one furlong to the eastern side. The Guru visited this place while going to Kiratpur. Some people believe that Guru Har Rai also paid a visit to this place.

The gurdwara is very simple in construction. Residential quarters are also near by. Seven ghumaons of land has been donated by the state; the priest is an Udasī Sikh. It is situated one mile away from the Phagwara railway station in to the western side. On Baisakhi day, a festival is held here.

ਹਦੀਸ (hadis) *A* حديث *n* saying; anecdote. 2 a saying relating to prophet Mohammad *A* book in which Mohammad's teaching or conduct is described. "napak pak kārī hadurī hadisa." —*maru solhe m 5*. 'purifying the impure mind.'

ਹਦੀਸ ਕੱਢਣੀ (hadis kaddhū) *v* rub one's nose, i.e., pledge not to repeat an error. "tāke agr khare kaddhū hadis." —*ratnamala bāno*.

ਹਦੂਰ (hadur) *A* حاضر it is also pronounced as hadur in Arabic "sacī sabadī hadur." —*var bīla m 3*

ਹਦੂਰੀ (hadurī) *adv* in the presence of; face to face. "cōgīraī burīaī vacē dharamu hadur." —*ppu* 2 in front of the people, in the open

ground. "māhila śdarī hodia, hunī bahānī na milanī hāduri."—asa a m /

ਹੱਧ [hadd] *A* ੧ *n* bank, boundary, duration. 2 quickness, fierceness.

ਹਨ [han] plural of ha. In Gurbani its form ਹੰਨਿ is used. See ਹੰਨਿ 2 *Skt* हन् *vr* kill, go, deny, check, collect.

ਹਨਚਾ [hancha] See ਐਂਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੰਡਾ. "mīlī sūgatī kar prabhu hanche."—*bāsīt m 4*.

ਹਨਨ [hanan] *Skt n* killing, murder. See ਹਨ *vr*.

ਹਨਨਾਥ [hanan-nat] *Skt* हननाथ, for killing, for murdering. "hanan-nat le tahrī sīdhare."—*cārīt 368*. 2 See ਹਿਨਨਾਤ.

ਹਨਾਫ਼ੀ [hanaphī] See ਹੁੰਨੀ.

ਹਨਮੰਤ [hanmāt], ਹਨਮੰਤਰ [hanmātar], ਹਨਵੰਤ [hanvāt] See ਹਨਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੀਫ਼ [hanīf] *A* حنیف *adj* firm in faith.

ਹਨੁ [hanu] *Skt n* chin. 1 lower jaw. 3 short for ਹਨੁਮਨ. 4 one whose chin is long. 5 *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਨਾਥ [hanunatak] See ਹਨੁਮਨ ਨਾਥ.

ਹਨੁਮਨ [hanuman] See ਹਨਵੰਤਰੁ. 2 *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਮਨ ਨਾਥ [hanuman natak] *Skt* हनुमन्नाटक *a* poetic writing in Sanskrit which enacts the history of Ram Chandar. It is worthy of being played in an open theatre. This poetic drama is Hanuman's work. Many poets have written that Hanuman threw his work into the ocean on the insistence of Valmiki, so that the importance of Valmiki's Ramayan did not diminish. During the reign of raja Bhoj, while searching for pearls, a navigator found a stone-inscription. The king got this stone inscription pulled out and where the context was wanting, references were provided by Damodar Mār and the book was completed. Hindi translation was done by a renowned poet Hridayam of Bhalla dynasty during the time of emperor Jahangir i.e :

"sāmat bīkram nripatī sahas khaṭ ṣaṭ asūh' var.
cetr cādni duj chatr jahāgīr subhāt par.
subh lacchan dachchan sudeś kavī ram vīcācchan,
kriṣṇdas tēnu kul prākās yāṣ dīpāk rācchan,
raghupatī cetr tīn yathamātī

pragat karyo subh lagan gan,
de bhaktī dan nīrbhāy karo,
jāy raghupatī raghuvāṣ mānī."

In this book are included some kabbits composed by the poet Kashi Ram.¹

ਹਨੁਮੰਤ [hanumāt] See ਹਨਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੁ [hanu] See ਹਨੁ These words hanu and hānu are of Sanskrit. 2 *a* Rajput warrior, "hath lage arī hasī hānu ke."—*cārīt 2*.

ਹਨੁਦ [hanud] See ਹਨੁਦ.

ਹਨੁਮਨ [hanuman] See ਹਨਵੰਤਰੁ "hanuman sarī gūruṣ samana."—*dhana kabir* See ਸਰਿ.

ਹਨੋਜ਼ [hanoz] *P* هُنْز *adv* just now, now. 2 till today, till now.

ਹਫ਼ਾ [haphas] This word is used for ਹਥਸ. "haphas valayat ke tēn kare."—*GPS*.

ਹਫ਼ਾਣਾ [haphṇa] *v* breathe heavily; be out of breath due to strenuous exertion.

ਹਫ਼ਤ [haphat] هفت seven.

ਹਫ਼ਤ ਅਕਲੀਮ [hafat aklīm], ਹਫ਼ਤ ਇਕਲੀਮ [hafat iklīm], ਹਫ਼ਤ ਕਿਸ਼ਵਰ [hafat kiṣvar] *P* هفت اقليم - هفت کیشور seven iklīm or kiṣvar parts; hafat iklīm means the whole world. Greek scholars have divided the earth into seven segments by drawing seven lines to the north of the equator, these parts being equal in size. It is to be noted that these scholars did not take account of America and Australia at that time, as these continents came to be known later.

ਹਫ਼ਤ ਖ਼ਾਨ [haphat khan], ਹਫ਼ਤ ਖ਼ਾਨ [hafat xvan] *P* 1680 Bikrami.

¹Many poets hold that Bahadur Shah presented the manuscript written by Hridayam to Guru Gobind Singh and as transcribed by poet Kashiram the Guru got Parshuram's dialogues incorporated.

سبّت خواجه Asfandiyar and Rustam crossed seven stages after each victory. Upon crossing each stage, they thanked God and fed the people by spreading *dastarxvan* (table cloth); to which this word owes its origin.

ਹਫਤ ਜੁਬਾ [haphat jubā] *P* سبّت زبان In Islamic books a person knowing seven languages of Arabia is called by this name. Just as the Punjabi dialects of Doaba, Majha and Malwa, are somewhat different, in the same way due to regional differences there are seven types in Arabic. These seven types are: كورة [kuraṣ], تة [te], هزاز [hvazān], يمن [yaman], سكة [sakiṣ], هزلة [hazal], تميم [tamim].

ਹਫਤਾ [hafta] *P* سبّਤ *Skt* week.

ਹਫਤਾਦ [haftad] *P* سبّت seventy.

ਹਬ [həb] *A* حب *n* seed, grain. 2 tablet, pill

ਹਬਸ [həbas] *A* حبس *n* control. 2 imprisonment, confinement 3 *A* حبش Abyssinia in Africa. "həbas vəlayat gae dəyalā."—*NP*

ਹਬਸਦਮ [həbasdəm] See ਹਮ 9.

ਹਬਸੀ [həbsi] *adj* a resident of Habash. "həbsi həlbi dhayavē."—*akal*

ਹਬਾ [həba] *A* بابه *n* dust, dirt, pollen 2 See ਹਬਾ.

ਹਬਾਬ [həbab] *A* حباب *n* bubble of water. 2 dew. 3 stand for placing a water pitcher, wooden-stand for a water pitcher.

ਹਬੀਬ [həbib] *A* محبوب *adj* dear, beloved. 2 friend, companion. See ਹੁਬ

ਹਬੂਬ [həbub] *A* حبوب plural of həb; seeds. 2 tax levied on the farmer at the time of harvest by a king or owner of the land for various rights. "həbub ləgavē, kar bigar ənek bhāt ki."—*PP*.

ਹਬ [həb] *S adj* all, everyone. "sohədro həb hət."—*srī chāt m 5*

ਹਬਕਿਹ [həbhkiḥu], ਹਬਕਿਹ [həbhkiḥu], ਹਬਕਿਹ [həbhkiḥu] everything, all objects.

ਹਬਕੋ [həbhko], ਹਬਕੋਇ [həbhkoī] everyone, everybody

ਹਬਕੂ [həbhahū] of all, from all "bed kateb sāsar həbha hū bahra."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਬਿ [həbhi] *adv* all, all of, every. See ਹਬ "həbhi rəg manəhi jisu sāgi."—*var jēt*.

ਹਬੀਆ [həbhia] of all, of everyone "vəsaḥi həbhia nali."—*vəḍ m 1*.

ਹਬ [həbhu] all. See ਹਬ "dukh dərad rog mar meda həbhu nose."—*asa m 5*.

ਹਬੇ [həbhe] *adv* all, entire. "həbhe tōl suhəvne səku betha əṇṇə malū."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹਬੋ [həbho] all. "həbho kichu suhāda."—*jēt chāt m 5*

ਹਮ [ham] *pron* we "ham mele tum ujal karte."—*sor m 5*. 2 *n* egoism, vanity. "ham kalakh dhove."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 *pron* I. "əvarī pāc ham ek jəna."—*gəu m 1*. 4 *P* هم *adj* all, entire "ham jər jimi dunia pira masarka raiā."—*var majh m 1* 'All the pirs, mullahs and kings of the world got buried under the earth.' 5 *P* هم *also*, with, like, etc e.g. "həmsar, ham dərad, ham məktab, həmsira, hamnam, həmrəh, etc.

ਹਮਸਹੀ [həmsəhri], ਹਮਸਹੀ [həmsəhri] *P* همسایه *adj* living in the same city, a fellow citizen. "jo həmsəhri so mitu həmara."—*gəu ravidas* 'He who lives in our town (Begampur) is our mate.'

ਹਮਸਰ [həmsar] *P* همسر *adj* comparable, co-equal. "həmrəg həmsar ləṛət bhe."—*səloh*.

ਹਮਸਰਿ [həmsari] like us or resembling us. "həmsari dnu, dīaku nətum sari."—*dhana ravidas*.

ਹਮਸਰੀ [həmsari] *P* همسری *n* equality, parity

ਹਮਸਰਿਆ [həmsariā], ਹਮਸਰਾ [həmsarā] *P* همسایه *adj* living under the same shade (i.e. under the same roof). 2 i.e. neighbour.

ਹਮਸੋਸ [həmsos] See ਅਦਸੋਸ.

ਹਮਾ [həmah], ਹਮਿ [həmah] *P* هم *adj* all, everyone. "prətipalə nanək həmah."—*bavan* 'nourishes all of us.' 2 *us*.

ਹਮਕੀਨ [həmkun] *P* همکین fellow-traveller.

ਹਮਕੀਨੀ [həmkini] faithful friend, constant companion. See ਹਮਕੀਨ. "jis guru te harī para su guru hamkini."—*gāu m 3*.

ਹਮਕਾ [hamakk] *A* هَمَكَة *adj* bewildered. "dhamakke hamakke"—*kalki*.

ਹਮਗਿਨਾ [həmgina] *P* هَمِّگِنَا *adv* all, whole 2 every one.

ਹਮਗੀ [həmgī] *P* هَمِّگِی *adv* all, total, entire.

ਹਮਚਿਨੀ [həmcini] *P* هَمِّچِی *adv* like this, such as. "hamcini patsah savle barna."—*tlīg namdev*

ਹਮਚੁ [hamacu] *P* هَمِّچُ *adv* like, just as.

ਹਮਚੁਲਾ [hamacūla] *P* هَمِّچُولا *adv* like that, resembling that.

ਹਮਚੇ [hamce] *our 2* like us, just as we are. See ਝਮਚੇ.

ਹਮਜਬਾ [həmjəbā] *P* هَمِّجَبَا *adj* talkingalike; engaged in mutual talk. 2 speaking the same language.

ਹਮਜਾ [hamja] *A* هَمِّجَا Mohammad's uncle who embraced Islam, displayed great valour and was awarded the title of lion by Mohammad. 2 lion. 3 A Sikh of the Jajja subcaste who, acting upon the teachings of Guru Arjan Dev, attained spiritual self-realization "hamja jaja janie."—*BG*. 4 in grammar, the letter alaf which carries zer, zabar or pes vowel markers.

ਹਮਤੁਮ [həmtum] we and you, i.e. all the people. "un ke sāgī ham tum sāgī mel."—*asa m 5 2* 3-ness and thou-ness. "kahu nanak ham tum gurī kholi he."—*ram m 5*

ਹਮਦ [hamad] *A* هَمْد *n* praise, appreciation, acclaim.

ਹਮਦਮ [həmdəm] *P* هَمِّدَم *n* alter ego, bosom friend, true friend.

ਹਮਨ [haman] See ਹਮਨ 2 *Pu I*, mine. "haman ki pukare suno rajdhani."—*saloh 3* we.

ਹਮਨਾਸ਼ਿਨ [həmnāshin] *P* هَمِّنَاشِی *adj* sitting by one's side. "sahībe to hamnāshino hamzuba."—*fdgi*. 2 *n* courtier, favourite

ਹਮਜਾ [hamyā] *P* هَمِّجَا *n* pouch (for keeping

money), purse

ਹਮਰਾ [həmrā] *pron* *our*. "hamra manū berag birkatubharo."—*asa m 4 2* to all or of all

"hamra bināu sunāu prabhu (hakur)."—*gāu m 4* 'O Lord! You hear the supplication of all.'

ਹਮਰਿਨ ਥੇ [həmrin te] *sen* from amongst us or ours. "doi satru hamrin te ek sāgharic."—*caritr 153*.

ਹਮਲ [hamal] *A* هَمْل *n* carrying of burden or load. 2 gestation, pregnancy. 3 The word has also been used for hamlah (ie. invasion) in *GV 10*.

ਹਮਲਾਹ [hamlah], ਹਮਲਾ [hamla] *A* هَمْلَا *n* attack, invasion, swoop.

ਹਮਾ [hama] See ਹਮਰ. "acit hama kau sāgal sīdhāt."—*bher a m 5* 'The carefree Creator is a perfect principle for all.' 2 to us, for us.

ਹਮਾ [hamā] *P* هَمَّا the same, that. 2 See ਹਮਰ.

ਹਮਾਇਤ [hamait] See ਹਮਾਤ.

ਹਮਾਇਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [hamaiti nala] See ਹਮਾਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ.

ਹਮਾਕਤ [hamakat] *A* هَمَاقَت *n* folly, stupidity.

ਹਮਾਚਾ [hamaca] *n* bag, pouch or cloth bag. "tab hamaca bhāg ka kholia"—*JSBB* This word derives from the Persian hamyā.

ਹਮਾਤੁਮਾ [hamatuma] we and you, everybody "dibanu eko kalām eka hama tuma melu."—*var asa*.

ਹਮਨਾ [hamana] *P* هَمَّنَا without doubt, certainly.

ਹਮਮ [hamam] *A* هَمَم *n* closet for hot water bath; bagnio. "hajrat kin sanan hamam."—*GPS*

ਹਮਾਯਤ [hamayat] *A* هَمَايَت *n* partiality, support. 2 patronage.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ [hamayti] *P* هَمَّايَتِی *adj* partisan, supporter, helper.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [hamayti nala] near Anandpur a small branch of river Satluj, which proved helpful to the Khalsa Dal during the time of war.

ਹਮਾਰਾ [hamara] *adjour. 2 P* هَمَارَا of our, for every one. "hamara ek as vase."—*var majh m 1*, 'All

have just one hope.'

ਹਮੀਂ [hamū] just we, we alone. 2 we all. 3 *P* ਹਮੀਂ this very, the same.

ਹਮੀਦ [hamid] *A* ਹਮੀਦ adj praised, commended, lauded.

ਹਮੀਦਾ [hamida] adj (of a woman) praised, lauded. 2 See ਅਕਬਰ

ਹਮੀਰ [hamir] *A* ਹਮੀਰ adj victorious, victor. "hath hamir."—*kalki* 'tenacious and victorious.' 2 *n* a Rajput king of Ranthambore who ascended the throne in 1357 AD. Mir Mohammad, an officer of Alauddin Khilji, revolted and fled to Hamir. Alauddin demanded from Hamir the custody of Mir Mohammad. Hamir replied that even if the sun changed its course, Hamir would not betray one who sought refuge. Consequently, Alauddin launched an attack and Hamir died fighting valiantly, "tarraya tel hamir hath caḍḥat nā duḷi var."—prov. 3 a raja of Mewar. He was also a contemporary of Alauddin Khilji. He kept on invading the province of Maldev Jhalor. Seeing that Hamir could not be overpowered by any other means, Maldev offered his daughter's hand to Hamir who accepted the offer. After the marriage, the bride disclosed the fact of her having been already married but had become a widow by then. Hamir went to Maldev's territory, during the latter's absence, won over the army and occupied the entire province.

ਹਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ [hamir sīgh] The first raja of Nabha who was younger son of Surtie and great grandson of Baba Tiloka Singh. After the death of his grandfather, Gurditta, Hamir Singh became master of the area comprising Dhanaula, Pakkho and Kapurgarh, etc. He was very brave and shrewd. He founded the city of Nabha in 1755 AD and made it his capital. By dint of his valour, he annexed many territories into his state. At the time of the

murder of Zain Khan, the governor of Sirhind, in 1763 AD, he was with his Khalsa brethren and, in this victory, Amloh area fell to his lot. Hamir Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is located there at a short distance towards east of the fort.

ਹਮੂ [hamu] *P* ਹਮੂ all, entire. "kheḷ khana biradar hamu jāla."—*maru solhe m* 5 2 *P* ਹਮੂ the same, the very same.

ਹਮੇ [hame] *P* ਹਮੇ a suppletive Persian suffix which is used as a filler like ਮੇ. See ਮੇ.

ਹਮੇਸ਼ [hameṣ], ਹਮੇਸ਼ [hameṣah] *P* ਹਮੇਸ਼ part always, ever (perpetually)

ਹਮੇਰ [hameṛ], ਹਮੇਰ [hameṛ] *A* ਹਮੇਰ shoulderbelt. 2 a gold or silver necklace. It is an ornament for men, women and horses, etc. 3 The Muslims also wear Koran as rosary

ਹਮੇ [hame] to us, for us. 2 See ਹਮਰ.

ਹਮੇਨੇਕ [hameṇek] *sen* we, many. "hameṇek mari."—*GV* 10. 'We fired many shots.'

ਹਮ [hay] *Skt* हय *vr* go, move, produce sound. 2 *n* horse.

ਹਮਸਾਰ [haysar], ਹਮਸਾਰ [haysar] *Skt* हयसारा *n* stable. "chor layo haysarahi te hay."—*ramav* 'untethered the horse from the stable.'

ਹਮਕਰਤੁ [haykratu], ਹਮਕਰਤੁ [haykritu] horse sacrifice.

ਹਮਗ੍ਰੀਵ [haygriv] Per Visnu Puran, army chief of Bhomasur was a companion of demon Mur. He was killed by Krishan. 2 In Devi Bhagvat, he was an incarnation of Vishnu. The story goes that once Vishnu's neck got severed with the string of his own bow. At the bidding of the goddess, the gods fixed a horse's head on Vishnu's trunk and thus was born the incarnation of Haygriv. Haygriv saved Veds by killing Madhu and Kaitabh.

ਹਮਣੀ [hayṇi] cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਹਮਣੀ ਹਿਸਟੀ ਹਿਸਟੀ ਹਿਸਟੀ ਹਿਸਟੀ ਅਰਣੀ [hayni ṛṣṇi ṛṣṇi ṛṣṇi ṛṣṇi ṛṇu]—*sanama*. Master

of uccesrāva horse, Indar; his master, Kashyap; the earth which came under Kashyap's sway; its master, a king; and his army's enemy, the gun.

ਹਰਵਾਣ [həytrəŋ] *n* armour meant to protect a horse's body.

ਹਰਨਾਭਿ [həynəri], ਹਰਨਾਭਕ [həynāṭak] enemy of horses, killer of horses, lion.—*sanama*.

ਹਰਨੀ [həyni] cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਹਰਨ [həyɐ] *A* ۱۲ power. "həyɐ kayam ruh."—*māgō*.

ਹਰਾ [həyɐ], ਹਰਾਧੀ [həyau] *A* ੯ *n* rain. 2 modesty, bashfulness. 3 woman's sexual organ, vagina 4 *Skt* ਹਰਾ. mare.

ਹਰਾਤ [həyat] *A* ۱۲ *n* lifetime.

ਹਰਾਤ ਖਾ [həyat xā] commander of a hundred and twenty-five cavalymen whom Buddhu Shah got employed with Guru Gobind Singh at Paonta. He became disloyal and joined hill chieftains. In the battle of Bhangani, Baba Kirpal Das killed him with a club. See ਬਿਖਲ

ਹਰਾਤੀ [həyati] *adj* living, alive. "sekh həyati jəgi nə koi thiru rəhɪa."—*asa fərid*.

ਹਰਾਤੁਲਾ ਖਾਨ [həyatulla xan] See ਹਰਾਤੁਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

ਹਰੇ [həyɔ] murdered, killed. "səmərsən rəjə pun həyɔ."—*caritr* 52

ਹਰ [hər] *adj* green. "jese bən hər pat."—*sar kabir*. "bən hər pat re."—*dhana m* 5. 2 *Skt n* Shiv. "kəmlasən dhyavat jəhɪ bhəje hər"—*GPS*. 3 fire. 4 Yam, the god of death. 5 remove, cure. "məri hərahə bɪpəti."—*gəu rəvɪdɐs*. 6 *P* *A* part every, each, per. "hərdɪnu həɪɪ sɪmrənu mərə bhai."—*gəu m* 5. "bāde kəhoj dɪl həroj."—*tɪlɔg kabir*. 7 This word has also been used in place of hāl. "hər bəhət ɪk pəɪəkh nɪhərə."—*dətt*. 8 At various places in Gurbani hər has been used for həɪɪ which means God. 9 a Rajput clan largely inhabiting largely the Boondi region. The word haravti derives from

this həɪɪ See ਹਰਵਾਲੀ.

ਹਰਾਉਲ [həraul] See ਹਰੋਲ.

ਹਰਾਉਰਿ [hər-əɪɪ] *n* Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv. "gɪɪ murchənə hve dharənɪ həɪɪ-əɪɪ sər gəyɔ mər."—*caritr* 9

ਹਰ ਟਿਕ [hər ɪk] *adj* everyone, each, every

ਹਰੇ [həɪɐ] dative; to God, the Creator. "həɪɐ nəməste."—*gɪd nəmdev*.

ਹਰਸ [haras] *Skt* ਹਰਿ *n* joy 2 comfort. See ਹਿੰਸੁ vr 3 a raja of Thanesar who was son of Prabhakar Vardhan. His full name was Harsh Vardhan. At the age of sixteen, he ascended the throne in 606 AD and became emperor of India. Vann, the best poet of his court, authored a fascinating epic entitled Harishcharitr. Harsh made Kannauj his capital. He died in 647 AD.

ਹਰਸਕਤਿ [harsəkəti] See ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਿ

ਹਰਸਨ [harsən] *Skt* ਹਰਿ *n* act of getting thrilled. 2 *adj* giving joy; who enjoys. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."—*asa m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਹਰਸਨ *n* diminution, abolition. "dokh səgəl māl hərsən."—*kan m* 5

ਹਰਸਤ [harsat] is thrilled or delighted. See ਹਰਸ. 2 ۱۲, every moment, always. "boləhɪ həɪɪ həɪɪ rəm nənɪu hərsatə."—*var sor m* 4.

ਹਰਸਿੰਗਾਰ [harsɪgar] See ਹਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. 2 snake, which is Shiv's garland.

ਹਰਹਟ [hərhat] *Skt* ਅਰਧਟ *n* Persian wheel. "hərhat blu tū tū kərəhɪ boləhɪ bhəɪ bəɪɪ."—*səva m* 3

ਹਰਹਟ ਮਲ [hərhat māl] *n* links over a Persian wheel, to which pots are attached.

ਹਰਹਾਰ [hərhar] Shiv's garland, white snake. Shiv wears a white snake around his neck. "hərhar si həlbaner."—*akāl*. "sukh gəyɔ tɪskə həɪɪhər."—*cādi* 1

ਹਰਕ [harək] See ਹਰਕ.

ਹਰਕਤ [harkat] *A* ۱۲ motion, movement, effort.

ਹਰਕਾ [harka] *adj* petty, shallow, hollow. "təm kəhɪ bhəe həkə ho."—*krɪsən*.

ਹਰਕਾਇਆ [harkaya] *adj* rabid. See ਅਲਰਕ. "ju kukar harkaya."—*sri m 5*

ਹਰਕਾਤ [harkat] plural of ਹਰਕਤ

ਹਰਕਿ [harkī] *P* *pron* whoever, whosoever
ਹਰ ਕੀ ਧਰਨੀ [har kī dharnī] Shiv's consort, Parvati. "harī rup kiye har kī dharnī he"—*cāḍī 1*.

ਹਰਕੌਰ [harkar] daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria who was consort of raja Jaswant Singh and mother of raja Devendra Singh
ਹਰਖ [harakh] See ਹਰਸ. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr* 2 happiness, joy. "harakh anēt sog nahi bia."—*gau m 5*
3 anger, rage Sanskrit word *ਅਰਖ* has become ਹਰਖ in Punjabi

ਹਰਖਸੋਗ [harakhsog] joy and sorrow. "harakh sog jake nahi beri mit saman."—*s m 9*.

ਹਰਖਣ [harkhan] *v* be angry, be enraged. 2 be glad. See ਹਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਖਵਾਨ [harakhvan], ਹਰਖਵੰਤ [harakhvāt] *adj* happy. "harakhvāt anēt dārala."—*maru solhe m 5*

ਹਰਖੀ [harkhi] *adj* hot-tempered. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr* 2 joyful, glad. 3 sheer happiness. "sogu nahi sōda harkhi he re!"—*kan m 5*

ਹਰਗਣਾ [hargana] a village in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place.

ਹਰਗਾਹ [hargah] *P* *adv* when, any time
2 See ਹਰ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਹ.

ਹਰਗਿਜ [hargij] *P* *adv* quite, absolutely.
2 never.

ਹਰਕਿ [haraci] *P* *adv* whatever, whatsoever.

ਹਰ ਚੰਦੌਰੀ [har chāḍaurī] See ਹਰਿਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਹਰਜ [haraj] *P* *n* loss, harm. 2 *A* *n* scarcity, want. 3 snare, noose.

ਹਰਜੱਛ [harjacch] *Skt* ਹਰਜੱਛ yellow-eyed, lion. "adī sobad harjacch ucaro. tā pache ari pad de dāro."—*sanama*. 'lion's enemy, the gun.'

ਹਰਜੱਛ ਅਰਿ [harjacch ari] See ਹਰਜੱਛ.

ਹਰਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਇਨੀ [harjacchanī nadīnī] which

produces sound like a lion's roar, the gun—*sanama*.

ਹਰਜਨ [harjan] god's creatures, holymen. See ਹਰਿਜਨ.

ਹਰਜਾ [harja] *P* *n* loss, harm. 2 *adv* everywhere. "har ja aṣṭi eṣe sunyo karat ek te dox. birahi badharin ke badhe ek dox te hoz."—*cāḍī 98*. 'Everywhere it is heard that the sword severs a thing into two parts but persons severed by a sharp sword of separation become one.'

ਹਰਟ [harat] See ਹਰਟ.

ਹਰਾਹ [haraḥ] See ਹੀ *vr*. *n* carrying from one place to another; transportation. 2 pilfer, steal
3 *Skt* ਹਰਿਟ. deer. "harā bajā te sīkdarā"—*var mala m 1*

ਹਰਣ ਹੋਣਾ [haran hona] *xa v* take to one's heels, run away like a deer.

ਹਰਣਖ [harakh *Skt* *हिरण्यक्ष* *n* a demon having brown (golden) eyes "tum dusaṭ tare harakh."—*naṭ m 4*. See ਹਰਣਖਸ

ਹਰਣਖੇ [harakhē] like ਹਰਣਖਾਕ. See ਹਰਣਖ

ਹਰਣਾ [harṇa] *v* steal, pilfer. See ਹਰਣ. "parṭiṛ harṇa."—*BG*. 2 See ਹਰਿਣਾ.

ਹਰਣਖਸ [harakhās], ਹਰਣਖਸੁ [harakhāsu] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ. "harakhāsu le nakhahu bidhasa."—*gau m 1* See ਬਿਪਾਸ. "harakhāsu dusaṭu harī marīa prahīlad tarāia."—*asa chāt m 4*

ਹਰਣਖੀ [harakhī] *Skt* ਹਰਿਣਾਖੀ *adj* doe-eyed. "harakhī ku sacu ven sunai."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "sunī mōdhe harakhue."—*sava m 1*

ਹਰਣੀ [harṇī] *Skt* hind, doe. 2 *xa* louse. 3 See ਹਰਿਨੀ.

ਹਰਣੀਆ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [harṇīā dā śikar] *xa* killing of lice

ਹਰਣੋਟਾ [harṇōṭa] young deer, fawn

ਹਰਤ [harat] See ਹਰਿਤ 2 short for ਹਰਤਾ. "dukḥ harat karta sukhah suam."—*dhana chāt m 5*

ਹਰਤਾ [harta] *Skt* *हर्ता* *adj* pilferer, thief. "atamghatī

harte."—*mala m 5* 'They commit suicide and are thieves.' 2 one who takes away or seizes. 3 destroyer. "dukh harta hartnam pachano."—*bzla m 9*.

ਹਰਤਾਲ (hartaal) *Skr* हरताल *n* a yellow-coloured semi-metal used in various medicines, which is also of use to painters and writers. It has a warm and dehydrating effect. Yellow orpiment.¹ Physicians use it in various medicines.

ਹਰਦਮ (hardam) *adv* with each breath, each moment. 2 always.

ਹਰਦਾਸ (hardas) *See* ਹਰਿਦਾਸ. 2 Name of Guru Ramdas's father.

ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨਾਮ (hardastanay), ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੇ (hardastane), ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੈ (hardastane) son of Hardas, Guru Ram Das. "hardastane guru ramdas sar abhar bhare"—*saveye m 4 ke*. *See* ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਾਮ.

ਹਰਦਿਨ (hardin) *adv* eachday, daily, always. "hardin harisimranu mere bhai."—*gau m 5*. 2. *Skr n* Shiv's day; 14th of the dark fortnight of Phagun

ਹਰਦੀ (hardi) *Skr* हरिदू *n* turmeric. *L* Curcuma Longa, a tuber resembling ginger having yellow colour. It is used for dyeing and for imparting yellow colour to various dishes. "kabir hardi pari."—*s kabir*

ਹਰਦੂ (haradu) *adv* both. "haradu gaj."—*gyan*.

ਹਰਦੇਸੀ ਚਮਚਾ (hardegı camca) a ladle for use in all cooking pots, i.e. one who moves in every religious group and society to achieve his own purpose.

devi ko bhagat kabū mirā ko upasak he
das sultan ko ७ kabū lalbegı he,
man me he or २0 mukh mahı dup bat
param pakhıdı nakh sıkh lo pharebı he,
svarath ko manat he mukkh paramarath tē

¹In Mahabharat and Harivansh it is mentioned that yellow orpiment originated from Vishnu's semen.

nibu ko nicor age karat rakebi he,
sigh rup dhari anay mat ko pracari bhari
pāth te nıkarı jo camac hardegı he.

ਹਰਦੇ (hardo) *See* ਹਰਦ.

ਹਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਾ (har do sara) *P* हर दो सरा both the houses, i.e. this world and the next world. *See* ਹਰੀ
ਹਰਦੇਖੀ (hardokhi) *Dg n* Kam. 2 *adj* inimical to all; malevolent.

ਹਰਦੇ ਨਮੋਹ (hardo namoh) *See* ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੁਰੂ

ਹਰ ਧਰ (har dhar) *See* ਹਰ ਧਰ. 2 *See* ਹਰਿਧਰ

ਹਰਨ (haran) *See* ਹਰਣ. "haran bharan jā ka netr phor."—*sukhmani*. 'Giving and taking occurs with the twinkling of His eye.' 2 destroy, obliterate. "patak haran."—*GPS*. 3 deer "locan haranvari dosan haranvari."—*GPS*. 'doe-eyed, obliterator of all blemishes.' 4 gold.

ਹਰਨਕਸਪ (harankasap) *See* ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪ

ਹਰਨ ਭਰਨ (haran bharan) *See* ਹਰਨ 1

ਹਰਨਾ (harna) *See* ਹਰਣ.

ਹਰਨਾਖਸ (harnakhas), ਹਰਨਾਖਸੁ (harnakhasu) *See* ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ. "harı harnakhas hare paran."—*g3d namdev*. "harnakhasu jini nakhah bidario."—*bher namdev*.

ਹਰਨਾਖਿ (harnakhi) Harnakhas did "prahlad jan harnakhi pakria."—*mali m 4*.

ਹਰਨਾਚ (harnach), ਹਰਨਾਚਸ (harnachas) *See* ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਨੀ (haru) *n* doe "haru sam ३kh su ३rimati ki."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* pilferer, bungler. "rati ki prabhuta sagı haru."—*GPS*. 'pilferer of all the grace of Kam's wife.'

ਹਰਪਾਤ (harpat) *See* ਹਰ 1 ਅਤੇ ਪਾਤ.

ਹਰਪਾਲਪੁਰ (harpalpur) a village in Rajpura tehsil of Patiala state. At a short distance to its north, there is a place dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. Only sanctum in the form of a platform exists. No custodian has been appointed. Towards the south of Kauli railway station, there is a four-mile long unmetalled road leading to this place.

ਹਰਪੁਰ [harpur], ਹਰਪੁਰਿ [harpurī] city of Shiv, Benares.

ਹਰਫ਼ [haraph] *A* حرف *n* alphabet's letter. "haraph mīṭavat māl kar tāhī."—GPS. 2 edge of the sword. 3 extremity, verge. 4 a word requiring another word to complete the sense. 5 confabulation. 6 blame, censure. e.g. iū karan nāl mere utte haraph aūda he.

ਹਰਫ਼ਤ [harphat] *P* حرفت plural of haraf. 2 speech, utterance.

ਹਰਬ [harab] *A* حرب battle, warfare.

ਹਰਬਰ [harbar], ਹਰਬਰੀ [harbarī] See ਹਰ ਬਰ. 2 See ਹਰਿਬਰ.

ਹਰਬਲ [harbāl] *Dg* *n* army's vanguard, forefront.

ਹਰਬਾਣ [harban] See ਹਿਰਬਾਣ.

ਹਰਮ [haram] *Skt* हर्म *n* fascinating mansion, some palatial building, a temple. "kahū sadhna ke haram."—akāl. "har-rāgi haram sēvarīa."—var asa epithet for the house of a rich person 2 *A* حرم area around Kaaba. 3 harem, women's quarters. 4 a married woman. 5 adj pious. 6 famous, known. 7 forbidden, unlawful. 8 something against religion and tradition.

ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ [harman piara] adj beloved of all; popular.

ਹਰਮਾ [harma] adj women living in a harem, married women. See ਹਰਮ. 2 plural of ਹਰਮ. "kaha su pan tēboli harma."—asa ੩ *m* 1.

ਹਰਰੋਜ [har-roj] adv daily, always. "bōde khoju dī har-roj."—tīlāg kabir

ਹਰਰੰਗੀ [har-rāgi] adj of each hue.

ਹਰਵਰਖ [harverakh] See ਹਰਿਵਰਖ.

ਹਰਵਰਿਆਈ [harvarīaī] *n* commotion, perturbation. 2 haste, urgency.

ਹਰਵਾ [harva], ਹਰਵੇ [harvo] adj light. See ਹਰੁਵਾ. "sūdar harvo bhar mahī gax bōjavō tāhī."—NP

ਹਰਬ [harar] See ਹਰੀਤਕੀ. 2 corolia, resembling myrobalan (terminalia chebula), made of silk

and gold thread; a kind of knot at the end of a cord. 3 elephant's trumpet. See ਹਰਤੰਤ.

ਹਰਤੰਤ [har-rāt] *onom.* "har-rāt haith."—kalki, 'elephant's trumpet.'

ਹਰਾ [hara] adj green. "sāgi banu hara."—bīla chāt *m* 4. 2 possessed of. "sīdh samadhīhara."—sāveye *m* 3, ke 3 destroyed, obliterated. See ਹਰੀ. *vr* "sāgāl sahā dukhu hara."—bīla chāt *m* 5. 4 *n* deerskin. "dunia rāg na ave nert jīu kusam paṭu ghīu paku hara."—maru solhe *m* 5. 5 *A* 17 *n* ability, capability. 6 *Dg* grandson.

ਹਰਾਸ [haras] *P* هراس *n* fear, dread. 2 *Skt* decrease, diminution

ਹਰਾਕਸ [harākas] *P* هرکس whoever.

ਹਰਾਨ [haran] *A* حيران adj astonished, amazed. "man hoī haran su vak kaha."—NP. 2 See ਹਿਰਾਨੇ.

ਹਰਾਨੀ [haranī] *P* حرائي *n* astonishment, amazement. 2 See ਹਿਰਾਨੀ.

ਹਰਾਫ਼ [haraph] *A* حریف altered, perverted.

ਹਰਾਮ [haram] *A* حرام adj prohibited, excluded. 2 what religion bids to forsake. "maran pahī haram mahī hoī hālā nā jāī."—var majh *m* 1 3 impure. 4 famous, known See ਹਰਮ 6. 5 sanctified. See ਹਰਮ 5.

ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰ [haramkhor] *P* حرامخور adj eater of what religion proscribes; he who draws unlawful gains. "asākh cor haramkhor."—japu.

ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰੀ [haramkhori] *P* حرامخوري unlawful gain, corruption. 2 ungratefulness, ingratitude. "lun khar karahī haramkhori."—maru *m* 5

ਹਰਾਮਜਾਦਾ [haramjada] *P* حرامزا bastard; born of illicit union.

ਹਰਾਮਿ [haramī], ਹਰਾਮੀ [haramī] adj bastard. 2 corrupt. 3 wicked.

ਹਰਾਰਤ [hararat] *A* حرارت *n* heat, warmth. 2 mild fever.

ਹਰਾਵਲ [haraval] See ਹਰੈਲ.

ਹਰਾਵਲੀ [haravli] a mountain range of Rajputana

named after the Har lineage. 2 greenery, verdure

ਹਰਿ [harī] *adj* short for ਹਰਿਤ. "dava agani rahe harī but."—*ram* 3 *m* 5. green plants. 2 all, everyone. "harī bhavē harī nistare."—*gāu* *m* 4. 3 *adv* having stolen. "harī dhan pap karēt."—*saloh*. 4 *Sk* (ह-वृ) *n* Vishnu. "dārik asur harī ghae."—*hājare* 10. 5 Krishan. 6 Paundrak Vasudev. "ax bhīryo harī harī sō."—*krisan*. 'Krishan and Paundrak Vasudev combated with each other in a fight.' 7 the Creator. "bin harī nam nā bacan pehe."—*hājare* 10. "harī sīghasānu dīaū siri guru tah bēhayau."—*savēye* *m* 5 *ke*. 8 moon. "harī so mukh he."—*cādi* 1. 9 lion. 10 sun. "harī vās vikhe avtar bhāe."—*GPS*. 11 parrot. 12 snake. 13 monkey. "hāt ravan ko lry sāg camu harī."—*GPS*. 14 frog. 15 air. 16 horse. 17 Yam, the god of death. 18 Brahma. 19 Indar. 20 ray, beam (of light). 21 peacock. 22 cuckoo. 23 swan. 24 fire. 25 water. See *ਫਿਨ*. 26 yellow colour. 27 way, path. 28 mountain. 29 elephant. 30 lotus. 31 king. 32 bumblebee. 33 gold. "srig dhare harī dhenu hājara."—*krisan*. 34 Kamdev, Cupid. 35 dear. 36 jungle. See *ਝੋ*. 37 cloud "ghan syam birajāt hē harī, radhika biddulta."—*krisan*. 38 sky. 39 bow. 40 arrow. 41 sword. "karaddhar ke harī."—*cādi* 1. 42 conchshell. "nad prācād sunyo harī ka."—*krisan*. 43 sandalwood. "hiraḍ palasāg harī buhia."—*brīa* 3 *m* 4. 44 harī cādan, a heavenly tree. "parjat harī harī rukhu."—*ṭodī* *m* 5. God is identified with parjat and harī cādan trees.

Many instances of the usage of harī are found in the *savēye* given below:

- (a) "harī so mukh he harti dukh he,
alkē harhar prabha harni he.
(b) locan hē harī se sarse,

harī se bharūṭe harī si barni he.

(c) kehārī so kārthā, calbo harī,
pe harī ki harni tarmu he.

(d) he kar me harī pe harī so,

harirup kiye har ki dharni he."—*cādi* 1.

(a) Her face is moon-like, she effaces distress,
her locks steal the grandeur of Shiv's snake.

(b) Her eyes excel the lotus flower, her eye-
brows are like a bow and eyelashes are like
arrows.

(c) Her midriff is like that of a lion, her pace
resembles that of an elephant and she excels
Cupid's paramour in beauty.

(d) She, having in her hand a sword that shines
like the sun, and with her charming form, looks
like Shiv's better half.

ਹਰਿਤ [harīṭ] *adj* green. 2 stole. 3 effaced.

ਹਰਿਅਕੁਖਾਦੁ (harīakukhadu) *n* divine medicine.
"harīakukhadu jā kau gurī dia."—*gāu* *m* 5.

ਹਰਿਅਰਿ [harī-ari] enemy of Indar, Meghnad
(son of Ravan). "harīari phīryo sakruddh."
—*ramav*. 2 elephant's enemy, lion. 3 enemy of
the sun, night.—*sānama*.

ਹਰਿਅ [harīa] *adj* green. "jame harīa khet."
—*asa* *m* 4. 2 cheerful. "tān mān thive harīa."
—*mūdavṇi*. 3 stolen. 4 effaced, destroyed.
5 of the Divine, of the Creator. "harī utam
harīa nam he."—*var kan* *m* 4.

ਹਰਿਅ [harīā] See *ਝੋਨਾ*.

ਹਰਿਅਾਉ [harīau], ਹਰਿਅਾਇ [harīai], ਹਰਿਅਾਇਓ
[harīaiyo] *adj* (animal) attracted to a green
field; eater of green grass. 2 parasite, sponge.
"jīu kirkhe harīaiyo pasua."—*gāu* *m* 5. "jesa
pasu harīau tesa sāsar sabh."—*asa* *m* 5

ਹਰਿਅਾਈ [harīai] *n* greenery. 2 durba grass,
soft grass "ūth dūbe cārye harīai."—*NP*.

ਹਰਿਅਾਚਾ [harīara], ਹਰਿਅਾਲਾ [harīala] *adj*
greenish, green, verdant.

ਹਰਿਅਾਵਲ [harīaval] line of greenery
2 greenery, verdure.

¹See ਪਹਿਲੀਆਂ.

ਹਰਿਆਵਲਾ [həriavla] *adj* green, verdant. 2 blossoming tree. "gurmukhī brahṁu həriavla."—*sṛīa m 3*

ਹਰਿਅੰਬਰ [həri-ābar] deerskin. 2 elephant's skin. 3 lion's skin. "jāhā beṭhe hār həri-ābar ko dārke."—*cāḍā 1*.

ਹਰਿਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [həriāmrīt] *n* ambrosial name (of the Divine). 2 tears of bliss. "həri āmrīt bhīne loṇa."—*asa chēt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਏ [həriē] See ਹਰਏ.

ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਨਿ [həri saktanī]—*sānāma* army having the strength of a lion. 2 anny equipped with bows and spears.—*sānāma*

ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ [hariscādrā] *Skū* हरिश्चन्द्र. 28th raja of the solar dynasty who was son of Trishanku. He was famous for compassion and justice. It is written in Mahabharat that because of having performed the Rajsuy sacrifice and his extreme charity, he went to Indarlok (Indar's paradise). In Markandey Puran it is mentioned that one day when Harishchandar had gone out for hunting, he heard the lamentations of Vidyakala who, in the guise of women, were wailing in fear of Vishvamitar. When Harishchandar proceeded to save the distressed women, Vishvamitar got enraged. At this the women disappeared and the raja was taken aback. Being a Brahman, Vishvamitar asked for some donation and the raja replied that he was ready to donate whatever was asked for. Vishvamitar took all the wealth of the king and left him with only one dress of tree bark and his son and wife. Thus deprived, Harishchandar left his capital and set out for Benares. But the pitiless sage was waiting there to torture him even more and demanded from the raja a present to fulfil his vow of donation. Suppressing his feelings, Harishchandar sold his son, wife and even himself to a cāḍal (who, in fact, was

Dharamraj). The cāḍal sent him to the crematory to fetch shrouds of the dead bodies. He spent twelve months there doing this menial job. One day his wife Veshya brought, for cremation, the dead body of his own son Rohit' who had died of snakebite. Both of them recognized each other and wanted to immolate themselves on the funeral pyre of their son. But Harishchandar did not want to do so without the permission of his master, cāḍal, and was firm in performing his duty. Pleased at this, all the gods, accompanied by Dharamraj and Vishvamitar, appeared on the scene. Indar told Harishchandar that the latter's wife and son had conquered heaven with their virtuous deeds. Harishchandar replied that without the permission of his master, the cāḍal, he could not proceed to heaven. At this Dharamraj appeared before him in the form of the cāḍal. Then Harishchandar said that he would not go to heaven without the company of his subjects. Indar agreed to this wish of his as well, and when Vishvamitar performed the coronation of his son Rohit, Harishchandar went to heaven, along with his friends and subjects. In order to destroy the results of Harishchandar's meritorious deeds, Narad Muni, through deception, made him indulge in self praise. For this Harishchandar was ousted from heaven. During the course of his fall from heaven, he begged pardon for his lapse and was pardoned. So he halted on his way to the earth.

Now, Harishchandar and his subjects live in an airy city called Harishchandarpur of which various names, such as sobhnāgar, haricāḍari, gāḍharav nāgar, citṛim, sikot, etc, have been fancied.

¹In Purans his name is also mentioned as Rohtashv also.

In fact, Harchandauri is nothing, like a mirage it is an imaginary formation in the fog. Sometimes, before the winter sun rays become brighter, in the desert or near the sea coast, images of various real or imaginary objects become visible in the thick fog. In district Hissar and the sandy expanses by the sea coast, the spectacle of Harchandauri looks very exquisite. A person, not having seen it before, craves to stroll through beautiful houses, palaces, forts and gardens. But as the sunrays get brighter, the fog starts thinning out and the whole structure (of Harchandauri) disappears from the sight. Colonel Todd writes that once, during a sea journey, he felt that a ship of Harchandauri would soon collide with their ship and reduce it to smithereens. In fright he raised an alarm as he was worried about his life. But the officers of the ship, who were aware of reality, started laughing and Todd felt humiliated.

The metaphor of Harchandauri or Gandharab Nagar has been used in Gurbani for the ephemeral and mundane objects. "pekhu haricādaurī asthiru kichu nahi."—*asa chāt m 5*. "drisāī dekhu jese haricāduri."—*asa m 5*. "mrig trisna pekhi bhulne vuthe nager gādhārb."—*saveye m 5*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਸਾਰ [harī sajan] *adj* Creator's friend. 2 friend-like Creator.

ਹਰਿਸਰ [harīsar] *n* Amritsar, which is the Creator's tank. 2 holy congregation "harīsar nirmālī nae."—*suhu chāt m 4*

ਹਰਿਸਰੀ [harīsarī] in the Mansarovar lake. "nirmāl hāsa prem pīarī. harīsarī vasc haume marī."—*majh 3 m 3*. i.e. in the holy company. 2 in the Creator's tank, in the holy company. 3 *n* river like the Creator's discourse. "harī sarī tirāthī janī manua nara."—*var mala m 1*. 4 river Ganga.

ਹਰਿਸਰੂ [harīsarū] Creator like lake. 2 Amritsar.

ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [harīsiḡhasan], ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [harīsiḡhasan] the Creator's throne. 2 the heart of the devout. 3 Indar's throne. 4 golden throne.

ਹਰਿ ਸੀ ਕਰਭਾ [harī si karbha] radiance like that of the sunrays.

ਹਰਿ ਸੇਵਕ [harī sevak] the Creator's servant. "harīsevak nahi jam pīr."—*brīla m 5*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ [harī sāḡatī] Sikh community, congregation of devout Sikhs. "vaḡ bhagi harī sāḡatī pavahi."—*majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗੀ [harī sāḡī] *adj* the Creator's companion; saint, devotee.

ਹਰਿਸੰਤ [harīsāt] *adj* a devotee of Vishnu "sun bhupatī ya pḡat me dukhi rahit harīsāt"—*kṛisān*. 2 the Creator's servant, devotee of the Lord. "harī sātā no horu thau nahi."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਸੰਪੇ [harīsāpe] *n* divine treasure; spiritual wealth. "harī sāpe nanak ḡharī take."—*bavān*.

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਚੇਤ੍ਰ [harī harī chetr] the place where God effected the release of the elephant gripped by an octopus. It is situated on the bank of river Ganga, about five miles away from Patna. A large fair is held here on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak, in which many elephants are brought for sale.

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਰੁਖੁ [harī harī rukhu] See ਹਰਿ 44.

ਹਰਿ ਹਾ [harī hā] vocative. O God! the words "harī hā" have been used at the end of phunāhe chāts in the same way as "ho!" has been used in the last line of arīl. See ਪੁਨਹ.

ਹਰਿਕ [harīk] *adv* every. 2 *Skt* हिरक *pari* without, except, sans. 3 forsaking, renouncing. 4 near. "hīraktva hrīdanā.—*gyan*. 'you are near the heart'.

ਹਰਿਕਥਾ [harīkatha] narration of the Creator's glory. "hahe harīkatha bujhu nū muḡe!"—*asa pīr m 3*.

*Compare it with ਹਰ 3.

ਹਰਿਕਰਮ [harikaram] adj devout actions. "kar harikaram sravan harikatha."—*sukhmani*
 ਹਰਿ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰਿਹ [harī ka grīh] abode of the Divine, the world 2 human body 3 congregation. 4 pure conscience. 5 Harimandir. 6 Gurdwara.

ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī kī potī] meritorious act, a step towards union with the Divine. 2 a step of the tank at Amritsar, behind Harimandir on the side of Dukhbanjani. 3 Per Hindu belief, the step of the stairs of river Ganga, near Brahmakund, at Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨ [harikīrtan], ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨੁ [harikīrtanu] chanting of the Creator's glory. 2 chanting of Gurbani. "harikīrtanu gurmukhī jo sunte."—*bavan*.

ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਕ [harī ke lok], ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਗ [harī ke log] saintly people. "harī ke lok sī sac suhele."—*bheram* / "harī sarāpagat harī ke log."—*gujam* 1.

ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [harikṛiṣan satiguru] the eighth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Hari Rai to Mata Krishan Kaur, on Monday the 8th of Sawan (10th of dark fortnight) Sammat 1713 (7th July, 1656), at Kiratpur and was invested with Guruship on 8th of Kattak, Sammat 1718 (7th October 1661). On a complaint of Baba Ram Rai, Aurangzeb summoned him to Delhi where due to smallpox he breathed his last on the 14th of the bright fortnight (3rd of Baisakh) Sammat 1721 (30th March 1664). Bala Sahib and Bangla Sahib, are two holy places in Delhi, consecrated to his memory. His Guruship lasted for 2 years, 5 months and 26 days. "sri harikṛiṣan dhiaic jitu dī the sabh dukh jāi."—*cāḍi* 3.

ਹਰਿਗਲ [harigal] narration of the Creator's glory. "harigal galoi."—*var vad* m 4

ਹਰਿਗੀਤਾ [harigita], ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ [harigitika] a poetic metre. Its stanza has four lines, each line having 28 matras. The first pause is at the

16th matra and the second at the final 12th. Each line ends with laghu guru or a ragan, that is, 55.

Example:

"sabhī drong girīvar sikhār tar nār,
 pap karam bhāe māno,
 uṭh bhāj dharm sabharm hve chankāt
 damānī so māno." .. —*kalkī*

(b) There is a second form of this metre wherein the first pause comes at the 13th matra, the second at the final 15th and a ragan at the end of the line. This form is also known as sāṭpata and peḍi (perī).

Example:

"phīr karsāgre nāgar mē,
 mardana ur ākulārke,
 beṭhe sri nanak jāhā,
 tāhī thakī sū besyō āike,
 sri mukh so bujhat bhaye,
 tīh badānāhī bīkāl nīhārke,
 bīn rabab āvan bhayo,
 nīj bīrthā bhānāhu sudhārke."—*NP*

ਹਰਿਗੁਣ [harigun] the Creator's qualities "harigun gavahi andinu jage."—*maru solhe* m 3.

ਹਰਿਗੁਬਿੰਦ [harigubīd] See ਹਰਿਕੋਥਿੰਦ. 2 Krishan "harigubīd par lāran sīdhava. harigubīd par tīm īh āva."—*GPS*. As the god of death had assaulted Krishan similarly Abdul Khan mounted assault on Guru Hargobind

ਹਰਿ ਗੁਰੂ [harī guru] adj Satguru like the Divine. 2 the Guru who frees his disciple from aberrations and blemishes. "hariguru nanak jini parsio te it ut sādā mukte."—*savrye* m 5 kē.

ਹਰਿਗੋਪਾਲ [harigopal] See ਬਿਸੰਤਰ ਫਾਸ

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ [harigobīd] See ਖਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2 See ਹਰਿਕੋਥਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 3 See ਖੁਸਲ ਸਿੰਘ

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [harigobīd satiguru] the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born of Guru

Arjan Dev and Mata Ganga, at village Vadali on 21st Harh (6th of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1652 (14th June, 1595). He received religious teaching from Baba Buddha. He contracted three marriages with—

(a) Damodri, the daughter of Naraindas of Dalla village on 12th of Bhadon, Sammat 1661.

(b) Nanki, the daughter of Harichand of Bakala, on 8th Baisakh Sammat 1670.

(c) Mahadevi, the daughter of Daya Ram (Dvara) of Mandiali, on 11th Sawan, Sammat 1672.

Guru Hargobind, the spiritual hero and true mentor, had five sons (Baba Gurditta, Suraj Mal, Ani Rai, Atal Rai, and Guru Teg Bahadur) and one daughter named Biro. He was invested with Guruship on 29th Jeth (14th day of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1663 (25th May 1606). At the time of accession, he gave up the previous convention of wearing black woollen cap and instead wore an aigrette on his turban and carried two swords of chieftainship and religious headship. Having viewed the decline of India, he felt the need to preach valour along with spiritual awareness. He raised the Akal Bunga, facing the Harimandir, in Sammat 1665. He got Guru Arjan Dev's shrine built at Lahore in Sammat 1669. During Sammat 1670-71, he lived at places like Daroli, etc. In Sammat 1684, he helped Mohan and Kala to inhabit Mehraj in Malwa and, in the same year, he got constructed Kaulsar tank. In Sammat 1685, he got Bibeksar constructed for the devout Sikhs.

As against the conciliatory policy of Akbar, Jahangir, on the instigation of some people, started doubting the Sikhs and the fifth Guru was martyred, Guru Hargobind exhorted his followers to become militant and to keep weapons for self-defence. At this, Jahangir confined the Guru in the Gwalior fort. This

incident did not lower the esteem of the Guru but raised his status in the eyes of the people. Some leading Muslims persuaded the emperor to release the Guru. Consequently, the emperor not only released the Guru but also maintained friendly ties with him. But when, in Sammat 1685, Shahjahan ascended the throne, he adopted a strict policy towards the Sikhs. As a result, the sixth Guru had to fight four battles in self defence, against the army of the Mughal emperor Shahjahan.

(a) The first battle took place in Sammat 1685, against the Mughal commander Mukhlis Khan, at Amritsar.

(b) The second encounter took place against Abdulla Khan, the governor of Jalandhar, in Sammat 1687, at Sri Hargobindpur.

(c) The third battle was fought in Sammat 1688 at Guruser, near Mehraj, against the Mughal commander Qamarbeg. After this battle, the Guru blessed Phool with the reign of a kingdom.¹ See ਫੂਲ.

(d) The fourth battle was fought in Sammat 1691, at Kartarpur, against the soldiers of Kale Khan and Paine Khan, etc. After this battle, the Guru moved to Kiratpur but continued the task of imparting religious teaching. He spread the doctrine of Sikhism far and wide and showed the path of salvation to lacs of people in Kashmir, Pilibhit, Bar and Malwa. He was able to bring around many Muslims to the Sikh fold. He sent Udasīs far and wide to unfurl the flag of Guru Nanak.

He passed on the Guruship to his capable grandson Har Rai and breathed his last on 7th Chet (the 5th day of the bright fortnight),

¹Many historians have erroneously written that the Phool dynasty was blessed by the seventh Guru but the fact is that he only confirmed the blessings bestowed by his grandfather.

Sammat 1701 (the 3rd March 1644).¹ The name of his memorial at Kiratpur is "Patal Puri". See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ

His Guruship lasted for 37 years, 10 months and 7 days and his life span comprised 48 years 8 months and 15 days. "arjun hargobidu nū simu sri harirai."—c3d1 3.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [harigobidpur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.
ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [harigobidu], ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ [harigovid]
See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "harigobidurakhio pamesari."
—guj m 5. "harigovidu guri rakhia."
—sor m 5.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦ [haricād] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ 2 See ਹਰੀਚੰਦ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰਤੀ [haricādaur-ti], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰੀ
[haricādauri] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ [haricādan], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨੁ [haricādanu] *Skt*
n a kind of white sandal tree (*santalum album*),
the fragrance of which turns the neighbouring
trees also fragrant. "ram parās cādan ham
kasaṭ losaṭu, harī sōgi harī satīsōgu bhāe harī
kācānu cādanu kune."—dhana m 4 'God is the
philosophers' stone and as also the sandal tree,
we are the wood and the iron.' 2 one of the
trees in heaven. See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ 3 moonlight. 4 lotus
pollen.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦੋਰੀ [harichādorī] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ

ਹਰਿਜ [harij] See ਹਰਜ. 2 *n* lotus springing from
water. 3 tree. 4 day that emerges from harī
(the sun).—*sanama*.

ਹਰਿਜ ਅਰਿ [harj arī] the day emerging from
harī (the sun) and its enemy, the night.
—*sanama*. 2 a tree coming out of harī (water).
and its enemy, the elephant.—*sanama*.

ਹਰਿਜਸ [harijas], ਹਰਿਜਸੁ [harijasū] praise of the
Creator. "harijasū karat sāt dinu rati."
—*sukhmani*. 2 See ਜੀਏ ਮਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਜੱਚ [harjacch] See ਹਰਜੱਚ.

¹Some historians have erroneously confused the date of
the demise of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1695, with that
of the sixth Guru.

ਹਰਿਜੱਚਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [harjacchanā nadanī] See
ਹਰਜੱਚਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ

ਹਰਿਜਨ [harijan] *n* creatures of the Creator.
the saintly people "harijan harī ātar nahī"
—s m 9.

ਹਰਿਜਨੀ [harijani] pious and saintly people. "ih
bican harijani."—*basāt* m 5.

ਹਰਿਜਨ [harijan] See ਹਰਿਜਨ "jo saca harijan."
—*var bṛha* m 4. 2 vehicle of Vishnu, garud.
3 Indar's vehicle, Airavat. 4 the sun's vehicle,
horse

ਹਰਿਜਨੈ [harijane] of the pious people. "carni
arpave harijane."—*kalr* m 4

ਹਰਿਜਨੈ [harijān]. ਹਰਿਜਨੀ [harijāni] See ਹਰਿਜਨ
ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਜਨੀ. "vicari dīṭha harijāni."—*var vad*
m 4

ਹਰਿਤ [harin] *Skt n* deer.

ਹਰਿਤਾਖੀ [haritakhī] See ਹਰਣਾਖੀ

ਹਰਿਤੀ [harinī] *Skt n* female deer, doe

ਹਰਿਤ [harit] *Skt adj* green. "harit vasi tən
dhare."—*paras*. 2 See ਧ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਹਰਿਤਾ [harita] short for ਹਰਿਤਾਲ "lai tanc
harita."—*krisan*. 2 greenery, vegetable. 3 See
ਹਰਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਤਾਲ [harital] *Skt n* yellow orpiment. See
ਹਰਤਾਲ. 2 a kind of yellowish-green pigeon.

ਹਰਿਦਸ [haridas] servant of the Creator. "cerān
malahu haridasna"—*g3d* m 4. 'Massage the
feet of the Creator's creature.'

ਹਰਿਦਸਨਾ [haridasna] of the Creator's
creature. See ਹਰਿਦਸ

ਹਰਿਦਾਸ [haridayal] an astrologer, resident
of Talwandi, who was family priest of Baba
Kalu. He prepared the horoscope of Guru
Nanak Dev. 2 See ਥੋਣੀ 5.

ਹਰਿਦਰ [haridar] See ਹਰਿਦਰੁ.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ [haridarsan] intuitive vision of the
supreme One through self-realization
2 philosophy of Sikhism, doctrine of the faith
articulated by Guru Nanak Dev "haridarsanu

pavṛ vad̥bhagī."—*asa m 3*. 3 Sikh religion "harīdarsan ke jan mukatī nā māgahī."—*kalī २ m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੇ ਜਨ [harīdarsan ke jan] people having faith in the religion of Guru Nanak Dev, the Sikhs. "harīdarsan ke jan mukatī nā māgahī."—*kalī २ m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨਿ [harīdarsanī] through the glimpse of the Creator's vision. "harīdarsanī triptai."—*g351 m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨੁ [harīdarsanu] See ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਿਦਰੁ [harīdaru] gateway for realising the Creator; congregation of true believers, the Sikh community. "harīdaru seve alakh abheve."—*sri ch35 m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸ [harīdas] a physician, resident of Talwandi, who came to cure Guru Nanak Dev from some illness and to whom the latter then recited this śloka, "ved bulaxa vedgi." 2 See ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ. The name of the father of Guru Ram Das is written as hardas and harīdas. 3 a person of the Vij lineage who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev; and the Guru instructed that he (Vij) should first serve food. 4 a jailor of the Gwalior fort who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind 5 a yogi of Kankhal who, in February 1837, performed before Maharaja Ranjit Singh a feat of going into deep meditation for 40 days. The Maharaja got him locked up in a box, buried in the ground and an guard was posted at the spot. When on the fortieth day, the yogi was taken out of the box, he was just like a corpse. His disciples revived him with the help of massage, etc The Maharaja gave a large sum of money to the yogi. Dr. MacGregor and some other European historians have given an eyewitness account of this episode. 6 adj God's servant. "harīdasan ki agia manat te nahi phunī garabb parān."—*sar m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸਸੁਤ [harīdas-sut], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਯ [harīdastanay], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨੇ [harīdastane] son of Hardas, i.e. Guru Ramdas.

ਹਰਿ ਦਿਨ [harī din] See ਹਰਿ ਵਾਸਰ

ਹਰਿਦੀਬਾਣ [harīdibāṇ], ਹਰਿਦੀਵਾਨ [harīdivan] the court of the Creator, religious congregation, or community of the Sikhs. "jo milia harī diban sū, so sabhni diban milia"—*var sri m 4*. 'He who is a member of the Sikh congregation is a member of every religious community of the world.'

ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰ [harīduar] See ਹਰਿਦੁਾਰ. "sukhu pavahī harīduar parani."—*gau m 5*

ਹਰਿਦੂ [harīdū] Sīk turmeric-coloured. See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ [harīdra] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦ੍ਵਾਰ [harīdvar], ਹਰਿਦ੍ਵਾਰਾ [harīdvara] door or means of spiritual-realization, holy congregation. 2 knowledge of the self (soul) 3 per Hindu faith, a famous bathing place at river Ganga, near Kankhal, in district Saharanpur (U.P.). It is also called Brahmakund. "nahi milia harīdvara."—*sor २ m 5*. Mayapur is another name for Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਧੌਲ [harīdhoul] See ਹਰਿਧੋਲ.

ਹਰਿਧਨ [harīdhan], ਹਰਿਧਨੁ [harīdhanu] the wealth of the Creator's name. "harīdhan ke bhāīlehu bhājar."—*sukhmanī*. "harīdhanu sacī rasī he."—*var gau 2 m 5*

ਹਰਿਧਰ [harīdhar] cloud 2 tank (of water). 3 river.—*sanama*.

ਹਰਿਧਰ ਟੀਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰਾ [harīdhar tsrastra] a noose i.e. the weapon of Varun who is the master of water contained in a tank or flowing in a river. —*sanama*.

ਹਰਿਧੋਲ [harīdhōl] the white mansion of Indar, paradise "itno sukh na harīdhōlan ko." —*krisan*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਮ [harīnakh], ਹਰਿਨਾਮਸ [harīnakhas] See ਹਰਨਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਿਨਾਮ [harīnam] Sīk ਹਰਿਨਾਮ੍ the Creator's

name, satinam vahguru. "harinam rasna kahən."—*brīa a m 5*. 2 a kind of bean, digestible pulse. See **ਮੁੰਗੀ**

ਹਰਿਨਾਰਿ [harinarī] illusion, the phenomenal world. 2 an ardent devotee, who regards himself as the Creator's consort. "harinarī suhagne ! sabhī rāg mane."—*brīa chāt m 5*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਵ [harinav] See **ਹਰਿਨਾਮ**. "harinave nālī galā harinave nālī maslatī."—*var vād m 4*. 2 ferry-like Creator whose name ferries one across the ocean-like world.

ਹਰਿਨੀ [harinī] See **ਹਰਿਣੀ** 2 army comprising elephants.—*sanama*. 3 the earth.—*sanama*

ਹਰਿਪਦ [haripad], **ਹਰਿਪਦੁ** [haripadu] fourth state of the soul. "haripad cinī bhāe se mukte."—*bhēr a m 1*

ਹਰਿਪੁਰ [haripur] paradise, heaven. 2 world of Vishnu. "tā dīn so sukh jagat nū haripur me hū nahī."—*caritr 103* 3 celestial firmament, abode of harī (the sun) "haripur pur sār."—*ram*. 'The firmament was filled with arrows.'

ਹਰਿਪੋਰਿ [haripori] See **ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਧੋਰੀ**. "le haripor acman ae."—*GPS*.

ਹਰਿਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [haripriya] Vishnu's consort, Lakshmi (Lachmi). 2 a poetic metre which has four lines, each line has 46 matras with three pauses, each after the twelfth matra; the fourth pause is at the final tenth matra, the last matra being a guru.

Example:

"dhare pəṭ vividh rāg, har cir vimal āg,
ratanen māṇimal sūbhā bhukhān amol ha,
damānī chāṭī chāṭekar, dāmkaṭ ur mukṭ-har,
māṇī gān phāṇī nū kātī, māṇīk atol hi."
—*saloh*.

Guru Tegh Bahadur's hymns in the *jānvāṭī* rag are also in this metre.

Example:

"re mān, kaun gəṭī hor hē terī' ?...

'This first verse of that of the pause

manas ko jānam līn, simrān nāhī nīmakh kīn,
dara sukh bhāio² dīn, pəgahu pəri berī..."

3 See **ਚਰੀਆ** ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣ [haribāṇ] Cupid's arrow. 2 arrow of God's name. "haribāṇe praharāṇeh."—*gatha*. 3 See **ਜਿਵ ਬਣ** 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣੀ [haribāṇī] the eternal Word, Guru's utterance. "mīlī sātīśāgī bolī haribāṇī."—*majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿਬੋਲ ਮਨਾ [haribol manā] name of a poetic metre which is also known as *tilka*. It has four lines and each line comprises two *sāgān*: 115, 115.

Example:

"karūṇalāy hē. arighalāy hē.

khalkhāḍān hē. māhīmāḍān hē."—*japu*.

ਹਰਿਬੋਸ [haribās] See **ਹਰਿਬੰਧ**. 2 a bard who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. His poetic compositions have been included in *bhāṭṭā de sāveye*. "haribās jagatī jāsu sācaryau."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 3 an ascetic who underwent religious austerities to attain self-realization after having become a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was an ardent admirer of Bhai Gurdas and preached the message expressed in his poetic compositions.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤ [haribhagat] devotee of the Creator. 2 a *nirjānuā* of village Jandiala. He got Sardar Mehtab Singh of Mirankot arrested at Lahore. Haribhagat also got many rewards for getting killed many other Sikhs

ਹਰਿਭਗਤਿ [haribhagatī] contemplation of the Creator. "haribhagatī harī ka pīar hē"—*eri m 3*.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤ [haribhagat] devotees of the Creator. "te harī ke jān sadhu haribhagat."—*sar m 4 pāṭal*

ਹਰਿਭਾ [haribha] the Creator's luminosity. 2 spiritual light. "harī ur dhārio gurī

'For the sake of the metre, it is pronounced as *bhāyo*.

haribha."-prabha m 4.

ਹਰਿ ਭੰਡ [harī bhāṇu] remembrance of the Creator. See ਭੰਡ

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗ [harī marag] pathway to the Creator. 2 the Sikh way. "mo kau harimaragī para."-majh m 5

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗਿ [harimaragī] in the pathway to the Creator. "ohu harī marag apī cēda, horna no harimaragī pae."-var majh m 4.

ਹਰਿਮਾਲਾ [harīmala] introspecting over the Creator. 2 mental rosary comprising involuntary repetition of the Word. "harīmala ur ātari dhare."-asa m 5.

ਹਰਿਮਿਲਾ [harīmīla] adj who has realised the Divine, who has attained self-realisation. "ham jivahi dekhi harīmīle."-nāṭ m 4.

ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ [harīmādar], ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰੁ [harīmādaru], ਹਰਿਮੰਦਿਰ [harīmādir] palace of the Divine, the world. "harīmādar ehu jagat he."-prabha a m 3. 2 human body. "harīmādaru ehu sarir he."-prabha a m 3. 3 holy congregation. "harīmādar soi akhie jithahu harījata."-var ram / m 3 4 the magnificent mansion got built by Guru Arjan Dev as Temple of the Divine in the midst of a pool of water at Amritsar. "harī jope harīmādar sajia sāt bhagat gun gavahi ram."-suhī chāt m 5 See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 5 abode of the sixth Guru in Kiratpur. 6 birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. 7 a Hindu Temple. "kahū kahyo harīmādar me harī, kahū maṁt ke bic pramanyo."-səveye 33

ਹਰਿਯਾਨ [hariyan] See ਹਰਿਯਾਨ 2-3 and 4.

ਹਰਿਰਸ [harīras], ਹਰਿਰਸੁ [harīrasu] relish of the Creator's name. "pie harīrasu bahurī na trisna lage ai."-anādu. 2 ecstasy of spiritual knowledge. "harīras uparī āveru kia kahie?."-sor m /

ਹਰਿਰਾਇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [harīrai satguru] the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. He was born to Baba Gurditta and Mata Nihal Kaur, on 20th Magh

(13th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1686 (26th February, 1630), at Kiratpur. On the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of the month of Harh, Sammat 1697, he was married to the daughters of Daya Ram, resident of Anup Shahar (district Buland Shahar, UP). Ram Rai was born to Mata Kotkalyani and Guru Harkrishan was born to Mata Krisan Kaur. He attained Guruship on 12th Chet (the 10th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1701 (8th March, 1644). He preached Guru Nanak's religion in full nobility. He toured the Malwa, known as jungle, in Sammat 1703 to enlighten the people of the region. At Mehraj he blessed the Phool family by re-confirming the blessings bestowed by his grandfather, Guru Hargobind. See ਫੂਲ.

Aurangzeb charged the Guru with helping Dara Shikoh and summoned him to Delhi. The Guru sent his elder son, Ram Rai. Very shrewdly Ram Rai developed closeness with Aurangzeb who felt pacified.

He passed on the Guruship to Guru Harkrishan and breathed his last on 7th Kaitak (9th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1718 (6th October, 1661), at Kiratpur. The Guruship remained with Guru Har Rai for 17 years 5 months and 8 days and his lifetime comprised 31 years 8 months and 17 days. "simro sri harīrai."-cādi 3.

ਹਰਿਰਾਸਿ [harīrasī] wealth of the Divine's name. "harīrasī meri manu vanjara."-anādu. ਹਰਿਰਾਤਾ [harīrata] adj devoted to the Divine, imbued with love of the Divine.

ਹਰਿਰੁਖ [harīrukh], ਹਰਿਰੁਖਿ [harīrukhk] ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ. 2 the wish-granting tree of (Indar's) paradise. "kamdhenu parjat harī harīrukh."-todī m 5. 'The Divine are the Kamdhenu (wish-granting, heavenly cow), Parjat (one of the five trees of

*See footnote to ਹਰਿਰਾਇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

paradise) and the Kalp Birchh (another wish-granting tree of paradise).'

ਹਰਿਚੰਡ [harīrāṅg], ਹਰਿਚੰਡ [harīrāṅg] love of the Divine "harī kau locē sabbkoi."—*suhi m 4*. "harīrāṅg kade na utre."—*gau m 4 kārhaie*.

ਹਰਿਲਾਲ [harīlal] a Brahman of Kashi who was brother of Krishan Lal. Both of them gave up their casteist pride and became disciples of Guru Arjan Dev. They preached the life view of Sikhism in Kashi and its surrounding areas. It was for them that the Guru recited Sahaskruti Saloks.

ਹਰਿਲਿਵ ਮੰਡਲ [harīliv māḍal] the state in which the mind, oblivious of all else, gets immersed in the love of the Creator. All other attachments vanish from the mind. "man harīliv māḍal māḍa he."—*sohila*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਕ [harīlok] *n* Vaikunth, Vishnu's heaven. 2 Indar's paradise, heaven. 3 holy congregation. 4 the Creator's creatures. "harī ke sāg bāse harīlok."—*sar surdas*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਕ [harīlog] creatures or servants of the Divine. "te utam harīlog jiu." *asa chāt m 4*

ਹਰਿਵਰ [harīvar] the Creator as husband, husband-like Creator. "nanak harīvar paxa māḡal."—*vaḍ m 4 ghorā*. 2 the Divine as the best sword "harīvar dhar kar."—*ramav*

ਹਰਿਵਰਸ [harīvaras], ਹਰਿਵਰਖ [harīvarakh] *Skt* ਹਰਿਵਰ, a region of the Jambudveep. "tho harīvarakh khāḍ jih thai."—*NP* See ਨਵ ਖੇਡ.

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਨਾ [harīvasna] eternal desire for realising the Supreme Soul, self-realisation. "jini ap taja harīvasna samāni."—*anādu*. 'Those who have given up their ego, have their minds occupied with the desire to attain spiritual realisation.'

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ [harīvasar] the day of Vishnu, the 11th day of a lunar fortnight when the devotees of Vishnu observe fast and regard eating of

cereals a sin'. 2 Sunday.

ਹਰਿਵੰਸ [harīvāṅs] the lunar race. 2 the solar race. 3 the Vaishnava people. 4 a book, supplement to Mahabharat, which contains 16374 saloks about Vishnu's race. It includes the genealogy of many kings.

ਹਰੀ [harī] warded off, removed, abolished "nanak tapat harī."—*asa m 5*. 2 green, verdurous. "harī nahi nah ḍāḍuri."—*sri m 5*. 3 *n* a Jatt subcaste. See ਹਰੀ ਕੇ. 4 See ਹਰਿ 5 *Skt* ਹੀ modesty, bashfulness. 6 Lakshmi. "harī bīsānu lakhe."—*ramav* Vishnu's consort. 'Lakshmi took Ram for Vishnu.'

ਹਰੀਅਲ [harīal] *Skt* ਹਰਿਲ *n* a green pigeon, a pigeon-like green-coloured bird

ਹਰੀਆ [harīa] *adj* stealing, capturing. "harīa kr jh va tan ke."—*ramav* captivating life and body 2 *suf* having, possessed of. "dukh bīḍarān harīa."—*majh m 5*. 3 *n* white water-lily said to open at the moonrise. "cāḍrāma cāthe te jyō bīrajē set harīa."—*krīsān*. 4 *adj* verdant, flourishing. "manī māule tānu harīa."—*suhi chāt m 5* 5 third declension, God, the Creator "nirgun harīa sārgun dharīa."—*suhi m 5 pāṭal*. 'The abstract God has become concrete.'

ਹਰੀਆਲਾ [harīara], ਹਰੀਆਲਾ [harīa vala] *adj* green, verdant. "saphlzo bīrakhū harīavala."—*sri a m 1*. "ihu harīara tal"—*s kabir*. 'The pool of the world is surrounded by the verdure of sensual pleasures.'

ਹਰੀਆਂ ਵੇਲਾ [harīā vela] a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai, situated at a distance of six miles towards south of the railway station in district Hoshiarpur. It is situated inbetween the villages of Chaggeran, Bohan, Chabbewal and Bajror.

'It occurs in the fourth chapter of the vīrddh harī sūmriti that a Brahman who eats cereals during harīvasar should be made to sit on a donkey and sent into exile

There goes a story that here dried-up climbers turned green with the blessings of the Guru and hence this name was given to the gurdwara. Seventy-one ghumaons of land has been attached to this gurdwara since the time of the Sikh reign. A fair is held here on every Baisakhi and Maghi.

Baba Ajit Singh had also visited this place. The story of his visit goes as follows:

Two girls, named Harian and Bharian, residents of Bajwara, and proceeding to Jejon after marriage, were snatched by the Pathans of Bassi Kalan. At this, their relatives went to Anandpur Sahib and lodged a complaint with Guru Gobind Singh who ordered his son to get those girls released and punish the culprits. Baba Ajit Singh fought a battle, got the girls released and duly punished the culprits. Both the girls thanked Baba Ajit Singh and then breathed their last. Their memorial is situated to the north of the gurdwara. The gurdwara, in memory of the Sikhs who laid down their lives in the said battle, also stands there.

ਹਰੀਅੰ [həriā] *adj* destroyer. "həriā kariā." —*japu* the destroyer and the creator. 2 of the Creator. "kirpāt həriā."—*sahas* m 5. 'by the Creator's grace.'

ਹਰੀਸ [həriś] *adj* avaricious, covetous.

ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ [həri sīgh] a Rajput fighter of the hill states who fought a battle with Husami. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

2 Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa who was son of Sardar Gurudyal Singh (Uppal Khatri) of Gujranwala. He was born to Mai Dharam Kaur in Sammat 1848. This Sikh warrior was an eminent general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Till date, the dread of his name is prevalent among the frontier Pathans. He won many a battle for the Sikh empire. He died on 19th Baisakh, Sammat 1894, fighting valiantly in a

fierce battle against Pathans near the Jamrod fort. The memorial of this jewel of the Panth is situated in the fort of Jamrod. 3 grandson of raja Gajpati Singh of Jind and son of Mehar Singh. He died at the age of 18 years, in 1791 AD, of a fall from the roof in inebriation. 4 See ਸਿਆਲਕਾ. 5 See ਭੰਡੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਹਰੀ ਕਾ ਪੱਟਨ [həri ka pattan] There is a barrage near village Harike. At a short distance upstream, there is the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas. This barrage is the boundary of the districts of Lahore, Ferozepur, Amritsar and the state of Kapurthala.

ਹਰੀ ਕੇ [həri ke] members of Hari subcaste. 2 a village, populated by Jatts of Hari subcaste, on the north bank of the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas, near Valtoha railway station, under police station Patti in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. Guru Angad Dev visited this place. Earlier a gurdwara was there but it no longer exists, and the old habitation, has been inundated by the river. The present habitation is new and there is no gurdwara.

ਹਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਪੁਰ [hangobīd pur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਹਰੀ ਚੰਦ [həri cād] See ਹਰਿਚੰਦ. "həri cād dan karṭe jas leve."—*guru* m 1. 2 name of father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 hill-chief of hādūr who had come to help raja Bhim Chand of kahzūri to fight against Guru Gobind Singh, in the battle of Bhangani in the month of Baisakh, Sammat 1746.¹ He was a great archer. His bravery was mentioned by the tenth Guru in Vichitar Natak. "tāhā ek burā həri cād kopyo."—*VN*. He died of an arrow shot by the tenth Guru.

ਹਰੀਸੈ [hərije] become green or verdurous. "mālx sadhu sūg hərije"—*kāl* m 4 2 (please)

¹Some writers have given Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani which is not correct. See footnote to ਪੰਚਟਾ.

eliminate, remove.

ਹਰੀਤਕੀ [haritki] *Skt n* myrobalan. *L Terminalia Chebula*. "gan jok haritki or madā." -*samudramthan*. It has a dry and hot effect. In books on Indian system of medicine, it is recommended as an effective remedy for constipation, cough, sprue, piles, intermittent fever and flatulence.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰ [haripur] See ਹੁਲੇਰ. 2 a major city of district Hazara, founded by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1822 AD. See ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ. 3 a village in tehsil and police station Abohar of district Ferozepur. It is situated at a distance of half a mile westward from railway station Panjkosi. On the bank of a pool named Bat Tirath, to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru visited this place on his way to the Deccan. This gurdwara came to be known in Sammat 1933. It has been tastefully raised through the efforts of sardar Gurmukh Singh Nilewale.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰਾ [haripura] See ਹਰੀਪੁਰ 3.

ਹਰਿਭ [hariph] *A* حریف *adj* rival, adversary, co-professional. 2 cunning, deceitful. 3 friend. "hariphul ajme." -*japu*. 4 enemy. "hariphul sikan he." -*japu*. "hatan hariph rahyo ih kit-hu, nahī sastrā kar pakaryo jat." -*GPS*.

ਹਰਿਭੀ [hariphi] *A* حریف *n* friendship. 2 enmity. 3 deceit. "adhik hariphi jan bhog partriy jo karhi." -*caritr* 21

ਹਰੀਰਾ [harira] *A* हरیر *n* a liquid dish. 2 the dish especially, prepared from the kernels of almonds, pumpkin and gherkin seeds, etc. and wheat milk. It is used as an invigorator for the brain.

ਹਰੀਰਾ [harira], **ਹਰੀਰੀ** [hariri] of the Creator. "sadhu sāgatī sac takhat harir." -*BG*. 2 See ਹਰੀਤਕੀ.

ਹਰੁਵਾ [haruva] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 trivial,

humble, flippant.

ਹਰੁਵਾਈ [haruvaī] *n* triviality, flippancy. "haruve purkhan ki haruvaī." -*GPS*

ਹਰੁਆ [harua], **ਹਰੁਏ** [harue] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 i.e. free from the burden of pride and perversion. "harue harue tixigae dube jnsir bhar." -*s kabir*. 3 *adv* by degrees, slowly. "cal calē harue harue." -*krisan*.

ਹਰੁਫ [haruf] plural of haraf

ਹਰੁਫੇ ਤਹਾਜ਼ੀ [harufe tahajji] *A* حروف *plural* of haraf is haruf and tahajji is the mode to spell; alphabet. ~

ਹਰੇ [hare] *adj* green. 2 eliminated, warded off "apī karē ape hare." -*asa am* / 3 merged. "jo harī hare su hohī na ana." -*gau kabir* 4 *adv* slowly. "hare bol bal yō kahyo." -*krisan*

ਹਰੇਕ [harek] *P* ہرےک *adj* every, each.

ਹਰੇਖਾ [harekha] *Skt* हरेखा *n* neighing (of a horse). "bhayo sabad hay kun harekha." -*GPS*.

ਹਰੇਵ [harev], **ਹਰੇਵੀ** [harevi] *A* حرّی *adj* resident of Hirat "kādhari harevi iraki nīsake" -*kalki*. 'the dauntless people of Kandhar, Hirat and Iraq.'

ਹਰੇਯਾ [haryā] *adj* stealer, pilferer. 2 vanquisher. 3 snatcher, seizer.

ਹਰੋਲ [harol], **ਹਰੋਲ** [harol] *Dg n* vanguard, forefront "harol hal calyā." -*VN*, "mar harol bhajī dāe." -*krisan*. 2 *A* حرّول *cantering* of the horse. "harol thamyo hoe tab khare" -*PPP*.

ਹਰੋਗ [harog] every limb. "harisatua harōge" -*gyan*. 'O Divine! you are present in every limb.'

ਹਰੋਤ [harot] pilfering. 2 neighing. "harot bajz apar." -*gyan*

ਹਰਯਾਉ [haryau] removed, eliminated, abolished. "aghān haryau." -*savaye m* 4 ke.

ਹਲ [hal] *Skt* हल *vr* plough, pull; draw a line. 2 *n* a plough. See ਹਲੁ. It is written in § 218 of the *atri simriti* that the pious plough with eight bullocks, though the use of six bullocks

is not looked down upon. The merciless people plough with four bullocks and those who use two bullocks to plough, commit cows laughter. The confirmation of this rule is available in the first chapter of the *apastābh śimriti*. The same is written in the *śaloks* numbering 8, 9 and 10 of the 2nd in chapter of the *Parashar Śimriti*.

3 the area of land which can be tilled and cultivated well with the help of only one plough.¹ "bhumī pāc hāl kī in dīj."—*GPS* See चक्रमा. 4 In grammar, a vowel-free consonant. The name hāl is given to such a consonant because of the line drawn under it.² 5 See *घृत्* *vr* 6 *A* *jk* *pron* and *adj* what.

पल्लव [hālhar] ploughman. "jese hālhar bīna jīmī nahī boīe."—*gāḍ kabīr* 2 bullock (that pulls the plough).

पल्लव [hālhal] See पल्लव.

पल्लव [hālāk] 1 *jk* *n* throat. 2 *Skt* *अलव* *अलव* hydrophobia. This disease is caused by the bite of a rabid dog, jackal, fox, etc. It should be got treated immediately from the Pasteur³ institute, Kasauli. When it affects the brain of the patient, it becomes incurable. In some cases the virus remains latent for some time before becoming active.

Larger the amount of virus injected by the rabid animal and closer to the brain of the patient, the faster is the effect.

The patient of hydrophobia fears water and The unit of measure of hāl is not constant in different parts of India. It comprises 30 ghumaons at one place, 35 at another and 40 somewhere else. But generally a hāl of irrigated land comprises fewer ghumaons than a hāl of arid lands.

See लोभ अंध.

Pasteur was a French scientist. He was born in 1822 AD. He invented the best cure for hydrophobia. This said institution has been named after him.

his appetite disappears. He loses consciousness and his tongue hangs loose. Saliva and froth flow from the patient's mouth that gets dry. He finds light disagreeable and in terror pounces upon others to bite them. These are symptoms of this disease.

The wound caused by the bite of the rabid animal should be immediately cauterized with a burning coal or a red hot piece of iron, sufficient potassium permanganate should be rubbed into it. Application of the paste of nuxvomica is also beneficial.

The following medicines are beneficial for the treatment of hydrophobia.

Pills, each weighing two rattis, should be prepared from the paste of parched grams soaked in the milk of banyan tree under the shade. Depending on the age and strength of the patient, one to eight pills should be given with water. This medicine will expel the poison (the virus) through loose motions. The patient should be made to lick the paste of the powder of *achyranthus aspera* (*phuthkādē*) and honey. The root of *tulsi* (sacred basil plant) levigated in rice water (i.e., the water in which rice has been washed) should be given to the patient. The patient should be given black peppers levigated with the leaves of sacred basil (*tulsi*).

पल्लव [hālākna] *v* become rabid or hydrophobic.

2 become extremely greedy; get omnivorous.

पल्लव [hālka] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 low. 3 *A*

jk *n* area, region. "hālke dālke hālke kar dāre."

—*krīśan* 4 Some people use this word for the

rabid. See पल्लव.

पल्लव [hālaka] *adj* rabid, extremely greedy. "Star lobh phīrāhī hālkae."—*asa m* 5.

See पल्लव 2.

पल्लव [hālkarā] *n* messenger, courier, postman. "likh hālkarē bādsah phīr turāt pāṭhae."—*jāg*.

ਹਲਕਿਓ [halkio], ਹਲਕਿਆ [halkia] *adj* See ਹਲਕਾ 2 ਅਤੇ ਹਲਕਾਇਆ "halkio sabhahi bigare." *naḥ 3 m 4.*

ਹਲੱਕ [halakk] *adj* dreadful. Who makes others tremble with fright. "halakk hak marhi" *—suraj*. 'They raise such cries in the battle as cause dread.'

ਹਲਚਲ [halcal] *stir, commotion. n* one who makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲੱਚ [halacc] *adj* bestirred, in commotion; one who makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲੱਠਾ [halṭha] *v* stir or move. See ਹਿਲ *vr*.

ਹਲਤ [halat], ਹਲਤ ਪਲਤ [halat palat], ਹਲਤਿ ਪਲਤਿ [halati palati], ਹਲਤੁ [halatu], ਹਲਤੁ ਪਲਤੁ [halatu palatu] *Skt* ਦਿਹਤਤ ਪਰਤੁ *adj* here and there, in this world and the next. "halati palati mukh uje." *—sri m 5* 2 this world and the next. "halatu palatu savarionu." *—majh barahmaha.*

ਹਲਦੀ [haldi] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਲਦਰ [haldhar] *adj* plough-bearing or farming. 2 *n* elder brother of Krishan, Balram, who used the plough as his weapon. See ਹਲਾਧੁਧ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲੀ. ਹਲਦਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਥਿ [haldhar anuj ari] *—sanama* the arrow (the enemy of Krishan who was younger brother of Balbhadar) See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ.

ਹਲਫ [halaph] *A* حلف *oath, swearing (by anything sacred).*

ਹਲਬ [halab] *A* حلب *a famous city of Syria. 2 the area around Halab.*

ਹਲਬਾਨੇਰ [halbaner] City of Halab See ਹਲਬ 1. "harhar si halbaner." *—akal*. 'In Halab resides glory, luminous like Shiv's necklace (i.e. the white snake).'

ਹਲਬਿ [halabz], ਹਲਬੀ [halabi], ਹਲਬੀ [halabbi] *adj* alpine. 2 the alpine sword (regarded as of outstanding merit). "mahid phuladi tej halabbi." *—GPS. 3 alpine glass.*

ਹਲਵਾ [halva] *A* حلوى *sweetmeat. 2 pudding.*

ਹਲਵਾਈ [halvai] *adj* maker of pudding or sweetmeat, confectioner. See ਹਲਵਾ.

ਹਲਵਾਨ [halvan] See ਅਲਵਾਨ. 2 ploughman.

ਹਲਹਲ [halahal] halhal, halahal and halahal are all correct in Sanskrit. That poison which (like a plough) cuts furrows in the stomach. See *P* چار "char bhayo dal danav ko jimi ghum halahal ki makhiṣ." *—cāḍi 1*. '...as flies die hovering over poison.'

ਹਲਹਲ ਧਰ [halahal dhar] *adj* venomous. 2 *n* snake. 3 Shiv. See ਨੀਲਕੰਠ.

ਹਲਾਕ [halak] *A* قتل *kill, murder. 2 perish, get exterminated. "chudhri halak hot nar mare." —GPS*

ਹਲਾਕਤ [halakat] *A* قتل *n* murder, manslaughter. 2 destruction, extermination.

ਹਲਾਕੀ [halaki] *adj* killing, destroying. 2 *n* See ਹਲਾਕਤ.

ਹਲਾਚਲ [halacal] See ਹਲ ਚਲ. "kabahu na halia peri halachal." *—caritr 327*

ਹਲਾਧੁਧ [halayudh] *Skt n* Balram who has plough as his weapon, Balbhadar'. "asi kop halayodh hath layo." *—krishan*

ਹਲਾਲ [halal] *A* حلال *having religious sanction, lawful. "maran pahz haram mahz, hot halal na jat." —var majh m 1. 2 the meat of the animal slaughtered in the Islamic way which, according to Islam, it is lawful to eat. "jo jo marahi jor kari kahrite hahi jo halal." —s kabir 3 butchered (in the Islamic way). "hot halalu lagz hak jat." —var ram 1 m 1.*

ਹਲਾਲਖੁਰ [halalkhur], ਹਲਾਲਖੋਰ [halalkhor] *P* حلال *adj* one who eats what is lawful; whose earnings are legitimate. 2 people of the lowest castes, such as sweepers etc., who get converted to Islam are also called halalkhor for honour's sake. "hi halalkhur nic camar" *—GPS*

'Balram used to carry a plough on his shoulder. Wielding it like a crooked stick, he used to hook his enemy's neck. Pulling him towards himself, he used to crush the latter's head with a threshing club See ਮੁਸਲੀ

ਹਲਾਲ [halāl] See ਹਲਾਲ.

ਹਲੀ [hālī] See ਹਲਾਣਾ. "it ut na hālī."—*keda m 5*
2 *Skt* हलिन् *adj* possessing a plough. 3 *N*
Balram. "kanh hālī bal ke tab hu caturāg daso
dis bic bagai."—*krisan 4* ploughman,
agriculturist.

ਹਲੀਮ [hālīm] *A* هالم *adj* clement, forbearing.
2 calm, humble. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੀਮੀ [hālīmī] *P* هلمی *n* clemency, forbearance,
humility. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੂ [halū] See ਹਲ. "halū jotē udamu karē."—*gau m 4*

ਹਲੁਕੀ [halūkī] *adj* light weight, "halūkī lage na
bhari."—*gaur kabir*

ਹਲੁਕਾ [halūka], ਹਲੁਆ [halua] See ਹਲਾਕਾ.

ਹਲੁਨਾ [halunā] *v* shake. 2 joggle (a tree,
etc).

ਹਲੁਪਾ [halupha] See ਅਲੁਪਾ.

ਹਲੂ [halū] *A* هال *alight, descend, penetrate,*
enter. See ਮਲਾ.

ਹਲੇ [hālē] *part* hello ! "hālē yara! hālē yara !
khus khābri."—*trīg namdev. 2A 4 part* take
care ! beware ! 3 be it known, pay heed.

ਹਲੇਮੀ [hālēmī] See ਹਲੀਮੀ. "tije hālēmī cāthe
kheri."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Humility is the third
namaz (prayer) and God's grace the fourth.'
2 *adj* humble, clement and polite. "Zhu hōe
hālēmī rajū jū."—*sri m 5 pepa 1*. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੇਮੀ ਰਾਜ [hālēmī raj] See ਹਲੇਮੀ 2.

ਹਲਾਕ [halāk] See ਹਲਾਕ. 2 he who carries a
plough on his shoulders, See ਹਲਾਲ. 3 See ਹਲਾਕ.
4 See ਹਲਾਕ. "halāk hak marhī."—*VN*.

ਹਲਾ [halā] *A* هلا *dissolving, mingling.*

ਹਲਾ [hālā] See ਹਲਾ.

ਹਵ [hav] *Skt n* See ਹੁ and ਹ੍ਵ. what is given to a
god after invoking him 2 sacrificial rite
3 permission. 4 See ਹਵਨ.

ਹਵਸ [havas] *A* هوس *n* avarice, covetousness.
2 a kind of mania.

ਹਵਕ [havak] *A* هوك *n* herd, flock, group, mass.

"aspan kuday ae havak hāik line."—*saloh*

ਹਵਨ [havan] *Skt n* act or process of invoking a
god by uttering Vedic hymns and simultaneously
pouring clarified butter, etc into the fire; an
oblation or offering made to the fire.

ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ [havan kūḍ] a sacrificial pit, prepared
according to procedure given in Shastars, for
oblation by fire. According to the Amnay
Rahasay, the sacrificial pit should be of
quadrangular shape in the east; in the southeast
it should be vulva-shaped; in the south.
crescent-shaped; in the south-west, hexagonal;
in the north, lotus-shaped and in the north-east,
octagonal.

The Bhavishyat Puran says that the depth
of the fire pit should be in keeping with the
number of sacrifices to be performed. For fifty
sacrifices, the depth of the fire pit should be
fist-deep, for a thousand sacrifices cubit-deep
and for a crore of sacrifices the depth should
equal eight cubits.

Writing about the fire pit, Sadhu Daya
Nand, in the 3rd part of his Satyarth Prakash,
says, "the time for oblation by fire is between
the sunrise and the sunset. A square-shaped
metallic or earthen altar should be made. It
should be 12 or 16 fingers wide and deep and
3 or 4 fingers wide at the bottom. The width
of the bottom of the altar should be 1/4 of its
width at the top. Some pieces of good quality
sandalwood, bastard teak or mango tree, etc.,
cut according to the dimension of the altar,
should be put into it. After kindling fire at mid-
depth of the altar, the aforesaid sacrificial fuel
should be put therein. After this, oblation by
fire should be performed by chanting these
mantars."...

ਹਵਾ [hava], ਹਵਾਇ [havaī] *A* هوا *n* air. 2 desire
3 avarice, covetousness. 4 *A* هوا *Eve*. See ਅਵਮ.
ਹਵਾਈ [havaī] *adj* aerial. 2 *A* هوا *friend, lover*

3 *n* coloured matchstick, a kind of firework. "prem palita suratī havai."—*bher kabir*. In ancient times, the fuse of a cannon was ignited with the help of havai.

ਹਵਾਏ ਖ਼ਮਸਾ [havae xamsa] *A* خمس *n* five objects corresponding to the five sense organs.

ਹਵਾਸ [havas] *A* حواس plural of ਹਿਸ; sense organs. 2 the power that renders a word tactile, sensuous and fragrant.

ਹਵਾਸੀ ਖ਼ਮਸਾ [havasī xamsa] *A* خمس *n* sense organs.

ਹਵਾਲ [haval] *A* حوال plural of ਹਾਕ. state, condition. "tin ko kaun haval."—*s kabir*. "ihī haval hohige tere."—*gau kabir*.

ਹਵਾਲਾ [havalā], ਹਵਾਲੇ [havalē] *A* حوالہ *n* consignment, custody. "kāhu nanak ham the havalā rakhū sātēn ke pachē."—*sor m 5*. "harī bhagta havalē hota."—*ram m 5*. 2 reference, allusion.

ਹਵਾਤ [havar] *n* sultriness. 2 humid heat; vaporous heat (of the earth).

ਹਵਿ [havi], ਹਵਿਖਤ [havikhy], ਹਵੀ [havi] *Skt* ਹवि: *n* the offering to be put in an oblation. 2 clarified butter (which is the main item). "havi jīm khir mahī."—*NP* 3 *Skt* ਹविसत्र *adj* (objects) which are regarded fit for oblation. "luṭ khat havikhy."—*ramav*.

ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli] *A* حصہ *n* a walled house, a house with a surrounding wall on all sides.

ਹਵੇਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [haveli sahīb] the haveli in which the Sikh Guru or his consort resides. 2 a house, at Delhi, inhabited by Mata Sundari. This house is outside the Turkman Gate. See ਹੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਛਾ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਹਵਤ [havy] *Skt* *adj* fit for oblation. 2 *n* anything that is offered to a god during oblation. Three types of objects fit for oblation have been mentioned in the 24th chapter of Katyayan Smṛiti.

(a) *kṛit* (cooked rice, parched barley meal, etc.)

(b) *kṛitakṛit* (dried sesame seeds, rice, etc.)

(c) *akṛit* (unhusked rice, barley, etc.). See ਘਰੁ. ਹਵਤ ਕਵਤ [havy kavv] See ਹਵਤ and ਕਵਤ.

ਹਰ [har] *n* flow. 2 floodwater, "gobid bhajan binu har ka jal."—*toḍi m 5* i.e., ephemeral objects. 3 har the cry of the dead warriors (who laid down his life in a battle)'. "har bolte jis [hor]."—*GPS*.

ਹਰ ਹਰ [har har] *onom* sound of loud laughter. "durga ben suṇādi hassī har-harī."—*cāḍi 3*

ਹਰਨਾ [harṇa] *v* be washed away, drift away.

ਹਰਤਲ [harṭal] See ਹਟਤਲ. 2 See ਹਰਤਲ.

ਹਰੱਪਣਾ [harappṇa] *v* gobble up, gulp down.

ਹਰੱਪਾ [harappa] *n* act of gobbling. 2 a city in district Montgomery, which was visited by Guru Nanak on his way to Multan. Nanaksar is the name of the gurdwara there. See ਨਨਕਸਰ 3. Antique objects are being discovered from the digging of old ruins there. On seeing them, scholars have estimated that they are 3000 years old.

ਹਰੱਪੂ [harappu] *adj* who devours. 2 omnivorous.

ਹਰਬਰ [harbar] See ਹਰਬਰੀ.

ਹਰਬਰਨਾ [harbarāna] *v* be confused or flurried. 2 be in a hurry. "harbarāi pahucī dukhārī."—*GPS*.

ਹਰਬਰੀ [harbarī] *n* flurry, confusion. 2 commotion, bustle. 3 haste, rashness.

ਹਰਵਾਨੀ [harvani] flood water 2 flowing river. "rattu de harvani calle bir khet."—*cāḍi 3*. "nīdāk la-īṭbar mīle harvani."—*var male m 1*. 'Slanderers and backbiters get lost in the flow of death.' 3 *Skt* हड्दक चापीर the cane of a cāḍal. Slanderers and backbiters are caned by the cāḍals (i.e. the lowest and most despised people) in a jail.

ਹਾ [ha] *Skt* *vr* give up, wander, go about. 2 *adj* killer, destroyer. "sājog nam sētru ha."

'People believe that the souls of the soldiers killed in the battlefield keep on crying. "Kill!" "Catch!", etc.

-*paras*. 3 part expression of grief or dejection, alas! 4 woe. 5 slander 6 *P* } a suffix indicating plural in Persian like *ਹਜ਼ਾਰ* thousands (of).

ਹਾਂ [hā] part expression of acceptance or assent. 2 aye, all right. 3 also used as a reminder. 4 *P* *ਯੁ* take care! beware!

ਹਾਊਭਾਊ [haubhau] See ਹਾਭਾਭਾ.

ਹਾਊ [hau] adj killer, destroyer. 2 *n* bogey created by ignorant people to frighten children. "vak karur te jhirketo hau it ora." —*GPS*.

ਹਾਇ [hai] part expressing distress or sorrow, ah! "hai hai kare dinu ratī" —*dhana chēt m* 4. See ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ.

ਹਾਇਯੁ [haihu] See ਹਾਯੁ ਹੁ.

ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ [hai bhai] See ਹਾਭਾਭਾ. "bisekh hai bhai kr." —*ramav*. "hai bhai bahu bhāṣṭ dikhāe." —*caritr 16*.

ਹਾਇਲ [hai] See ਹਾਯਲ.

ਹਾਈ [hai] *n* a blue bottlefly that, while sitting on an open wound, multiplies germs and bacteria. 2 *Skt* used for *Skt* ਅਜਿ. "tū mera guru hai." —*sor m* 5. 'You are my guru (teacher).' 3 *ਏ*. used at the end of words to indicate plural. "grām dhīrānī gur gur hai." —*sodaru*. "guruhai guru." See *E* high. 4 adj killer, destroyer, assassin. "dāṣhot hai." —*GV 10*.

ਹਾਸ [has] See ਹਾਸ *ਧ* *n* laughter. 2 joke. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs.

ਹਾਸ [hās] *n* an ornament, worn by women around the neck.

ਹਾਸਤ [hasta] laughing. See ਹਿਸ ਹਿਸ.

ਹਾਸਦ [hasad] See ਹਾਸਿਦ.

ਹਾਸਲ [hasal] *A* *حاصل* adj acquired, attained. 2 *n* consequence, result. 3 purport, object. 4 toll, revenue. "hukam hasal karī beṭha." —*srī m* 1

ਹਾਸਾ [hasa] See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਸਿਦ [hasid] *A* *حاسد* adj jealous, who resents the prestige and glory of another. "sikhya hasid janō ki pyārī man nāvab." —*PP*.

ਹਾਸਿਲ [hasil] See ਹਾਸਲ.

ਹਾਸੀ [hasi] See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਸੀ [hāsi] See ਹਾਸ, ਹੱਸੀ. 2 a major city in district Hissar of Punjab. It is situated at a distance of fifteen miles from Hissar. This is a station of the Rajputana-Malwa railway. It has been the capital of Anangpal, Prithvi Raj, Masud and George Thomas, etc. It came under the control of the English in 1803 and remained one of their cantonments for a long time. During the mutiny of 1857, the army stationed here revolted and killed many Englishmen. These days there is no cantonment, but remarkable is its agricultural farm.

ਹਾਸੀਆ [hasia], ਹਾਸੀਯਾ [hasiyah] *A* *حاشية* selvage, border, margin.

ਹਾਸਯ [hasy] *Skt n* laughter. 2 jest, joke. 3 one of the nine sentiments, of mirth or humour in poetry. See ਹਾਸ.

ਹਾਹ [hah] part expression of grief and surprise. ah! alas!

ਹਾਹਲਾ [hahla] *n* uproar, cry of distress or lamentation.

ਹਾਹਾ [haha] part expression of grief, distress or lamentation. 2 remorse, repentance. "haha prabhū rakhīlehu." —*dhana m* 5. 3 a mythological minstrel. See ਹਾਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ. 4 sound of laughter. "haha karat bīhanī avadhāī." —*je* *m* 5. 5 pronunciation of the character ਹ. "haha hot hot nahi jāna." —*gau bavan kabir*.

ਹਾਂ ਹਾਂ [hā hā] part expressive of assent. 2 all right, correct, true. 3 oh! "hā hā lapṭio re murel." —*poḍī m* 5. 4 undoubtedly; without hesitation. "hā hā man cārān renu." —*kan m* 5.

ਹਾਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ [haha huhu] *Skt* two heads of Gandharavs who are musicians in the court of Indar. "haha huhu gōdhrab āpsra." —*mala m* 5 *pāṭal*. It is written in Gajendarmoksh (a text from the Mahabharat) that Haha and Huhu became proud of their art and, because

of their pride, they were cursed by sage Deval to be born as elephant and octopus respectively.

ਹਾਹਾ ਕਾਰ [haha kar] *n* uproar of distress or lamentation.

ਹਾਹੁਕ [hahuk], ਹਾਹੁਕਾ [hahuka] a sad sigh. "hahuk let gai sabh hi."—*krzsān*.

ਹਾਕ [hak] *n* a call, shout. "jara hak di sabh matz thaki."—*sutū kabir* "When old age beckoned, then all the wisdom got weary." 2 See, ਹੱਕ. "sol sec hak."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 See ਹਾਕੁ.

ਹਾਕ [hāk] *n* goading. 2 a call, shout. 3 See ਹਾਕਿ.

ਹਾਕਨਾ [hākna] *v* urge on, drive. 2 shove on.

ਹਾਕਮ [hakam] *A* حاكم *adj* ruler, governor.

ਹਾਕਮਸਾਇ [hakamrai] a favourite companion of Bahadur Shah whom he sent, alongwith Bhai Nand Lal, to solicit Guru Gobind Singh's help in the battle of Jajovan.

ਹਾਕਲ [hakal], ਹਾਕਲਾ [hakla] a poetic metre also called sudhadhar. It has four lines, each of which has 14 matras. The first pause is at the ninth matra, the second at the fifth thereafter, each line ending with two gurus.

Example:

"gāl mala tīlak, līlāṭā,
dūx dhōtī bastrā, kapaṭā..."—*var asa*
"anmāṛia mādāl bāṛ.
bin savan ghenhar gāṛ.
badāl bin varkha hoi.
jau tattu bicare kol."—*sor namdev*.

2 See ਹਾਕਲ.

ਹਾਕਾਰਾ [hakarā], ਹਾਕਾਰਾ [hakara] *adj* who calls, janitor, messenger. "dāṛi hakarā ara he."—*vaḍ m 1 alahā*. "hakara ara ja tisu bhāra."—*vaḍ m 1 alahā*.

ਹਾਕਿ [hāki] *pron* 1. 2 part that 1. "hāki balī balī balī balī sad balīhar."—*savrye m 5 ke*. 3 undoubtedly, definitely.

ਹਾਕਿਨੀ [hakini] according to Tantar Shastar, a species of female demons.

ਹਾਕੁ [haku] See ਹੱਕ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਕ. "dīla ka malrk kare haku."—*ram m 5*. 'does Justice (hakk).'

ਹਾਕੇ [hāke] See ਹਾਕਿ

ਹਾਜਰ [hajr] *A* حاجت *n* necessity, requirement.

ਹਾਜਮਾ [hajma] *A* هضم *digestive* power, digestion.

ਹਾਜਰ [hajr] *A* حاضر *adj* present. 2 ostensible, visible. "or hajaru mīṭha bolde."—*var gāu 1 m 4*

ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ [hajr hajur] *A* حاضر حاضر *present* and visible, transparent. "ki hajar hajur he."—*japu*.

ਹਾਜਰਜਵਾਬ [hajarjavab] *A* حاضر جواب *he* who is ready with an answer; quick-witted.

ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਾ [hajarnamah], ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਾ [hajarnama] a hymn attributed to Guru Nanak Dev, which begins as "hajrā ko mīhār he." "hajarnama kī bākhana."—*NP* 2 a rahit-nama written by Bhai Harnam Singh.

ਹਾਜਰਾ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ [hajra hajur] See ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜ਼ੂਰ. "hajra hajur dār pes to māni."—*tīlāg namdev*.

ਹਾਜਰਾਤ [hajrat] *A* هجرات *practice* of calling the ghosts etc. "hajrat jāb beth māgave. dev bhut jīnat bulave."—*caritr 135*

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ [hajri] *A* حاضری *presence*, availability; being at hand.

ਹਾਜ਼ੂ [hajru] See ਹਾਜਰ.

ਹਾਜਾ [haja] *A* *pron* this

ਹਾਜੀ [haji] a pilgrim to Mecca. See ਹੱਜ. "jo dīl sodhe soi haji."—*maru solhe m 5* 2 slanderer, vilifier.

ਹਾਜੀਪੁਰ [hajipur] a well known town of district Muzaffarpur in Bihar. "hās kesi hajipur."—*akal*.

ਹਾਜ਼ੀ [hājis] See ਹੱਜੀ.

ਹਾਟ [haṭ] *n* shop. "aju me besio hāṛi haṭ."—*māla m 5*. 2 See ਹਟਾ. "māra gāia haṭ."—*sar m 5*.

ਹਾਟਕ [haṭak] *Sk* *n* thorn-apple. 2 gold. "kaṭi samser muṣṭi jis haṭak."—*GPS*.

ਹਾਟਕਪੁਰ [haṭakpur] *n* Lanka, which is said to be built of gold. 2 translated form of Kundanpur. See ਹੱਦਨਪੁਰ.

ਹਾਠਕੀ [haṭki] *adj* golden, made of gold.

ਹਾਠਲੀ [haṭli] See ਹਾਠਲੀ.

ਹਾਠਿ [haṭi] *n* shop. 2 *adv* afterwards. "mrig pakre ghar ane haṭi."—*bher m 5*. 3 at the shop. "tisu jan ke ham haṭi bihahe."—*mala m 4*.

ਹਾਠਿਓ [haṭio] *adj* turned, refrained. "nīdak gur kirpa te haṭio."—*toḍi m 5*. 2 *n* shopkeeping. "jhu(he bana)ṭi uṭhi hi gai haṭio."—*mala ravidas*. 3 shop.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭi] *n* shop. 2 home. "haṭi baṭi rēhēṭi nirale."—*srdhgosaṭi*. That means 'within and without or inwardly and outwardly.' 3 *adj* abandoned, moved away.

ਹਾਠੀਬਾਟੀ [haṭibaṭi] *n* shop and garden; home and garden; home and forest; family life and asceticism. "haṭi baṭi rēhēṭi nirale."—*srdhgosaṭi*.

ਹਾਠੁ [haṭu] See ਹਾਠ.

ਹਾਠੁਲੀ [haṭuli] *n* shop. See ਸਫਲੀ.

ਹਾਠੇ [haṭe] stopped, halted. "mara bikh mānta ih bradhī te haṭe."—*guj m 5*.

ਹਾਠੇ [hṭe] turns away. "gur ka sikh bikar te haṭe."—*sukhmāni*.

ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠ [haṭehaṭ], ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠ [haṭohaṭ] *sen* from one shop to another. "rovahu sakatu bapure ju haṭe haṭ bikar."—*s kabir* i.e. 'born as various types of creatures in hell, heaven or other worlds.'

ਹਾਠੋਲੀ [haṭoli] *n* bazaar, a row of shops. 2 shopkeepers.

ਹਾਠ [haṭh] *adj* resolute, persistent. "rīvāt haṭh hamir."—*kaiki* "fo)saṭāni haṭh pājā jorē."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 *n* side, faction, aspect. "haṭha dovz kiṭio."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'both sides of attachment and detachment.' 3 army's flank. "dāhe ju khet jāṭale haṭhā jorke."—*cōḍi 3*.

ਹਾਠਾਂ [haṭhā] plural of ਹਾਠ. See ਹਾਠ.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭhi] *adj* resolute, persistent. 2 *S* body-structure. 3 ashes of pyre.

ਹਾਠੀਸਾ [haṭhisa] *n* longing to obtain with

obstinacy or persistence. "kuṛe murakh ki haṭhisa."—*sufi m 5*.

ਹਾਠੀਲਾ [haṭhila] *adj* resolute. 2 *n* persistence, obstinacy. "tāgahu mān haṭhila."—*guj m 5*.

ਹਾਠੁ ਸਿੰਘ [haṭhu sīgh] In Sammat 1815 when a few imprisoned Singhs were presented before Ahmad Shah Durrani, he said, "A Singh (lion) can combat an elephant, can you with the epithet of a lion do so? Haṭhu Singh showed his desire to combat an elephant. Ahmad Shah pleased with his courage, patience and strength, released all the Sikhs.—*PP*. According to Prachin Panth Prakash Ahmad Shah got him killed.'

ਹਾਠੋ [haṭho], ਹਾਠੋ [haṭho] *adj* resolute, persistent.

ਹਾਠ [haṭ] *n* bone. "haṭ mas naṭi ko pījē."—*so) ravidas*.

ਹਾਡਸਨ [haḍsan] W.S.R. Hodson was son of clergyman George Hodson. He was born in England on 19th March 1821. He was recruited in the army and fought against Sikhs at places like Mudki and Sabraon. Charged with the stigma of dishonesty, he was discharged from the army. During the mutiny of 1857, his services were appreciated and he was appointed an officer in the cavalry. It was named Hodson Horse. Hodson was a very cruel person. He arrested Bahadur Shah, king of Delhi along with his sons, from the mausoleum of Humayun and disgraced himself by killing the princes.

Hodson was killed during an attack on Begum Kothi in Lucknow on 11th March, 1858.

ਹਾਡਫੋਰਨੀ [haḍphorni] body ache. Due to fatigue or a disease such as fever, ache is felt in the bones, as if they were getting broken.

ਹਾਡਾ [haḍa] a Rajput clan. In the 156th generation of Chauhan dynasty, there was a

'This version of Prachin Panth Prakash is true

majestic raja name Bhanuraj. He was a great worshipper of Durga. Once during a hunting expedition, demon Gabhir devoured Bhanuraj. After collecting his bones, Durga revived Bhanuraj with her powers and named him Hada. The pedigree beginning from Bhanuraj is known as Hada to which Maharaja Bundi belonged. (See *ਮੁਰਾਦੀਦਨ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਹਿੰਦਲ ਰੋਜ਼*) "gada cāl nā hāda cāl hē."—*VN*. 'A pitched pillar may move but a rajput does not move away from the battlefield.' "hāda alam cād hē."—*BG*. 2 a menial caste in district Kangra.

ਹਾਠਾ [hāda] *n* a cooking vessel. 2 a subcaste of Khattris, who do not eat meat and consider Sheikh Farid as their lineal spiritual guide.

ਹਾਠੀ [hāṭi] wife of Hada; a Rajput woman. "tab hāṭi pāṭr sō nāhī jārī."—*carrtr* 195. 2 *adj* one having weakness for sucking bones and eating meat.

ਹਾਠੀ [hāṭi] *Skr* हठ्ठा and हठिका *n* a wide-mouthed earthen cooking vessel. "kūbhar ke ghār hāṭi ache."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

ਹਾਠੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਗਤ [hāṭi valī sāṅgat] See ਦਾਨਪੁਰ
ਹਾਠਨਾ [hāṭhna], ਹਾਠਨ [hāṭhan] *v* move. See ਹੰਢਣਾ. "dah dīṣī cālī cālī hāṭhe."—*gūm* 4. "karī nīd bahu joni handhē."—*gōḍī ravidās*. "joni hāṭhē."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5

ਹਾਠ [haṭ] See ਹਾਣਿ and ਹਨ.

ਹਾਠਣ [haṭṭ] *Skr* ਹੀਨਤਾ *n* dearth, paucity, inferiority 2 loss. "hanat kade nā hoi."—*var bīha* *m* 3 3 *A* 3 *adj* contempt, insult.

ਹਾਣਿ [haṇi], ਹਾਣੀ [haṇi] *Skr* ਹਾਨਿ *n* loss, harm. "pār gharu johe hāne haṇi."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. 'It is pure and simple a loss.' "mukh jāṇī gālā kārē haṇī lāx haṇu."—*var majh* *m* 2. 'persons of the same age; equal in age.' 2 *Skr* ਹਾਠਲੀ of the same age. "nav haṇī nav dhan sabadī jagī, apnē pīr bhaia."—*bīla chāt* *m* 1

ਹਾਠੁ [haṭu] See ਹਾਣਿ.

ਹਾਠੇਹਾਠੁ [haṭehaṭu] See ਹਾਣਿ. 2 *Skr* ਹਾਠੇ: ਹਾਨਿ:

nothing but a loss.

ਹਾਠ [haṭ] See ਹਾਣ. *Skr* हठ abandoned 2 worth abandoning, worth foregoing. "bin nam nanak haṭ."—*kan m* 5. 3 *A* 3 *adj* bring, give.

ਹਾਠਕ [hatak] *adj* who destroys; who obliterates. "anik bhāt ke patak hatak."—*GPS*.

ਹਾਠਮ [hatam] short for ਹਾਠਿਮਤਾਈ.

ਹਾਠਾ [hata] *A* 3 *adj* enclosure; fenced area. 2 division of a country 3 See ਹਾਠ Muslims from the hills who carry loads and split firewood are also called hataṣ.

ਹਾਠਿਫ [hatiph] *A* 3 *adj* *n* a prophesying angel.

ਹਾਠਿਮ [hatim] *A* 3 *adj* who judges.

ਹਾਠਿਮਤਾਈ [hatimtai] an Arab chief of Tai descent who was very prudent, benevolent and pious. He lived before Prophet Mohammad was born His benign book of sermons has been translated into many languages, including Persian, Urdu, English etc.

ਹਾਠੇ [hate] were destroyed. See ਹਾਣ. "koṭī dokh roga prabhū dīṣaṭī tuharī hate."—*dev m* 5. 2 plural of ਹਾਠਾ.

ਹਾਠੀ [hatri] *Skr* हूँ *adj* who steals. 2 who takes away. 3 See ਹੰਠਾ.

ਹਾਠ [hath] *n* hand. "satiguru kaḥrīhe de hath."—*kan m* 4. oar "na tulha nā hath."—*var mala* *m* 1. 3 rudder, helm. 4 depth, extent. "suṇīe hath hove aṣṣahu."—*japu*. 'Immeasurable gets measurable.' "ham dhuḍhī rāhe paī nāhī hath."—*kan m* 4.

ਹਾਠ ਚਰਨਾ [hath carna], ਹਾਠ ਚਰਨਾ [hath carna] *v* See ਹਾਠ ਚਰਨਾ. "hath carro harī thoka."—*gūj m* 5.

ਹਾਠ ਡਾਰਨਾ [hath darna], ਹਾਠ ਡਾਲਨਾ [hath dālana] *v* interfere. 2 lay hand on. 3 lay hand upon a woman for adultery. "tē muhī dāra hath bāṭhō."—*carrtr* 266.

ਹਾਠਦੇਨਾ [hatidena] *v* help, come to one's rescue. "hath dēī rakhe pāmesorī."—*gūj m* 5

ਹਾਠ ਪਸਾਰਨਾ [hath pasarna] *v* extend hand.

2 beg. 3 dare to oppress. "hath pasari sākē ko jōn ko?"—*bzla kabir*

ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [hath pachorna], ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [hath pachorna] v repent, regret. "hath pachorāhi sir dharan lagāhi."—*bher m 5* "hath pachor sir dhunt."—*trīg m 1*.

ਹਾਥ ਲਗਾਨਾ [hath lagana] v show one's physical might. 2 plunder one's wealth. 3 warn and punish. "mōd ko mōd utar diyo, ab cōd ko hath lagavat cōdī."—*cōdī 3*.

ਹਾਥਾਲਾ [hathala] n bottom, measure, extent. "sagar gurī ethah, kin hathala dekhue?"—*var maru 1 m 1*. 2 hand, palm.

ਹਾਥਿ [hathi] in hand. "hathi tise ke nabera."—*maru solhe m 5* 'The decision lies with the Creator.' 2 See ਹੱਥੀ.

ਹਾਥੀ [hathi] Skt ਹੱਥੀ, one having a trunk. "kāha bhāro darr bādhe hathi?"—*dhana namdev* In Rajputana's Dingal dialect, the following different names are assigned to elephants according to their age

An elephant of

five years age is bal

ten years age is bot

twenty years age is brkk

thirty years ago is kalabh

2 arm, which carries a hand. "guru hathi de niklavgo."—*kan a m 4*. "āsar sagar te kaḍhu, de hathi."—*vad m 5*

ਹਾਥਰ [hadar] A ہا present, existing, at hand. "hadar hot jāhā simre."—*GPS*.

ਹਾਥਰ ਹਾਥਰ [hadar hadar], ਹਾਥਰ ਹਾਥਰ [hadra hadar] See ਹਾਥਰਹਾਥਰ. 2 nearby. "gave ko vekhe hadra haduri."—*japu*

ਹਾਥਿਲਾ [hadisa] A هاذ accident, incident, event.

ਹਾਥੀ [hadī] A هادي adj one who gives instruction; instructor 2 n religious preacher, spiritual guide. 3 arrow.

ਹਾਥੋ [hadho] happens. "gurmatī sudh hadho."

—*kan m 4 partal*

ਹਾਨ [han] Skt n abandonment. 2 See ਹਾਨ. "han bikhre jēu jvan hute."—*krisan* 'who were of the same age.'

ਹਾਨਤ [hanat] insult, contempt, disrespect. See ਹਾਨਤ 3. "hanat kahyo nābi ki kār."—*caritr 99*.

ਹਾਨਿ [hanī], ਹਾਨੀ [hani] See ਹਾਨਿ.

ਹਾਫਿਜ [hafiz] A هافى adj one who has memorised some scripture. 2 This word is especially used for persons who remember the holy Koran by heart. 3 a famous poet of Persia who composed a sublime book of poetry. He died in 1389 AD at Shiraz, where stands his mausoleum. Many people call blind persons by this name, the reason being that they learn Koran by heart.

ਹਾਫਿਜ [hafija] A هافى n memory, power to memorise.

ਹਾਫਿਜਾਬਾਦ [hafizabad] a principal town of a tehsil in district Gujranwala. It was founded by Hafiz, a revenue official of Akbar. Situated to the west of Wazirabad at a distance of twenty kōhs, it is an important railway station. Guru Hargobind stayed here on his return from Kashmir. A beautiful hall has been raised there. Since the Sikh rule, forty ghumaons of land from Hafizabad and twenty-eight ghumaons from village Batera are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held every year at this place on 15th of Harh.

ਹਾਬਸੀ [habsi] See ਹਾਬਸੀ. "bhaje habsi halbi."—*kalki*. 'Warriors from Habash and Halab fled'

ਹਾਬਿਲ [habil] See ਹਾਬਿਲ.

ਹਾਮਾ [hama] n responsibility; showing agreement. 'Yes I am his supporter.' "gur piru hama tā bhare, ja mardaru na khar."—*var majh m 1*. "cor ki hama bhare na koī."—*dhana m 1* See ਹਾਮੇ.

ਹਾਮਿਲ [hamil] A حمل adj the bearer. See ਹਾਮਲ.

ਹਾਮਿਲਾ [hamila] A حملا pregnant. See ਹਾਮਲ.

ਹਾਮੀ [hamu] *A* ਹਮੀ supporter.

ਹਾਯੂ [hayhu] *P* ਹਾਯੂ *n* loud noise, loud protest.

ਹਾਯਨ [hayen] *Skt* *n* year. "ek dor hayen me kujiye sucet so." -*NP* 2 rice; paddy. 3 flame of fire.

ਹਾਯਲ [hayal] *A* ਹਾਯਲ *adj* interrupter, disrupter. 2 discoloured. "bhr̥it mit put pəthar, rap̥əti hayal bhayo." -*cār̥itr* 114 3 *A* ਹਾਯਲ *horrible, terrifying, fearful*

ਹਾਰ [har] *n* defeat See ਹਾਰੀ. "rən har nihar bhæ bal rite." -*caḍi* 1. 2 *Skt* garland. "har dor rəs pat pəṭṭhar." -*tukhari barahmah*. 3 *adj* carrier, bearer. "ram bhagat ke panu har." -*gūḍ* *m* 5. 4 *suf* having; owning. "dekhega devanhar." -*sohila*. See ਸਾਹਿਬੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਹਾਰਈ [harai] gets defeated, meets with defeat. 2 a garland is like a rosary. "namu nidhanu ride uri harai." -*sava* *m* 5.

ਹਾਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [har siṅgar] *Skt* ਹਾਰ ਸ਼ੁਕਾਰ *n* *L* Nyctanthes arboristis; a tree which bears white fragrant flowers; its twigs are of golden hue and are used for colouring clothes. See ਬਨਮਾਲਾ. 2 adornment with a garland.

ਹਾਰਕ [harak] *Skt* *adj* thief. 2 carrier. 3 destroyer.

ਹਾਰ ਜੁਆਰ ਜੁਆ ਬਿਧੇ [har juar jua bidhe]-*gau* *m* 5. 'like a gambler's defeat in gambling.'

ਹਾਰਨਾ [harṇa] get defeated, be defeated. 2 loss of strength.

ਹਾਰਦ [harad] *Skt* ਹਾਰਦ *adj* related to the heart or the mind. 2 *n* love, affection. 3 emotion, feeling.

ਹਾਰਲ [haral] *Pkt* lame, lameness. "har̥i har̥i har̥al̥ ki lakri jyō priti hē." -*ālākarsagarsudha*.

ਹਾਰਾ [hara] *adj* defeated, subdued. "karat pap ab hara." -*kt* *m* 9. 2 *suf* capable, "sadanhara simre." -*sohila*. 3 *Skt* ਹਾਰਾਲ *n* a drum-shaped earthen vessel in which dung cakes are burnt and milk, green vegetable and khicri etc are cooked.

ਹਾਰਾਇਨੁ [haraianu] defeated, subdued. "r̥ki manmukh kar̥i haraianu." -*var kan m* 4.

ਹਾਰਿ [har̥i] having been defeated, having been routed. "tin jemu neri na avr gursebadu kamave, kabahu na avahi har̥i pu."

ਹਾਰਿਓ [har̥io], ਹਾਰਿਆ [har̥ia] *adj* was defeated. 2 was exhausted.

ਹਾਰਿਜ [har̥ij] *A* ਹਾਰਿਜ *interrupter*.

ਹਾਰੀ [hari] *Skt* *n* act of losing in gambling etc; defeat, reversal. 2 a group of pilgrims, horde of visitors. 3 pearl. 4 *Skt* ਹਾਰਿਨ *adj* carrier. 5 thief. 6 garlanded person. 7 charming, enchanting. "jini die bhr̥at put hari." -*ram a* *m* 5. Here the word hari is perhaps a transformation of hara See ਹਰਾ 6. 8 fire, which is the carrier of sacrifice to gods. 9 *suf* capable "prema bhagat̥ upavanhari, har̥i n̥d̥ak br̥iden dah." -*GPS* fire to burn a vilifier. 10 *S* ploughman, cultivator.

ਹਾਰੂ [haru] See ਹਾਰ.

ਹਾਰੂ [haru] *adj* abductor; thief. "manharu." -*GPS*. enchanting, fascinating.

ਹਾਰੂ [harū] *A* ਹਾਰੂ *Aaron; elder brother of prophet Moses. He used to carry out his orders and was his deputy.*

2 maternal uncle of Lord Christ, brother of Mary. He was son of Imran from Hannah. Some scholars are of the view that Harun was not a real brother of Mary, but was her pious soul brother.

3 A Harun of Abbas dynasty (هارون الرشيد) was the fifth Caliph. He was born on the 20th of March 763 AD. He succeeded as caliph in 786 AD at Baghdad upon the death of his father Mehdi. He was a majestic king. He died in Khurasan on the 24th March 809 AD. His mausoleum is in Tus (Mash had).

In the 16th chapter of the latter half of Nanak Prakash, Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned Harun as brother of Karun which

is incorrect. Even otherwise the story of Karun is fictitious. See ਕਾਰੂ

ਹਾਰੂਟ [harut] See ਹਰਿਸਤਾਰ.

ਹਾਰੂਨ [harun] See ਹਰੂ.

ਹਾਰੋ [haro] See ਹਾਰਾ 2 defeated. "jito budē haro tarē."—bher kabir

ਹਾਲ [hal] 1 حال n present time. 2 love. "bhāe galtan hal."—nat m 4 partal. 3 state, situation. "harī bisrat hovet eh hal."—gau thiti m 5. "anbolet hi janahu hal."—briā m 5. 4 ecstasy of love, in which one loses control over his body. "khelet khelet hai karī."—s kabir 5 description, narration "banave grēth hal he."—krisan. 6 short for dāhal; urgently.

ਹਾਲ ਹੁਲ [hal hul] n loud noise. 2 commotion.

ਹਾਲ ਹਾਲ [hal cal] See ਹਲਚਲ. 2 condition, mood, behaviour. "us da kī hal cal he?"—prov.

ਹਾਲਤ [halat] 1 حال n condition.

ਹਾਲਬੀ [halbi] adj of or pertaining to Halab. See ਹਾਲਬੀ.

ਹਾਲਾ [hala] n revenue or tax per plough. "pāc sikdara pāce magahī hala."—sulu kabir 2 Skt liquor. "piyē ek hala guhē ek mala."—ramcādrīka. "hala sevān jin karī kal nimātrān din, sukh sampad ko khoike āt bhāe atī din." 3 A ਹੁਲ adv just now. "kashō nahī dhal deū pāt hala."—krisan. 4 P ਹੁਲ halo, a circle of illumination around the sun and the moon.

ਹਾਲਾਹਲ [halahal] See ਹਲਚਲ.

ਹਾਲਾ ਢੋਲ [hala dōl] n commotion. "hala dōl parat kuber hū ke ghar me."—52 Poets.

ਹਾਲਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ [halapriy] Skt adj addicted to liquor. 2 n Balram, elder brother of Krishan, who was addicted to liquor. "hālī mādira pit-tho."—krisan.

ਹਾਲੀ [halli] P ਹੁਲ adj of or pertaining to the present. 2 n a rupee coin of Nizam Hyderabad, which is four ratties short of the English rupee and is in circulation in Nizam's kingdom for

fourteen annas. 3 a poet of Urdu, who followed the footprints of Mohammad Hussain Azad and was in favour of writing poetry in spontaneous vein. 4 Skt ploughman, cultivator. "mān hālī kirsānī karnī."—sor m 1

ਹਾਵ [hav] Skt n evocation, act of evoking. 2 In poetics, longing manifest in bodyparts expressive of feelings of the heart. "hav parāspār duhūān bhāyo."—cāritr 367. See ਹਸ.

ਹਾਵਨ [havan] P ਹਵਾ n mortar. n a stone or wooden mortar for pounding grain.

ਹਾਵਨ ਦਸਤਾ [havan dasta] pestle and mortar.

ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ [hav bhav] See ਹਾਵ and ਭਾਵ.

ਹਾਵਾ [hava] n sigh. 2 repentance, remorse. "jitū vela visarāhī tā lage hava."—vād m 5. 3 separation. "sa dhānu dubliā jiu pir ke have."—ghu chāt m 1.

ਹਾਵਾਈ [havai] n which flies in the air; firework. See ਹਵਾਈ. "jese havai chīn vic asman nū cār jādi he."—JSBB 2 adj just as air "ākhi mit gāra havai."—BG.

ਹਾਵੀ [havi] 1 ਹੁਲ overwhelming, overpowering. 2 apprehender, controller.

ਹਾਵੇ [have], ਹਾਵੇ [havo] plural of ਹਾਵ. "tīn kade na cukānī have." var ram 2 m 5. 2 due to sighing or repentance. "nīd na ave have."—briā m 5 partal

ਹਾਠ [har] n sound produced by the dead in a battlefield. See ਹਰਾ 3. 2 fourth month of the Bikramī era. 3 flood. See ਫੇ. 4 See ਹਾਠਨਾ.

ਹਾਠਨਾ [harna] v estimate, assess.

ਹਾਠੀ [harī] n winter crop. 2 a subcaste of Jatts who are residents of Jind state.

ਹਾਰੂ [harū] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Vij subcaste. 2 See ਹਰੂ. 3 one who makes an estimate. 4 will make an estimate.

ਹਾਰੌਬਾ [harōba] the land surrounding Magahar See ਮਗਹਰ "harī ka sāl māre harōbe tā sagli sen tarā."—asa kabir.

ਹਾਠੀ [haṭhē] in Harhmba. in Magahar. See ਹਾਠੀ and ਮਗਰਹ

ਹਾਠ [haṭh] See ਅਠਾਹ.

ਹਾਠੁ [haṭhu] produced in the month of Harh.

ਹਿ [hi] *Skt vr* go, inspire, send, feel distressed, grow 2 *part* determination, faith. 3 cause. 4 ਹਿ denotes the end of a word, and indicates ਅਸਿ (existence). "kī ātapahī, kī āthapahī."—*gyan*. 5 in old Punjabi it gives the sound of dulaī [e] as ਜਪਹਿ in place of ਜਪੇ, ਕਰਹਿ in place of ਕਰੇ etc. 6 at the end of the word it also gives the meaning of the second and seventh declensions. as "jīśahī jagar piave ihu rasu."—*sohila*. after awakening whom. "manāhī nā kij rosu."—*ram namdev*. 'One should not feel any regret.'

ਹਿਆ [hiā], ਹਿਆ [hiā] *Skt* हृदय *n* mind.

ਹਿਆ [hiā] See ਹਿਆ and ਹਾ.

ਹਿਆਉ [hiāu] *n* mind. "tāpe hiāu jāra bil lai."—*dhana m l*. "hiāu nā jhahe kahi da."—*s farid*. See ਹਾ.

ਹਿਆਇ [hiāi] See ਹਿਆਉ and ਹਾ. 2 earnestly. "bin jrhva jo jāpe hiāi."—*mala m l*. "hiāi kamai dhara."—*var maru 2 m l*

ਹਿਆਲਾ [hiāla] mind as temple. "base rāb hialie."—*s farid*. "ghāṭī ghāṭī ramu hiahe."—*maru a m l ājli*. 'In the mind of each and in every body puts up the Supreme.

ਹਿਆਲੀਐ [hiāhe] in the temple of the mind. See ਹਿਆਲਾ.

ਹਿਸ [his] *A* حس *n* sense of touch; touch.

ਹਿਸ [his] *Skt* हिंस *vr* kill, torment, torture.

ਹਿਸਕ [hīsak] *Skt* adj violent killer who obliterates breathing from the body.

ਹਿਸਤ [hīsāt] neighing. "hīsāt hē hayraj hajare"—*akal 2 adj* killed.

ਹਿਸਨ [hīsān] horse's neighing. 2 *Skt* *n* killing, murder.

ਹਿਸਮ [hīsām] *n* part, portion. See ਹਿੱਸਾ.

ਹਿਸਾ [hīsa] *Skt* *n* killing, murder. "hīsa tau man

te nahi chuṭī."—*sar pārmanād*. 2 tormenting. ਹਿਸਾਬ [hīsab] *A* حساب *n* calculation computation, addition.

ਹਿਸਾਰੁ [hīsaru] *Skt* animal killer. 2 lion.

ਹਿੱਸਾ [hīssa] *A* حصّ part, portion, share.

ਹਿੱਸੁ [hīsra] *Skt* adj tormentor, killer. 2 *n* animal like a lion. 3 See ਹਿੱਸ.

ਹਿਨਨਾ [hīhnana] *v* neigh "hinnavāt bāhu phirāṭ turāg."—*GPS*.

ਹਿਨਨੀ [hīhnari] *n* neighing.

ਹਿਨਨਾਵ [hīhnāv] *n* neighing. "pun uce hīhnāv sunāvā"—*GPS*.

ਹਿਕ [hik] See ਹਿੱਕ 2 In Sindhi and western Punjabi it is ਹਿਕੁ. In Dingal it is ਹੇਕ. "je dekhe hik var."—*var maru 2 m l*.

ਹਿਕ ਦੁ ਹਿਕਿ [hik dū hiki] one after another "hik dū hiki cārē."—*jet chāt m l*

ਹਿਕਨੀ [hikni] some have. "hikni lādīa hikī lādī gae."—*maru a m l*.

ਹਿਕਮਤ [hikmat], ਹਿਕਮਤਿ [hikmatī] *A* حکمت *n* wisdom, sagacity, erudition. "murakh pādī hikmatī huṭī." *var asa* 2 art of healing.

ਹਿਕਮਤੀ [hikmatī] adj wise, skilled, ingenious.

ਹਿਕਾਯਤ [hikayat] See ਹਕਾਇਤ and ਹਕਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਕਿ [hiki] indefinite pronoun; several, so many, numerous. See ਹਿਕਨੀ.

ਹਿਕੁ [hiku] See ਹਿਕ. 2 "hiku sevi hikī sāmīa."—*var jet*

ਹਿਕੋ [hiko] the only one. "hiko medā tu dhani."—*asa a m l*.

ਹਿੱਕ [hikk] *n* chest. 2 *Skt* हिक् *vr* torment; give out a sound resembling a hiccup.

ਹਿੱਕਾ [hikka] See ਹਿਕਨੀ. 2 It is also a transformation of ਹਿਕੋ. only one. See ਹਿਕੋ.

ਹਿੱਕ [hik] *Skt* हिड्डु *L* Ferula Asafoetida. Its effect is hot and moist. Asafoetida helps in digestion. It is anti phlegmatic, antirflatulent. It is also used in cooking pulses and vegetables and is put as a spice in small cakes of ground pulse.

हिंजल [hiŋla] See **हिंजल**.

हिंजलम [hiŋla] *Skt* हिङ्गलाट. It is a place where the palate of the goddess had fallen. A temple of the goddess stands on the bank of Hingol river¹ in Lasabela state on the top of Hingula mountain located on the Mekran coast. According to Todd, it takes nine days to reach Hinglaj from Thhatta which is at a distance of nine miles from the seacoast.

हिंज [hiŋ] See **हिंज**.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *Skt* हिङ्गल *n* connabar.

हिंजला [hiŋla], **हिंजलम** [hiŋla] See **हिंजलम**.
"hiŋlaj jagmat ko rahe dehuro ek."—*caritr* 165.

हिंजली [hiŋli] *adj* resident of Hinglat; Durga, the goddess. See **हिंजलम**.

हिंज [hiŋ], **हिंज** [hiŋ] See **हिंज**. "rahi su beri hiŋ dū gāi kadhuri gādh."—*s farid* i.e. hiŋ as sensuality remained entrenched.

हिंज [hiŋ] *n* hesitation, hitch. "hiŋahi tā prem ke chabak marāu."—*gāu kabir*.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *v* hesitate. See **हिंज**.

हिंजली [hiŋli] *Skt* हिङ्गल hiccup. It is caused by overeating and taking in rotten, sticky and stale food. Unnecessary and frequent eating, exposure to smoke and dust and an upset stomach due to hunger also lead to hiccup. Wind from the gullet, mixed with breathing, puts a drag upon the liver and the intestines to produce the sound of hiccup. It is this sound that is called hiŋ. If it affects children and persons of robust health, one need not worry, but if it affects the old and the disease-ridden persons, then it becomes a serious problem. According to Ayurved, hiccup is of five types i.e. 3ja, yamla, kṣudra, gābhira and māhati.

The usual measures adopted for its treatment are these:

To hold breath for a short while, to crush

¹This river is also known as Agor "morāg agor nāyālbūt."—*kalki* 'People residing on the bank of Agor.'

sugarcane with teeth and suck its juice, to heat sugar candy, to put five or ten drops of eucalyptus oil on it and then eat it, to drink saline water, to lick milk cream mixed with honey, to take in lemon juice mixed with black salt and honey, to grind rind of soap nut in water and use it as snuff, to lick powdered liquorice mixed with honey and to inhale smoke emanating from a mixture of asafoetida and black gram flour put on burning coals.

हिंजल [hiŋla] See **हिंजल**.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *A* १ *n* separation.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *A* २ *n* migration; exodus.

हिंजली [hiŋli] *adj* who migrates. See **हिंजल**.
2 See **हिंजली मल**.

हिंजली मल [hiŋli māl] Muslim era which began with the migration of prophet Mohammad from Mecca on 15th July 622 AD. See **मुहम्मद**.

हिंजली [hiŋli], **हिंजलीबंदर** [hiŋlibādar] an old town Hijli situated on the estuary of Rasulpur river. Once it used to be an important base for mercantile ships. "hiŋli bādar ko rahe banāra nāres."—*caritr* 140.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *A* ३ *n* veil, privacy.

हिंजल [hiŋla], **हिंजल** [hiŋla] *A* ४ *n* combining characters to form a word; spelling a word.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *adv* downwards.

हिंज [hiŋ] obstinacy. *Skt* हिंज *vr* go astray; insult; ignore.

हिंजली [hiŋli] See **हिंजली**.

हिंजली [hiŋli] obstinate. 2 *Skt* goddess Durga.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *Skt* Shiv, Mahadev.

हिंजल [hiŋla] See **हिंजल**.

हिंजल [hiŋla] *Skt* हिन्दोल *n* swing. 2 palanquin. 3 one from amongst six principal rāgs. It is a pācam aṣṭav rāg of kalyāṇ thāt. riṣabh and gādhar are not permitted. dhevāt is primary note and gādhar is secondary one. ṣaṣṭaj gādhar, dhevāt and riṣad are pure and maddham is sharp. Singing time is the first

quarter of the night.

aroḥi (ascending) sa ga mu dha na sa.

avrohi (descending) sa na dha mi ga sa.

In Guru Granth hīdōl rag has no separate existence, rather it is combined with Basant. See ਰਾਜ ਰਿੰਡੋਲ ਮਗਲਾ 1. "raja balaku nagri kachi." ... etc hymns.

ਹਿੰਡੋਲਾ [hīdōla] See ਰਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹਿੰਡੋਬ [hīdōb], ਹਿੰਡੋਬਾ [hīdōba] See ਹਿੰਡੋਬਾ. 2 Dg male buffalo.

ਹਿੰਡੋਬੀ [hīdōbi] See ਹਿੰਡੋਬਾ. 2 Dg buffalo.

ਹਿੰਡਕਾਰ [hīṅkar], ਹਿੰਡੇਖ [hīṅekh], ਹਿੰਡੇਖਾ [hīṅekha] Skt ਹਿੰਕਾਰ and ਹੋਖਾ n neighing of a horse. "kan turāg hīṅekh vīsekha."—GPS.

ਹਿਤ [hit] Skt adj well wisher. 2 well being. "brithavāt okhād hitar."—BG. 3 n welfare. 4 love. "hit karī namu dīrē darala."—bavan.

ਹਿਤਕਾਰ [hitkar], ਹਿਤਕਾਰ [hitkar], ਹਿਤਕਾਰਕ [hitkarak], ਹਿਤਕਾਰੀ [hitkari] well wisher. 2 affectionate. 3 benevolent. "manī tani ram nam hitkare."—dhana m 5.

ਹਿਤਨੋ [hitno] adj well wisher, benevolent. "bebarjāt bed sātma uahu stū re hitno."—gaur m 5.

ਹਿਤਕਾਰਕ [hitvakta], ਹਿਤਕਾਰੀ [hitvadi] ਹਿਤਕਾਰਿਕੁ benefactor.

"bat nibahnahar bitt ke lahanhar
 s̄tar te kare aru upar te gore hē,
 jan lij unhe dīn thore ke rehīnhar
 dekār kumār svamī s̄kaṭ me bore hē,
 nahon anit̄ ke sahīnhar ham teri
 par ke rehīnhar bāman he bhore hē,
 rajon ke cit̄ ke gehīnhar ghane, par
 devidas hit ke kahīnhar thore hē."

ਹਿਤਾਤਿ [hitat] See ਹਿਤ 2.

ਹਿਤਾਹਿਤ [hitahit] Skt good and bad. 2 friend and foe.

ਹਿਤਾਨਾ [hitana] v look lovable, appear benevolent. "yahr mīthī jā mahī hitani."—savye m 5 ke
 ਹਿੰਡਲ [hītal] Skt हिन्दल n a type of palm tree.

"saral taru tal ki hītal ki tamal ki"—GPS. L
 Phonix paludosa. 2 a Rajput subcaste. Chanani
 state belongs to this subcaste. See ਚਾਨੀਆਂ.

ਹਿਤਾਨ [hitavan] v appear benevolent, look loving. "prabh ki agia atam hitave."—sukhmani. 2 be effective. See ਹਿਤ 2. "nam aukhadhu jih ride hitave."—bavan.

ਹਿਤੀਖਤ [hitikhan] Skt हितियन्, benevolent. adj well wisher.

ਹਿਤੀਖਤਾ [hitikhana] n longing for affection.

ਹਿਤੁ [hitu], ਹਿਤੁ [hitu] adj well wisher, friend. 2 Skt ਹੇਤੁ n cause. "pile pila hor milk hitu jeha vīst."—BG. 'Yellow substance turns the water yellow. As is the cause, so is the effect.'

ਹਿਤੈ [hite] be benevolent, be lovable. "sadhu s̄gī manu tanu hite."—bīla m 5

ਹਿਤੈਸੀ [hitesī] See ਹਿਤੀਖਤ.

ਹਿਤੋਪਦੇਸ਼ [hitopdes] a book of parables containing numerous useful precepts authored by poet Narayan in the court of king Dhaval Chander of Bengal. It has been translated into numerous languages. It is also taught in schools. 2 sermon of love, affectionate teaching.

ਹਿੱਤਾ [hitta] a headman of village Pakhoke of Randhawa subcaste. Ajitta, a devotee of Guru Nanak, was son of this noble person.

ਹਿਤੀਤ [hityāt] intense love. "hityāt maia."—sahas m 5.

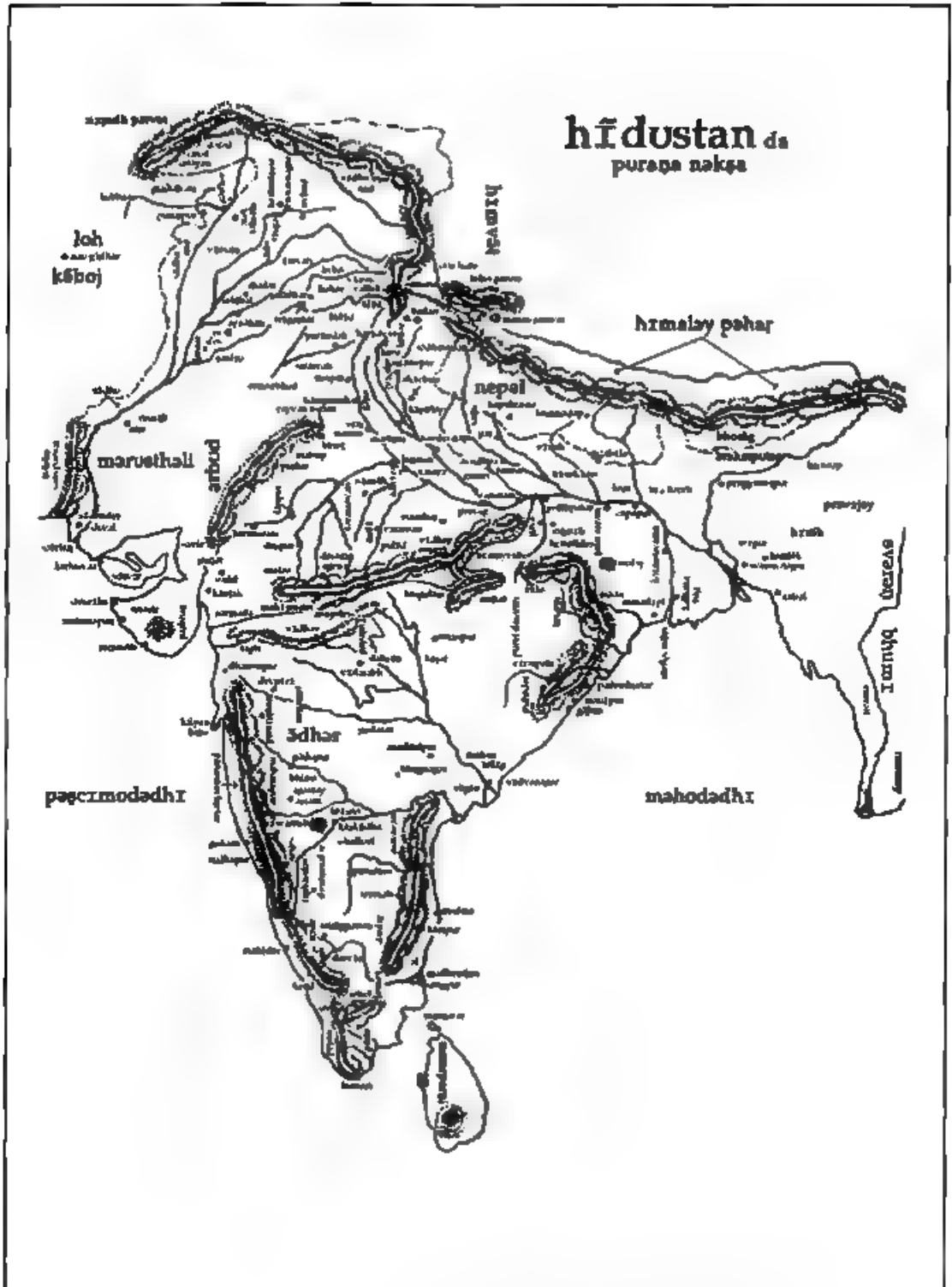
ਹਿੰਦ [hind] P ५ Persians changed the word sīdhu to hīd. [s] has become [h]. It is from the name of Sindh river that the whole country (Bharat) derives its name as Hind. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਹਿੰਦਸਾ [hidsa] A ५ estimate, conjecture. 2 mathematics. 3 figure, digit.

ਹਿੰਦਵੀ [hindgi] See ਹਿੰਦਵੀ.

ਹਿੰਦਤ [hindat] A ५ n ignorance. 2 acridness. 3 strictness.

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ [hīdvana] Hindus. "gāg banaras da hīdvana."—BG. 2 pertaining to Hinduism. See ਹਿੰਦਵਾਨਾ.



MAP OF HINDUSTAN

हिंदुवादी [hīdvāḍi] Hindu lady. "jatr sanati hori hīdvāḍia."—*trīḷg m* / 2 pertaining to India. 3 pertaining to Hinduism.

हिंदुवा [hīdvāḍa] See **हिंदुवादी**. 2 *P* **هندو** *n* water melon. *n* See **उदय**.

"kopyo le kripān balvan sri gobid sīgh mare cūn khaṇ lutth rolī rav rana ki, dākṛnī dākṛt 3 pukarī pūj pretān ke khopri khavīs khat mugāl pāthana ki, kōhī pretap sīgh mūd bādḥ gajkhal lādya sūbhū bel kahū sobha vā thīkana ki, nādī ke kīnara pe garīb e becara kōu, jat bānjara līe gonī hīdvāḍa ki."

हिंदवी [hīdvi] adj/of India. 2 sword of India. "kōṭī yamānī hīdvi."—*sanama* 'sword of India.'

हिंदवा [hīdvaḍ] See **उदय**.

हिंदल [hīdal] See **रंदल**. 2 See **निरंजनीदे**.

हिंदलीदे [hīdālī] See **निरंजनीदे**.

हिंदी [hīdī] resident of India. 2 of or relating to India. 3 Devnagari script. 4 a language used in UP. It is closely related to Sanskrit. 5 sword of India. 6 Persian writers have used the word Hindi in place of Sindhi.

हिंदू [hīdu] See **हिंदू**. 2 foreign writers have mentioned river Sindh as Hind.

हिंदुस्तान [hīdustān] **हिंदुस्तान** [hīdustānu] the place where Hindus reside; a country which is especially populated by Hindus. So many names have been assigned to it, such as Aryavārat, Bharat etc. Hīdustān is surrounded by Himalaya and the ocean. Lengthwise it is 1900 miles while its breadth is 1500 miles. Total area is 1,805,332 square miles. 1,094, 300 square miles of it is British territory while the remaining area is under the control of native states. The number of large and small native states put together comes to 666. Nine parts of the population of Hīdustān is rural while one part is urban. There are 2,316 cities, out of which 31 are metropolitan, with population

of more than one lac each. The total number of villages is 685,665. Hīdustān is fifteen times larger than Great Britain. If USSR is excluded from Europe, then the rest of its area is equal to that of Hīdustān.

According to the 1921 census, Hīdustān's total population is 318,475,480 (247,003,293 in British territory and 71,939,187 in the native states).

But of this population, 163,995,554 is male and 154,946,926 is female. Religion wise the number is as follows:-

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Christians | 4,754,000 |
| Sikhs | 3,229,000 |
| Hindus | 216,735,000 |
| Jains | 1,178,000 |
| Parsees | 102,000 |
| Tribals | 9,775,000 |
| Bodhs | 11,571,000 |
| Muslims | 68,735,000 |
| Jews | 22,000 |

The total number of widows in Hīdustān is 20,250,075. In other words there are 175 widows for 1000 women.

A total of 222 languages are spoken in India. The important languages and the number of their speakers are given below:-

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Hindi (western Hindi) | 96,714,000 |
| Kanari (kanrhi) | 10,374,000 |
| Gujarati | 9,552,000 |
| Tamil | 18,780,000 |
| Telgu | 23,601,000 |
| Punjabi | 16,234,000 |
| Western Punjabi | 5,652,000 |
| Bengali | 49,294,000 |
| Brahmi | 8,423,000 |
| Marhati | 18,798,000 |
| Rajsthani | 12,681,000 |

The administration is under the control of the Viceroy. There are two councils for

managing its affairs. One is the Council of State while the other is Legislative Assembly.

There are fifteen provincial governments under the central government. These are governed by their respective governors. Provincial governments are of dual nature. One is the real council, which controls some important departments, while the other consists of two or three ministers, who are answerable to the legal council.

ਹਿੰਦੂ (hīdu) ancient people residing around river Sindh were called Aryans. Foreign writers have termed them as Hindus. Now this word is used for all the inhabitants of India. 2 practitioners of Vedic religion. So far nobody has been able to provide a flawless definition of the term Hindu. Hence it is also beyond our competence to do so. However a Hindu is regarded as one who has faith in four castes of the society, takes Veds as scriptures and does not eat beef.¹ "na hām hīdu nā musulman."—*bher m 5*.

3 Arabic and Persian poets have used this term for a thief, a slave and a black person. Numerous poets have used the word Hindu for a black mole.

ਹਿੰਦੂਆਨਾ (hīduana) adj in the style of a Hindu. 2 of or pertaining to a Hindu. 3 n Hindu society.

ਹਿੰਦੂਕੁਸ਼ (hīdukush) a mountain in the northwest of Hindustan, situated on the border of Afghanistan. Its height is 20,000 feet. Once several Hindustani people died here due to snowfall, hence its name Hindukush.

ਹਿੰਦੂਪਤੀ (hīdupatī) a title of the Maharana of Udaypur. Being Reghuvanshi, Udaypur dynasty is respected in the entire Rajputana.

¹To keep them within their fold, some writers describe Jains as those who believe in predestination and burn their dead bodies.

Poet Bhushan has also mentioned Shivaji as Hindupati.

ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ (hīdostan) See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਹਿੰਦੋਲ (hīdol) See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹਿਨਕਨਾ (hinakna) See ਹਿਣਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਨਾਭ (hin-nat) neighing. See ਹਿਨਨਾਭ and ਹਿਣਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਾ (hīta) See ਮਹਿਦੀ.

ਹਿਫਾਜਤ (hīphajāt) 1 حفاظت supervision, 2 protection, safety.

ਹਿਬਾ (hība) 1 هبة gift.

ਹਿਮ (hīm) *Skt n* snow. 2 winter season. 3 sandal. 4 camphor. 5 adj cold, cool.

ਹਿਮਕਰ (hīmkar) *Skt n* moon. 2 camphor. 3 winter season; duration of Maghar and Poh. In a composition of Guru Arjan in rag Ramkali under the title 'ਰੂਤੀ' sīsiar (ਸਿਸਿਰ) is written in place of hīmkar and hīmkar is attributed to the months of Magh and Phagun as—"hīmkar rutī manī bhavī maghu phagenu gunvāt ju." and "rutī sīsiar sutī harī prāgē mēghar pohī ju."—*ram rutī m 5*².

ਹਿਮਕੁਟ (hīmkut), **ਹਿਮਗਿਰੀ** (hīmgīrī) n mountain of snow. Himalay. See ਹੋਮਕੁੰਟ.

ਹਿੰਮਤ (hīmat) 1 همت n intention, resolve, determination. 2 courage, persistence.

"vedahū char vicarāt bat

purān āharāhī āg me dhare,

rag te adī jīti calurāi

"sujan" kēhe sabh yāhī ke lare,

citrāhū ap līkhe samīhe kavītan

kī rītī me vartā parē,

hīntā hoy jū hīmat kī tu

prabīntā le kēhā kup me dārē."

3 concern. 4 a Rajput warrior who finds mention in the eleventh chapter of Vichitar Natak.

²Some ignorant writers ascribe it to the error of the scribe, but this is not correct. See ਸਿਸਿਰ and ਹਿਮ. Here ਹਿਮਕਰ means one that gives coolness.

ਹਿਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ (hīmat sīgh) See ਪੰਜ ਪਿਤਾਰੇ. 2 son of crown prince Sardul Singh, grandson of Baba Ala Singh, raja of Patiala and elder brother of raja Amar Singh. He died in Sammat 1831 (1774 AD).

ਹਿਮਧਰ (hīmdhar) bearer of snow, Himalay.
ਹਿਮ ਰਿਤੁ (hīm ritu), **ਹਿਮ ਰੁਤ** (hīm rut) ਹਿਸਾਬਤੁ, season of snowfall; period of Maghar Poh.

ਹਿਮਵੰਤ (hīmvāt) Himalay, the house of snow. 2 the mountain that lies between Kalkut and Gandhmadan. It is also a part of Himalay See ਹੇਮਬੁਟ.

ਹਿਮਾ (hīma) *Skt* *n* snow. "hīma si hīmale." —*akal*.

ਹਿਮਾਇਤ (hīmaīt) See ਹਮਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ (hīmāsu) *Skt* ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ *n* rays of which are cool, the moon. 2 camphor.

ਹਿਮਾਕਤ (hīmakat) *A* *n* folly, foolishness.

ਹਿਮਾਚਲ (hīmacal), **ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ** (hīmadri), **ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰੀ** (hīmadri) an unmovable mountain of snow. On the northern side of India and inbetween Tibet and India, a huge mountainous mass of snow. It is the highest in the world. Its peak is 29,002 feet in height. 2 **ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ** *adj* pertaining to Himalaya. Shiv. "nīhat hīmadri poūt sis." —*kalki*.

ਹਿਮਮ ਦਸਤਾ (hīmam dasta) *P* *n* *pestle and mortar*.

ਹਿਮਾਲਯ (hīmalay), **ਹਿਮਾਲਾ** (hīmala), **ਹਿਮਾਲੈ** (hīmale), **ਹਿਮੰਚਲ** (hīmācal) See ਹਿਮਾਚਲ.

ਹਿਮੰਬਰ (hīmābar) heap of snow, an agglomerate of snow. 2 wind that melts and removes snow. —*sanama*.

ਹਿਮੰਬਰੀ (hīmābarī) son of the wind, Bhimsen. —*sanama*. See ਹਿਮੰਬਰ 2.

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ (hīmat sīgh) See ਪੰਜ ਪਤਾਰੇ.

ਹਿਯ (hiy), **ਹਿਯਰਾ** (hiyra), **ਹਿਯਾ** (hiya) *Skt* हृदय *n* mind, heart, conscience.

ਹਿਯਾ (hiyā) *adv* here, at this place.

ਹਿਯਾਦ੍ਰਿ (hiyau) *n* mind, heart. "hīau sabhin

ka dāryo."—*krisan*. See ਹਯਾ

ਹਿਰ (hir) See ਹਿਰਿ. 2 See ਹਰਣ "hīrahī pādarābū uḍar ke tai."—*gau thiti m 5* 'steals the wealth of other people.' "jīsu pekhat kīrvīkh hīrahī."—*srī m 5*. 'Sins vanish.'

ਹਿਰਸ (hīras) *A* *n* yearning, craving, greed. 2 fondness. 3 desire, inclination.

ਹਿਰਸੀ (hīrsī) *adj* ambitious, greedy.

ਹਿਰਦ (hīrad), **ਹਿਰਦੁ** (hīradu) See ਹੇਰੰਡ. "hīrad palas sāgī harī buhīa."—*bīla a m 4*. "cādan nīkaṭī vāsē hīradu bapura."—*gṣḍ m 4*.

ਹਿਰਣ (hīraṇ) deer, stag, skeleton. 2 stealing See ਹਰਣ. "pādarāb hīrṇā."—*sahas m 5*. 3 See ਹਿਰਣਯ.

ਹਿਰਣਗਰਭ (hīrangarabh) See ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ "hīrangarabh atam cī cīn."—*GPS*.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟ (hīraprat) *n* king of the deer, lion. 2 lord of the deer, moon.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟਭਾਗੀ (hīranraṭbhāgī) *n* sister of the moon — Chandrbhaga river.—*sanama*.

ਹਿਰਣਾ (hīraṇa) See ਹਰਣ stealing. "hīrahī pādarābū uḍar ke tai."—*gau thiti m 5* 2 gold. "kesar kusam mīrgamē hīraṇa, sārābh sārī carṇa."—*trīlāg m 1* 'When touched, saffron, flower, musk and gold do not get defiled'

ਹਿਰਣਯ (hīraṇy) *Skt* *n* gold. 2 dhatura, thorn-apple. 3 wealth. 4 silver. 5 cowrie.

ਹਿਰਣਯਕਸਿਪੁ (hīraṇyakasipu) See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਿਪੁ.

ਹਿਰਣਯਕੇਸ਼ (hīraṇyakeṣ) *Skt* *adj* one having golden hair. 2 *n* Vishnu.

ਹਿਰਣਯਗਰਭ (hīraṇyagarabh) See ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ.

ਹਿਰਣਯਾਕ (hīraṇyāk) See ਹਰਣਯ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਤ (hīrat) steals. See ਹਰਣ. "jīu cor hīrat nīsāg."—*bīla a m 5* 2 *Skt* हृत. *adj* stolen, robbed. "marat hīrat sāsar."—*cau m 5*. 'the robbed world (the duped world) is vanishing.'

ਹਿਰਤੇ (hīrte) *adv* stealing, robbing. "kahu bīhave jāh hīrte."—*ram a m 3*. 2 killing, murdering.

ਹਿਰਦਯ (hīrday), **ਹਿਰਦਾ** (hīrda) *Skt* हृदय *n*

conscience, mind, heart. "hirda sudh brahmanu bicare."—*gau m 5*. 2 one residing in conscience – the transcendent One. See हृदयेन उपनिषद्. "hirdyayāś tasmāt hridyā." "hirda ride nihai."—*varmaj m 1*. 'Find the Creator within your conscience.' 3 chest. "jese ādo hilde mahi."—*maḥ m 5*. 'as a bird broods the eggs under its chest.'

हिरदा रिरा (hirda rida) See हिरदा 2.

हिरदेककल (hirdēkakalu) mind in the form of a lotus. "hirdē kakalu pragaśa."—*sri m 3*.

हिरन (hiraṇ) See हिरन

हिरनकसपु (hiraṇakasapu) *Skt* हिरण्यकशिपु one wearing a golden dress; a demon who was son of Kashyap from Diti. He was elder brother of Hamaśhas. According to Mahabharat and Purans, he was father of Prahlād. Narsingh Bhagwan killed him.

हिरन कंचन (hiraṇ kācan) See हिरन and कंचन. Where these two words are used side by side, there the former stands for silver and the latter means gold.

हिरनकह (hiraṇkhād) *Skt* हिरण्य खण्ड. according to Bhagwat, a region of Jambu island, mentioned as golden land. "pahuḥ hiraṇkhād me jai."—*NP*.

हिरनगर (hiraṇgarabh) See हिरनगर

हिरनक (hiraṇach) See हिरनक and हिरनक

हिरनी (hiraṇi) See हिरनी

हिरनु (hiraṇu) See हिरन. "loha hiraṇu hove sṅgi parā."—*kan a m 4*.

हिरनगर (hiraṇyagarabh) *Skt* हिरण्यगर्भ *adj* born from a golden egg. 2 *n* according to Rig Ved at first there was Hiraṇyagarabh. He was the lord of all living beings, pillar of the sky and the earth, creator of body and soul, top most amongst the gods and bestower of soul to all the beings. 3 According to Manu, Hiraṇyagarabh is Brahma who was illuminator as the sun and in the beginning was born from a golden egg.

After spending a year in the egg, according to his own sweet will, he, divided it into two parts – one the heaven and other the earth. 4 the abstract and the concrete 5 the Creator, the supreme Soul.

हिरनक (hiraṇyaka) See हिरनक and हिरनक.

हिरफत (hirphat) *A* هِرْفَت *n* vocation, profession. 2 craftsmanship.

हिरमली (hirmali), हिरमली (hirmali) *A* هِرْمَلِي dust of red hue used for colouring floor, wall etc; cochineal.

हिराई (hiraia) got robbed, got depossessed. 2 astonished. "herat herat sabhe hiraia."—*tansukh*.

हिराई (hiraie) See हिराई. "kan pharaḥ hiraie ṭuka."—*prabha a m 1*. 'Having turned a yogi, he asks for alms; disciples beg food and take it to the guru.'

हिरास (hiraś) *P* هِرَاس *n* fear, dread. "her aḥ ko jṅg hiraśa."—*GPS* 2 See हिरास

हिरासत (hiraśat) *A* هِرَاسَت supervision. 2 protection.

हिरासत हिरास (hiraśat phiraṇ) See हिरास.

हिरात (hiraṭ) is robbed. See हिरात. 2 robs, steals. 3 a region of Afghanistan and a principal town, it is situated 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is known for hides and silk.

हिरान (hiraṇa), हिरानी (hiraṇi), हिरानी (hiraṇi) *adj* lost. "pūji hiraṇi bānaju ṭu."—*basāt kabir*. 2 robbed. "bahu bīdhī māia moh hiraṇo."—*mala m 5*.

हिरि (hiri) *Skt* हृ व take away, steal, rob, copy, give, accumulate, finish, abandon, stop, beat, roll together, insult, oppress, combat, snatch. 2 *adv* having stolen, having robbed. "hiri viṭ cīṭ dukhahi."—*asa pāṭal m 5*.

हिरि (hiri), हिरि (hiri) *Skt* हृत *adj* stolen, snatched.

हिरिनो (hirinyo) Short for हिरनगरपु "hirinyo hiraṇachś dōi bīṣ."—*verah*

ਹਿਰਿਲੀਨਾ [hirilina] See ਹਿਰਿ. "ratenu granu sabh ko hirilina."—*gau m 9*.

ਹਿਰੀਆ [hina] adj one who takes away; a thief. "par kau hira."—*suhi m 5 partal*. 'thief of another man's wealth.' "kanh bade ras ke hira."—*krxsan*.

ਹਿਰੇ [hire] See ਹਰੇ. stole. 2 eliminated. "kotz bighan hire khin mahi."—*gau m 5*.

ਹਿਰੇ [hire] takes away. 2 steals. 3 gets reduced. "labh mik toṭa hire."—*gau thir m 5*. 4 sees. "hōdi kau anhōdi hire."—*ram m 5*. "koḍa qarət hire pari."—*g5d namdev*.

ਹਿਰੋਲ [hirol] See ਹਰੋਲ. 2 commotion. 3 a mountain in the background of which the god (sun) resides. "himat bādḥ hirolahi la."—*caritr 2 4* army squad. "jese cir hirol ko."—*caritr 103*.

ਹਿਰੋਡ [hirād] See ਏਰੋਡ and ਹਿਰਡ.

ਹਿਰੰਨ [hirān] See ਹਿਰਨ.

ਹਿਰੰਨਕਸਪੁ [hirānkasapu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ.

ਹਿਰੰਨਾਚਸ [hirānachas], ਹਿਰੰਨਾਚ [hirānyach] See ਹਰਨਾਚ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰੀਯੋ [hiryō] stolen. 2 snatched. 3 seen. "ākhan hiryō."—*caritr 231*

ਹਿਲ [hil] A 𑂔 adj legal, legitimate. 2 See ਹਿਲਾ. ਹਿਲਾ [hila], ਹਿਲਾ [hila] v swing, move. 2 get used to. "mera manu tēnu harī sāgi hila."—*gau chāt m 5*. "hila or vasatu le jave."—*GPS*.

ਹਿਲਮ [hilam] A 𑂔 n humbleness, humility. Words like ਹਲੀਮ and ਹਲੀਮੀ are derived from it.

ਹਿਲਾ [hilak] See ਹਲਾ.

ਹਿਲਾ [hilal] A 𑂔 new moon; moon of the second day of the lunar month.

ਹਿਵ [hiv] Skt हिम. snow. "guru hiv sital agani bujhav."—*asa a m 1*.

ਹਿਵਧਾਰ [hivghar] abode of snow, Himalay. 2 moon.

ਹਿਵਦਾਰ [hivdhar] bearer of snow, Himalay. 2 adj cold stream, stream of cold water. "pavan

bahv hivdhar."—s kabir in peace of mind, repeating the name of the Creator with every breath is like putting a stream of cold water into the vessel to churn curd, for making butter. This way rarefied butter gets thickened and is easily collected.

ਹਿਵਾਲਾ [hivalay], ਹਿਵਾਲਾ [hivala], ਹਿਵਾਲੇ [hivale] See ਹਿਵਾਲ. "kotz jō tīrēh kart tēnu jo hivale gare."—*ram namdev*

ਹਿਵੇਧਾਰ [hiveghar] n moon. 2 Himalay. "guru data guru hiveghar."—*var majh m 1*. 3 i.e. a peaceful soul.

ਹਿਰੋਬਾ [hirāba] Skt हिरोबा. hīrōbā is also correct. She was sister of Hidamb, a demon, whom Bhimsen had killed. In Mahabharat it is mentioned that she was very beautiful. Bhimsen's son Ghatotkach was born from his marriage with her. Ghatotkach showed great valour during the battle of Kurukshetar.

ਹੀ [hi] part must. 2 only. "nath hi sahāi sātna."—*bxla m 5*. 3 strange. 4 n mind. "sunī sunī hi qarara."—*suhi m 5 partal*. "harī kīrtan hi triptave."—*sor m 5*. 5 chest. "cārānkamāl hi paros."—*gau m 5*

ਹੀਉ [hiu], ਹੀਉ [hiu] n mind. "huo kio kurbana."—*sar m 5*. 2 reasoning power, conscience. "hū deu sabh tēnu mān arpau."—*sar m 5*.

ਹੀਉ [hio], ਹੀਅ [hia], ਹੀਅਉ [hiau], ਹੀਅਉ [huarau], ਹੀਅਰਾ [huara], ਹੀਅਰੋ [hiaro] n mind, conscience. "nanak nam adhar hio."—*asa m 5*. "bed puran jas gun gavāt tako namu hie mo dharu re."—*gau m 9*. "mere hiarē ratēnu namu harī basia."—*jet m 4*.

ਹੀਅਰੁ [hiaru] heart's core. See ਹੀਅਰੁ.

ਹੀਅਰਾ [hiara] heart, mind.

ਹੀਅ [hia] See ਹੀਅ. "jia hia pranpate."—*bxla chāt m 4*. 2 courage.

ਹੀਇ [hiy] See ਹੀਅ. "hie ko pritām bisarī na jai."—*kan m 5*.

ਹੀਸ [his], ਹੀਸ [his] Skt हिंस्र. a thorny shrub.



MAHARAJA HIRA SINGH JI, RULER OF NABHA

In Dasam Granth, Hir is mentioned as Menka and Ranjha as Indar. "rājha bhāyo sures tahi, bhāi menka hir. ya pṛg me gavāt sada sabh kavikul jās dhir"—caritr 98. See ਹੀਰਾ. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Having listened to the following stanza, the Guru bestowed upon him so much wealth that he needed nothing else from any one else for the rest of his life.

"pas (ha)ho jhagrāt jhukat dārere mohr
bat nā karan paū mahā bali bir sō,
eso ari bikāṭ nikaṭ bāsē nirdin
nirpāt nīṣāk sāth ghere pher bhir sō,
darid kuput! tero marān banyo he aj
karkē salam vīda hujē kabī hir sō,
nataru gobīd sīgh vīkāl karēge tohī
ṭuk ṭuk hve hē gadhe dānan ke tir sō."

3 Skt diamond. "gori milie hir parakha."
—jet m 4. 4 Shiv. 5 lion. 6 short for ਹੀਰਾ. "ae
sabh brij hir" (krīṣṇ) 7 a metre also known
as hīrāk characterised by 4 lines, each with
23 matras, two pauses after six matras each,
the third at the eleventh thereafter; the first
character of every line being guru and the end
being ragaṇ: Ss.

Example:

"sāty rahit, pap grahit, krodh cahit janīye,
dharm hin, āg chīn, krodh pin manīye."...

—kalī

(b) gāṇik metre is a typical characteristic of
ਹੀਰਾ [hir], each line being organised as Sī, ŪS, Ū,
Sī, Ū, Ss.

Example:

"gri guru dhar hī cērān rīde nar dukh ke hari,
hot nā bhav me bhramān sada rahī mud ko
dhari." ... 8 P 4. fire.

ਹੀਰਾ [hīrāk] Skt n diamond. 2 See ਹੀਰਾ 7.

ਹੀਰਾ [hira] See ਹੀਰਾ and ਹੀਰਾ. "hira namu jāvehar
laku."—asa a m / 2 This word is also used for
the Creator; it stands for a high quality diamond

not affected by any colour, with its brilliance
illuminating everything. "hure karu ades."—ram
kābir. 3 soul. "hure hira bedhi."—asa
kābir 4 a man of sublime qualities. 5 a
disciple of Guru Hargobind. He was very
brave and he fought fiercely in the battle of
Amritsar. 6 Skt ਹੀਰਾ. Lakshmi, goddess of
wealth. 7 ant. 8 short for ਹੀਰਾ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [hira sīgh] son of Phulvanshi Sardar
Sukha Singh, rais of Badrukhan. He was born
on 6th of Poh Sammat 1900 (1843 AD) to Mai
Raj Kaur (daughter of Sardar Basava Singh
of Borhavalie). As there was no issue of raja
Bhagwan Singh of Nabha, he ascended the
throne on Bhadon Sudi 10 Sammat 1928 (10th
of August 1871)

Maharaja Hira Singh managed the affairs
so efficiently and provided so much relief to
the people that his achievement should be an
example for other rulers. He was very fond
of education. He established numerous schools
in the state and liberally gave scholarships to
students. He provided great help to Macauliffe
in writing his book "Sikh Religion" and put the
Khalsa College on firm footing.

He spent lacs of rupees on the construction
of magnificent buildings in and around the capital
and spent huge amounts of money to modernise
his army. So far as his personal expenditure went,
he was very austere. He regarded state
exchequer as a trust. Daily he took out time for
delivering justice, and everybody could go to his
court without any restriction.

On 7th of Magh Sammat 1939 (18th of
January 1883) a daughter — Bibi Ripudaman
Kaur¹—was born to queen Parmeshvar Kaur

¹Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to Maharana Ram
Singh, ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905 AD. But she did not
lead a happy married life for long, as the Maharana
passed away in 1911 AD.

Rallewale and on 22nd of Phagun 1939 (4th March, 1883) crown prince Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur of Longowal.

He was awarded GCSI in 1889, GCIE in 1903 and was granted the title of hereditary Maharaja during Delhi Darbar in 1911.

On 11th of Poh Sammat 1968 (25th December 1911), the topmost of Vairarh dynasty, Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, breathed his last at Nabha.

ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰ [hirahir], ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰੂ [hirahiru] the topmost diamond, the topmost gem. "hirda ravī rahīa harī hira hiru."—*var suhi m 3*

ਹੀਰਾਘਾਟ [hiraghat] See ਅਭਿਰਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸ [hira das], ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸੀਏ [hira dasie] in Sammat 1867 a noble soul was born to Abdullah, the cobbler. He gained a lot in the company of Sharandas Udasi and ultimately adopted the sublime religion of Guru Nanak and became Hiradas. During the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he established a big dera in village Gandhi Vind and started free kitchen. He died in Sammat 1936. The followers of Hiradas came to be known as Hiradasie. Mahant Sant Singh succeeded Hiradas, who died in Sammat 1953.

ਹੀਰਾ ਨੰਦ [hira nād] See ਛਾਪਾ 3.

ਹੀਰੂ [hiru] See ਹੀਰ and ਹੀਰਾ. "dāra kare harī hiru."—*srī m 1*. "manīk lal nam rētan padarēth hiru."—*srī m 1*.

ਹੀਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀਰਾ ਵਿੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ [hire nal hira vīnhṇa] v diamond is a hard substance. To penetrate and make a hole in it, a diamond is to be used as a tool. Likewise in order to liberate the distressed soul, miracle of the realisation of absolute Brahman is helpful. "hīre hirabedhī pavēn manū sahjē rahīa sāmī."—*asa kabīr*.

ਹੀਲਾ [hilah] See ਹੀਲਾ 3.

ਹੀਲਚਸਾਸੀ [hīlahsā] P حیلچاسی n pretence, evasion.

ਹੀਲਤ [hilat] See ਹੀਲਾ 3. ਹੀਲਤ also means pretence and fraud.

ਹੀਲਤਾ [hilṭa], ਹੀਲਾ [hila], ਹੀਲੇ [hila] n fraud, deception. 2 distress, suffering. "mān nā suhela pāpāc hila."—*gaur m 5*. "sadhān ko harta jou hila."—*kṛṣṇa 3 A* 1. pretence. "hūṭa ehu sāsaro."—*vaḍ m 1 alahṇi*. 4 effort, plan, scheme.

ਹੁ [hu] *Skṛ vr* perform an oblation; eat; satiate, send, get. 2 In old Punjabi ਹੁ is used in place of [] as ਵਰਹੁ in place of ਵਰੇ, ਜਪਹੁ in place of ਜਪੇ etc. "meri harahu bīpāt jan karahu subhai."—*gauravidas 3 part must* "bharamu bhedu bhau kabahu nā chutāsī."—*bhēr m 1*. 4 ਹੁ also stands for the fifth declension; from. "pretahu kironu devta."—*var gaur 2 m 5*

ਹੁ [hū] *Skṛ* हुम् part response -a sound of ਹੁ 2 disrespect. 3 question. 4 acceptance.

ਹੁਐ [hue] See ਹੁ.

ਹੁਐ [huā] adj happened, became. 2 n response word of huā. "huā sēbād asidhujāhī ucara" —*cārītr 405*.

ਹੁਇਓ [huio], ਹੁਈ [hui] happened, became.

ਹੁਈ ਹੈ [hui hē] happens. "anād rup hui hē" —*gurj m 5*.

ਹੁਏ [hue] became. "mukh hue pādīṭ mīṭhe." —*savēye m 3 ke*

ਹੁਸ [hus] See ਹੁਸਟਾ. 2 See ਹੁਸਸ. 3 P hush, short for ਹੋਸ (sense).

ਹੁਸਟਾ [husṭa] *Skṛ* हुस्तम्, be short. 2 be tired. "hoī nā ās āsu hus nāhī jāī."—*GPS*. "diye husaī turāgam sare."—*GPS*.

ਹੁਸਨ [husan] A حُسن n beauty. "kī husnūl vājū hē."—*japu* 'beauty has existence.' See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੂਹ. 2 adj beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨਾਕ [husnak] P حُسنِ ناک adj beautiful "amīt dārāb husnakān dehī."—*cārītr III 2* See ਹੁਸਨਾਕ.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਚਰਾਗ [husnulchārag] P حُسنِ چراغ lamp of beauty. "kī husnulchārag hē."—*japu*.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਜਮਾਲ [husnuljamal] *A* حسن الجمل extremely beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਤਮਾਮ [husnultamam] *A* حسن تمام perfect beauty

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਵਜੂ ਹੈ [husnulvaju hr] *A* حسن الوجه having a charming face. See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੂਹ

ਹੁਸੀਆਰ [husiar], ਹੁਸੀਆਰ [husiar] *P* حشيشه *adj* wise. 2 watchful. "dunia husiar bedar."—*ram*

هشيار

ਹੁਸੀਆਰੀ [husiari] *P* حشيارى *n* intelligence, wisdom. 2 watchfulness. alertness.

ਹੁਸੈਨ [husen] حسين second son of Hazrat Ali from Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born in 625 AD—(Hijri 4). Having been thirsty for three days, he was brutally killed at Karbala (which is at a distance of 60 miles from Baghdad in the southwest direction) by commander Simar of the seventh caliph Yazid on 18th October 680.

The reason was that certain persons of Kufa, having arrived at secret understanding, called him for handing over the caliphate to him. King of Damascus, Caliph Yazid, came to know of this secret and sent his army against Hussain. Hussain did not want to fight but the army of Yazid attacked him without any reason. This dispute went on from the first to the 10th of Muharram. On the 10th day, Hussain was killed. Hence Shias mourn for these ten days. See ਹਸਨ and ਸੱਥਰ.

ਹੁਸੈਨ ਸਾਹ [husen sah] a hermit of Lahore. He is also known as Shah Hussain. See ਸਾਹੁ.

ਹੁਸੈਨਾਬਾਦ [husenabad] a town in the district of Gaya (Bihar) "hira si husenabad."—*ekal*

ਹੁਸੈਨੀ [huseni] *adj* relating to Hussain. 2 pertaining to the lineage of Hussain. 3 a devotee of Hussain. 4 *n* the slave of Dilavar Khan, an official in charge of an army of 5000 soldiers. When Dilavar Khan's son, fearing for his life, returned from Anandpur Sahib,

Hussain marched towards Anandpur along with an army of two thousand men, but he could not reach there. He was killed on the way, while fighting against other hill chieftains. See ਸੱਥਰੀਆ. "karyo jor senā husenī payanā"—*VN*. 5 Muslim cultivators, who are Sayyads, are chiefly found in Montgomery district. 6 There are Hussaini Brahmins as well, who tell and sing the story of Hussain and also get alms from Muslims.

ਹੁਸੈਨਾਬਾਦ [husāgabad] See ਹੁਸੈਨਾਬਾਦ.

ਹੁਹਰ [huhar] *adj* astonished. "cāracaryā hūhrā."—*VN*

ਹੁਹੁ [huhu], ਹੁਹੁ [huhu] See ਹਾਹ and ਹੁਹੁ.

ਹੁਕ [hūk] See ਹੁਕਾਰ. "bhaṭ hūke dhūke bākarē."—*ramav* 2 neighing, sound of hīhī. "hūke kīkar."—*VN* 'Horses neighed'

ਹੁਕਈ [hukai] *adj* hubble-hubble, (hookah) smoker.

ਹੁਕਨਾ [hukna] حنة *n* enema.

ਹੁਕਮ [hukam] *A* حكم *n* order, command.

ਹੁਕਮਸਤਿ [hukamsatī], ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ [hukamsatt], ਹੁਕਮਸਤਤ [hukamsaty] the Creator with truth as his dictum. "ik oākar hukamsatt vahīguru ji ki phatah."—*jafar*. 2 true command. 3 *na* death, demise. "hukam satt ik sikh hve gayo."—*GPS*.

ਹੁਕਮਨਾਮਾ [hukamnama] *P* حکامنامه *n* an edict, carrying a dictum. 2 royal decree. 3 an edict of the true Guru (spiritual guide). See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

During the time of the Gurus, edicts written from them to their disciples, were also known as hukamnamas. Mata Sundari had also been sending these edicts to the sōgat (congregation). Edicts have been issued and are still being issued from the four holy Seats under the control of Gurupanth.

ਹੁਕਮਾ [hukma] *A* حکم plural of ਹੁਕੀਮ.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukmā] See ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ and ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ

हुकमादी [hukmau] as per command. "me kahia sabh hukmau ju."—*suhi m 5 gunvāti*

हुकमादी [hukmau] as per command. "satiguru ke hukmau"—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* command may come.

हुकमी [hukamī] as per command. "hukamī mik vadrai."—*japu 2* See हुकमी.

हुकमी [hukmī] *adj* one who issues command. ruler. "hukmī hukamū calae rahu."—*japu 2* as per command. "hukmī bāsanī lage meha."—*majh m 5.*

हुकमीबंदा [hukmībāda] *adj* one who obeys the command, slave. "hukmībāda hukam kamave."—*maru solhe m 3.*

हुकम [hukamū] See हुकम. "hukamū tera khara bhara"—*asa chāt m 3*

हुकमी [hukmī] in command. "hukmī ādari sabhu ko."—*japu. 2* command. "nanak hukmī je bujhe."—*japu.*

हुकर [hūkar] See हुकर.

हुकम [hukam] *A* हुक plural of हुकमी.

हुकामी [hukamī] *adj* of or relating to command. 2 as per command. "bicarde phirahi sāsar maht hārī jī hukamī."—*var maru 2 m 5.*

हुकर [hūkar], हुकरा [hūkara] *Skt* sound of hū. "tīh chīn sri prabhu kīy hūkara."—*NP. 2* response, confirmation.

हुकमत [hukmat] *A* हुक *n* act of issuing command. 2 kingdom.

हुक [huk] *n* pain in one's side. 2 piercing pain in the lung. 3 *E* hook.

हुका [hukka] *A* हु *n* a small box. 2 an enamelled earthen pot or glass pot. 3 hookah, hubble-bubble. "hukka se humat gai nem dharan gayo chu."—*giriidhar*

हुगली [hugli] a river in Bengal which, after having confluence with Bhagirathi and Jalangi, falls into the Bay of Bengal. 2 a town situated on the right bank of river Hugli, which falls in Baradvan Pargana. This town was inhabited

by the Portugese in 1537 AD.

हुगली बंदर [hugli bādar] a harbour situated at a place where Hugli river makes a confluence with the sea. "hugli bādar ko huto himat sikh nrip ek."—*caritr 133*

हुमत [hujat], हुमति [hujatī] See हुमति. "gurmāṭi saci hujatī duri."—*asa m 1*

हुमरा [hujra] *A* हु *n* a small room, closet 2 cloister for meditation. "bādgī ateh ala hujra."—*maru solhe m 5. 3* a place in Madina where prophet Mohammad was buried.

हुजूम [hujum] *A* हु *n* crowd, gathering. 2 heap, stock.

हुमत [hujat] *A* हु *n* argumentation, disputation. 2 doubt.

हुट [huṭ] See हुट.

हुट [huṭa] *v* keep away "mic huṭe jam te chuṭe."—*gau thiti m 5. 2* get tired. "hārimāgu na huṭe."—*saveye m 4 ke. 3* love strength, get weak. "nen sravan sarir sabh huṭio."—*sar m 5.*

हुड [hud] *n* boar's tusk. 2 *Skt* a leather-mounted musical instrument, which is specially sounded in the battlefield. It is also known as hudduk. 3 cloud. 4 an army camp. 5 See हुड.

हुड [hud] *Skt* हुण्ड *vr* collect, select.

हुडक [hudak], हुडकी [hudkī] camp administrator. 2 player of hud or hudduk. This instrument belongs to the family of tambourine and tambour. 3 *ram* fighter. See हुड and हुड. "kīṭe mevedar han hudak hudkīe lolaṇ loli."—*BG.*

हुडार [hūdar] See हुड.

हुडियारा [hudīyara] a village in police station Barkī, district Lahore. Guru Hargobind had stayed at this place. There is a beautiful gurdwara. One hundred ghumaons of land is freehold in this village. A fair is held on Maghi. It is at a distance of nine miles from railway station Jallo in the south-west direction.

हुडी [hūdi] *n* bill of exchange. "hūdi nidhan

sahu ko bhai."—GPS.

ਹੁੰਗੀਆ [hūḡia] See ਹੁੰਗੀ. See ਹੁਧ. "mātr sakatī hūḡia līh karyo."—cārītr 228. 'made a ram of him.'

ਹੁਧ [huḍu], ਹੁੰਧ [hūḍu], ਹੁਧੁ [huḍu], ਹੁੰਧੀਆ [hūḍia] *Skt* हृद् *n* ram. "phir hve lārke hūḍua duhū or te, apas me sir melat hē."—krisan.

ਹੁਧੁਹੁਧ [huḍuhuḍ] *n* ramfight. 2 *adj* stubbornly, insistently. "sisu khelat rēn huḍuhuḍ."—narsīgh.

ਹੁਣ [hun], ਹੁਣਿ [hunī], ਹੁਣੇ [hūne] *adv* now, just now. "hunī kadi milie priā tudhu bhagvāta."—majh m 5. Its origin is from Sanskrit अहनि, which means during the day.

ਹੁਟ [hut] *n* argument, unnecessary reasoning. 2 *part* indicative of past tense. "āber cahiyat hut giryo."—PP 'The sky was going to fall.' 3 *present* tense marker. "adī maddhar āt hute, hut-he pun honām."—BGK. 4 *Skt* *adj* marked by fire ritual. 5 *n* offering.

ਹੁਟਹੁਟ [hutbhut] *Skt* ਹੁਟਹੁਟ. consumer of offerings; fire.

ਹੁਟਾ [hūta] happens. "pātītpavan nam kese hūta?"—sri ravīdas.

ਹੁਟਾਸ [hutaṣ], ਹੁਟਾਸਨ [hutaṣan] *Skt* *n* fire, which consumes the offerings.

ਹੁਟਾਸਨਖੇਲ [hutasankhel] *n* fireworks.

ਹੁਟੀ [huti] was. "huti ju prias prius pivān ki."—savrye m 4 ka.

ਹੁਟੇ [hute] were. 2 they were.

ਹੁਟੇ [huto] was. "karnō huto au na kio."—s m 9.

ਹੁੰਦਮਾਰ [hūḍmar] *adj* who attacks like a ram; who wrangles without reason.

ਹੁੰਦਾ [hūda] past tense of 'to be' (ਹੋਣ)

ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ [hūdiā sūdiā] while having a lot of wealth; notwithstanding.

ਹੁਦੁਦ [hudud] *A* هودود plural of ਹੁੰਦ (boundary), boundaries.

ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ [hūde sūde] See ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ.

ਹੁੰਦਾ [hudda] See ਹੁੰਦਾ.

ਹੁਨ [hun] now. "ud hun kaga kare."—gau kabir
ਹੁਨਾਰ [hunār] *P* هنار *n* craftsmanship. 2 quality
"nāḡ hunār ko rīde chapave."—NP.

ਹੁਨੀਆ [hunua] *n* lullaby. "putrahī den lagi hunia he."—krisan.

ਹੁਨੁਦ [hunud] *A* هنود plural of ਹੁੰਦੁ; Hindus. 2 plural of ਹੁੰਦੁਸਤਾਨੀ; Indians.

ਹੁਬਾਬ [hubab] See ਹੁਬਾਬ.

ਹੁੱਬ [hubb] *A* حب *n* love, affection. 2 longing, yearning.

ਹੁੰਮ [hūm] *Skt* हुँम *n* sultry. 2 *Skt* हुँ response.

ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūmas] See ਹੁੰਮ. 2 *A* همس low sound as of footsteps.

ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūmas dhūmas] *n* hue and cry, furore, hustle and bustle. "bart vīdāṇṇe hūmas dhūmas, kuka paia rahi."—var guj 2 m 5. 'Doors of the rich are ornate but hue and cry pervades them. i.e. they are haunted by lamentation.'

ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਉਣਾ [hum humauna], ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਨਾ [hum humana] *v* come with fanfare. "hum humar sāḡatī sabh ai."—GPS.

ਹੁੰਮਾਰ ਹੁੰਮਾਰ [hūmar dhūmar] See ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ. "hūmar dhūmar jagi ghatti surīā."—cāḍī 3.

ਹੁਮਾ [huma], ਹੁਮਾਉ [humau], ਹੁਮਾਇ [humai] *P* هناء *n* phoenix; an imaginary bird. A person is believed to be fortunate on whom falls its shadow as it flies non-stop in the sky. "per humau sāḡ lagyo kana."—GPS. "huma ra kase sayah ayad bazer."—jāfer 2 ੮੫. daughter of the Persian king Bahiman, who had a son named Darab. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has written humau in place of humayū. "dilli ka humau bha sahu."—GPS. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ [humayū] *P* همایون *adj* lucky. 2 *n* Humayun Tuglak. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 20.

'Poets have written that if an arrow, attached with the feather of a phoenix, is shot into the sky, it does not return to the earth, rather it continues hovering in the sky.'

3 elder son of emperor Babar and father of Akbar. He was born in Kabul on 7th March 1508. His mother's name was Maham Begam. He ascended the throne on 26th December 1530 at Agra. Of all the Mughal rulers, he was a great scholar but lacked soldier-like qualities and was a big opium eater. In the year 1540, Sher Khan Sur Pathan (who was earlier known as Farid), son of Hassan Khan – a chief of Sahasram—defeated Humayun and pushed him out of India and himself ascended the throne of Delhi and assumed the title of emperor.

After his defeat at the hands of Shershah, when Humayun was passing through Punjab, he went to Guru Angad at Khadur. The Guru was engrossed in meditation, so he did not pay him any attention. Enraged, Humayun began to draw his sword from its sheath in order to assault the Guru. At this the Guru said, "Now you are drawing the sword to kill hermits. Where was it when you were fighting? Where was it when Shershah was to be combated?" Humayun begged his pardon and was able to get blessings from Guru Angad Dev.

Humayun spent many years in asylum with the Persian emperor. With the help of his army, he once again occupied the throne of Delhi on 23rd June 1555, but could not enjoy his rule for long. Just after six months on the 24th January 1556, he fell from the stairs of his library and died on 28th January, 1556. His magnificent mausoleum is situated at a distance of four miles towards the west of Delhi on the bank of river Jamuna. It was got constructed by Begam Hamidabanu (mother of Akbar) in 1565 AD at a cost of 15 lac rupees.

गुह (huyau) became. "bikh te 3mr1t huyau."
—saveye m 4 ke

गुहसा (hursa) See हुहसा.

गुहक (hurak) A جرق n fire. 2 flame. See गुहकटा.
गुहकटा (hurakṇa) v frighten, threaten
2 challenge by quivering the nose in anger
गुहकनि (hurkanī) adj like a flame "kācan
hurkanī rup sarpū."—cārītr 247 See गुहक.
गुहमड (hurmat), गुहमडि (hurmatī) A عزت n
pride, honour. "hurmatī tis no agli."—varasa.
गुहा (hura) A لڑ lady with fair complexion and
black eyes. Its plural is गुर. Mohammedans
have used this word for fairies.

गुरास (hurras) A جس plural of गुरास (रास);
guard. 2 emperor's bodyguards.

गुरीया (huria) n leap, jump. "paga bin huria
marta."—basāt kabir. 'The mind leaps without
feet.' See गुरीत धाम.

गुरेहिया (hurehia) was pleased, was overjoyed.
"kār kār sāg hurehia."—BG.

गुरेही (hurehi) adj lightweight "kaṭh hurehi
bhusli."—BG 2 was pleased.

गुल (hul) See गुर. "hulī nārā."—ramav 'People
are frightened.' 2 Skt भीष्म. 3 a musical
instrument.

गुलस (hulas) See गुलाम

गुलडा (hulār) n flood 2 passion. 3 flow of
passion

गुलडवाडी (hulārvaṇī) floodwater.

गुला (hula) short for गुलाम (हुँलाम) "rāg maṇ le
piaria ja jobān nau hula."—sri m 1.
2 See नहुँगुल.

गुलस (hulas) Skt उल्लास See हुँलाम. 2 See बलाम.

गुलरा (hulara) n swing. 2 wave of passion.

गुलीया (huliya) A زین ornament. 2 appearance,
features, traces.

हुँलल (hullal) n sound and fury, noise produced
during an attack. "raṇ hull kəlōlā hullalā"
—ramav

हुँलीनी (huvēnī) See गुरेनी

हु (hu) See गी. "pivat hu pāvan bhāia"—sri m
3 just after drinking. 2 with. "bahurī bahurī
uahu lāṭṭera."—gaur m 5. 3 See हु 4 A हु pron

he.

ਹੁੰ [hū] ego. "muḥ me raha nā hū."—s kabir
2 fifth declension from. "uci hū uca than."
—var guj 2 m 5 3 *Skt* part See ਹੁੰ. "druga hū
kriyā khet dhōke nagare."—cāḍi 2. 'Durga
responded by uttering hū.'

ਹੁਆ [hua], ਹੁਆ [hua] happened. "je kar apar
sudhar hua."—VN

ਹੁਏ [hue] happened.

ਹੁਸਨਾ [husna] See ਹੁਸਨਾ.

ਹੁਹ [huh] *n* oppression, brazen aggressiveness.
"binsi hāume huh."—sar m 5. 2 assault,
attack. "pāre hul. '—ka."—cāḍi 2 3 sound and
fury.

ਹੁਹ ਕੁਹ [huh kuh] *n* noise produced at the
time of attack, assault's fury. "huh kuhā
bhārī."—ramav

ਹੁ ਹੁ [hu hu] a musician in Indar's court. See
ਹਾ. ਹਾ.

ਹੁਕ [huk], ਹੁਕ [hūk] *n* sound of hū.
2 lamentation. 3 call, outcry.

ਹੁਕਾਰ [hūkar] See ਹੁਕਾਰ.

ਹੁੰਗ [hūg] sound of hū. 2 *P* ۞ army. "dige
virjuhare hūgā phuṭiā."—cāḍi 3. 3 alertness.
4 force 5 nation. 6 blow, percussion, attack.

ਹੁਟ [huṭ], ਹੁਟਨ [huṭan] See ਹੁਟਨ. "or bikhadi
dokhia te guru te huṭe"—asa m 5. "bikhe
bradhī tēb huṭo."—dhana m 5.

ਹੁਟਾ [huṭa] adj exhausted, tired. 2 *n* swing, jolt.

ਹੁਤ [hut] *Skt* short for ਆਹੁਤ adj called. "bin hut
niket dhare carna."—NP

ਹੁਟਨ [hutān] *n* calling. "manav ek pāthyō hzt
hutān."—NP

ਹੁਤਿ [hutī] *Skt* *n* calling. 2 name.

ਹੁਤ [hutu] happens. "bacan sēbad ka saphla
hutu."—ratnamala. See ਹੁਤ.

ਹੁਦਾ [huda] *P* adj old. 2 correct. 3 real, actual.

ਹੁਬ [hub] See ਹੁਬ. "det dub ko dekh hub ko."
—GPS.

ਹੁਬਹੁ [hubahu] ۞ adj exactly identical.

ਹੁਰ [hur] ۞ plural of ਹੁਰ. *n* fairy; virgins in
heaven, who in Islam are offered to momins.
They are also offered to crusaders who lay
down their lives fearlessly in defence of faith.
See ਹੁਰ. "hurā sronat bij nū ghat gher kheloīā."
—cāḍi 3

ਹੁਲ [hul] *n* attack. "dekar ek bar dāl hul."
—GPS. 2 tip of the sword. 3 ۞ surrounding.
"hul pavē kahāhā."—s farid
'having surrounded lamented.' "jodhiā
dekhañ aiā hule hoīā."—ramav 'gathered all
around.'

ਹੁਤ [huṭ] *Skt* obstinacy. 2 stupidity. "apan hur
kahā urkhayo."—33 saveye.

ਹੈ [he] is. "aḡe jati nā he."—var asa. "sikh
vadbhagi he."—sukhmanī 2 *Skt* part o ! oh !
'he prap nath gobīdah."—sahas m 5.

ਹੈਰਿ [heṛi] is. "cīta tis hū heṛi."—var ram / m 2.
2 See ਹੇਰ.

ਹੇਹ [heh] *n* ਹੇਹ. desire (ਦੀਹ) for sexual
intercourse (ਹ). "āheh hehe"—ramav 'Those
sans sexual desire were provoked erotically
by women.'

ਹੇਹਰ [hehar], ਹੇਹਰਾ [hehrā] a village of district
and tehsil Lahore. This is situated at a distance
of eight miles from Kot Lakhpat in the south-
east direction. The inlaws of Bhai Prithi Chand,
elder brother of Guru Arjan Dev, belonged to
this village. He breathed his last here. His
memorial is located here and abundant land
and estate is attached to it. 2 a village in police
station Raikot, tehsil Jagraon, district
Ludhiana. Sant Kirpal Das Udasi belonged to
this village. On his way to Malwa, the tenth
Guru stayed here. Guru Hargobind also stayed
here for some time at the earnest request of a
disciple, Bhai Hamira. The bed upon which
the Guru sat and the hearth upon which his
food was prepared have been preserved
Since the times of Mahant Kirpal Das, Sikh

congregations have been held here. The gurdwara of both the Gurus is located to the east of the village. During the Sikh rule, one-sixth land of the village amounting to thousands of bighas was attached to the gurdwara. This place is located at a distance of six miles from railway station Chaukman in the south-east direction.

ਹੇਹਾ [heha] See ਹੇਹ.

ਹੇਕ [hek] *n* long high-pitched call. 2 chant.

3 *Dg adj* one. See ਹੇਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੇਕੁ.

ਹੇਕਣ [hekan], ਹੇਕਲ [hekəl], ਹੇਕੜੇ [hekro], ਹੇਕਾ [heka], ਹੇਕੁ [heku], ਹੇਕੁੜੇ [hekuro], ਹੇਕੈ [heke], ਹੇਕੇ [heko] *adj* only one. See ਹੇਕ 3 "cix na ave hekro."—*gāu var* 2 m 5. "heko padhāhu hek dāru."—*var mālā* m 1

ਹੇਗਾ [hēga] *Pu n* drawing plank; a plank to break lumps in a ploughed field. See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ.

ਹੇਹ [hec] *P* ॥ a little, insignificant. "dī hec nā dāni."—*trīṣṭ* m 1.

ਹੇਚਕਸ [heckas] *P* ۞ anyone.

ਹੇਚਗਾਹ [hecgah] *P* ۞ sometime.

ਹੇਜ [hej] *idea* originating from within. 2 love. "dhan ko na hej rahe ganka prāsāgi ko."

3 Kamdev, Eros.

ਹੇਜਮ [hezam] *P* ॥ *n* fuel, firewood.

ਹੇਜੁ [heju] *n* love. 2 happiness. See ਹੇਜ.

ਹੇਠ [heṭh] *adv* under, below. 2 *Skr* हेट् *vr* stop, be cruel.

ਹੇਠਾ [heṭhā] See ਹਿਠਾਚਾ and ਹੇਠ.

ਹੇਠਿ [heṭhi] *adv* under, below. "kūne heṭhi jālāi."—*s fān*.

ਹੇਠੀ [heṭhi] *n* derogation, insult. 2 cruelty. See ਹੇਠ 2.

ਹੇਠ [het] love. See ਹਿਠ. "dhanu oī bhagat jin tum sāgi het."—*gāu m* 5. 2 cause. See ਹੇਤੁ. "het rog ka sāgal sāsara."—*bher m* 5

ਹੇਤਾ [heta] Bhai Heta, a devotee of the tenth Guru. See ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਹੇਤਿ [het] due to love. "kamāl hetī bīnsiō he

bhavra."—*dhana m* 5 2 for. "sāt hetī prabhī tribhavan dhare."—*gāu m* 1. "nad hetī siru dārio kurāka."—*dhana m* 5.

ਹੇਤੁ [hetu] *Skr n* result 2 cause "sarab kaleṣan hetu avidya."—*GPS* 3 This word has also been used for ਹਿਤੁ. "sāpe hetu kalat dhan terc."—*bher kabir*. "nanak sāce nām vīn sabho dusman hetu."—*var suhi m* 1. 4 a figure of speech, which describes cause and effect at the same time.

Example:

"jini sevīa tīni pāia manū."—*japu*.

'Service is cause and getting of honour is effect.'

"sadh kē sāgi nāhi kichu ghal,

dārsan bhetat hot nīhal."—*sukhmani*

"dārsan dekhat hī sudh kī nā sudh rāhi

budhi kī nā budhi rāhi matī me nā matī hē."

—*BGK*

'Holy appearance is the cause and disappearance of sensibility is the effect.'

(b) Narration of the oneness of the cause and effect is the second form of this figure of speech.

Example:

"kāhi kabir āb kāhiē kāhi,

sadhsāgatī bekūthe āhi."—*bher kabir*.

Holy congregation leads to heaven, but here it is held that the holy congregation itself is heaven, and there is no heaven other than this.

5 It has also been used for ਹਿਤ (moh). "hāsu hetu lobh kop."—*var majh m* 1. 'violence, infatuation, greed and anger' 6 It is used for ਹਿਤ as well "mīna jini jāsiu hetu badhāio."—*dhana m* 5

ਹੇਤੁਤਾ [hetuta] *n* causation. "is māhi karam hetuta jāne."—*GPS*

ਹੇਤੁਮਾਲਾ [hetumālā] See ਹਾਠਮਾਲਾ.

ਹੇਤੁਵਾਪਨੁਤਿ [hetvapənhoti] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ. (c)

ਹੇਮ [hem] *Skr n* gold. 2 thorn-apple. 3 one

masha by weight.

ਹੇਮਕਾਰ [hemkar] goldsmith.

ਹੇਮਕੁੰਟ [hemkūt], ਹੇਮਕੁੰਡ [hemkūd], ਹੇਮਕੁਟ [hemkuṭ]
In Himalay range, there is Hemkunt mountain close to Indardyumansar pool. It finds mention in the 119th chapter of the earlier part of Mahabharat. "Idradyumansarah prapy hemkut matityac" (43) "hemkūt parbet he jahā"—YN. 2 Ratangiri, one of the five hills in Rajgiri in district Patna, is also called Hemkut.¹

ਹੇਮਗਿਰਿ [hemgiri] See ਹੇਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਹੇਮਪੁਸ਼ਪ [hempusap] Dg n a tree which bears golden flowers, magnolia. 2 a flower made of gold, which in ancient times was showered on the hearse of the rich. See ਕੰਚਨ ਦੂਜ.

ਹੇਮਫੁਲਿਕਾ [hemphullika] jasmine blossoming in spring.

ਹੇਮਾ [hema] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Kapahi subcaste, who belonged to Sultanpur. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan and got enlightened.

ਹੇਮਾਕਲ [hemacal], ਹੇਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [hemadrī]. hill of ਹੇਮ (gold), Sumer; hill (adri) of gold.

ਹੇਮੂ [hemu] a gentleman of Suini subcaste, who lived at Shahdara. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and grew into a great ethical and philanthropic personage. 2 a bania of Dhusar caste, who was a nobleman of the Delhi king Salim Shah and was appointed a minister in the times of Mohammad Shah Adil. He opposed emperor Akbar and after defeating the Mughal army, conquered Agra. He declared himself king and acquired the title of Bikramajit. Finally on 5th November, 1556, he got wounded in the battle of Panipat, was captured and killed by Bairam Khan, the minister

ਹੇਯ [hey] Skt adj worth renouncing; fit for

renunciation.

ਹੇਰਣ [heran], ਹੇਰਨ [herən] v behold, observe, look. "herau ghaṭi ghaṭi sagal kr."—bavan. "herat herat he sakhi!"—pākar

ਹੇਰਨਵਾਰ [heranvar] adj observer, seer.

ਹੇਰਨਾ [herna] See ਹੇਰਨ.

ਹੇਰਾ [hera] adj watched, visualised. 2 n a hunter's job; deer hunting. 3 meat. "hera roti karne gala kaṭave kaunu?"—s kabir 4 Punjabi song sung in a prolonged sing-song voice. It is specially sung on the occasion of marriage.

ਹੇਰਿਕ [herik] Dg n detective, secret agent who observes everybody minutely

ਹੇਰੀ [heri] adj seen, observed. 2 n huntsman, hunter. "mrign jzm ghavet heri."—krīśan. 3 vocative: he ali! eri! he sakhi!

ਹੇਰੂ [heru] adj observing, looking. See ਹੇਰਿਕ. 2 investigator, researcher 3 he who eyes people's wealth for providing information to a thief. "taskar heru at lukane." bīla a m 4 4 Skt ਹੇਰੁਕ n messenger of death, agent of death. "jām raje ke heru ae"—asa paṭṭi m 1. 5 adj abductor; thief.

ਹੇਰੰਬ [herāb] Skt ਹੇਰੰਬ n Ganesh, who enjoys with Shiv.

ਹੇਲ [hel], ਹੇਲਾ [hela] n attack, invasion. "hel pukarēt gorin marat."—GPS. "hela karahu parahu ik bera."—NP. 2 a carnivorous creature, which belongs to the wolf family; hyena. See ਭਰਕ. 3 Skt ਹੇਲਾ disobedience, insult. 4 game, sensuous play or sport. "sidh budh gāṇ gādhārāb banve hela."—mala namdev. 'enact play in the theatre.' 5 In poetics, gesture born of coquetry; flirtatious gesture.

ਹੇਵ [hev], ਹੇਵ [hēv] See ਹਿਮ. means cool. "mān tan hēv bhae sac paṭa."—mala a m 1. See ਹਵ ਹੇਵਈ [hevai], ਹੇਵਹੀ [hevhi], ਹੇਵਤ [hevat] is cool; endures the chill; freezes like snow "sitā jai hevhi."—var mala m 1. "jāi hevāt bhukh aru nāga."—kan m 5.

¹See Geographical Dictionary

हेडा [hera] *n* huntman, hunter. 2 meat. 3 body, physique, mortal frame. "here muti dhah."—*s farid*. 'the body wailed.' "hera jale majith jiu upar i gura."—*s farid*.

हेडा [herh] *n* herd of animals, flock. 2 herd of animals assembled by traders.

हे [he] *n* present form of be. "he bhi sacu."—*japu*. 2 *Skr हय*. horse. "he gar bahan."—*s kabir*. 3 part a word expressing grief and pain. "he he karke oh karen."—*sava m 1*.

हे [hē] *part* interrogative, sorrowful and exclamatory expression. 2 plural of he, han, hen.

हेसाज [heasan] *n* sitting on (horse) with a good grip. "gian heasan carau."—*savye m 3 ke*. 2 folded cloth put under a saddle. 3 saddle.

हेसाला [hesala] *n* horse stable; building in which horses are kept and fed.

हेसीयत [hesiyat] *A* *هسيه* *n* condition, state. 2 way, method, manner.

हेय [hehay] *Skr हय*. a king of the lunar dynasty who was son of Strajit. 2 a caste; it is written in Vishnu Puran that they are from Yadavs. Present day scholars consider sidyans to be this caste. We understand from Mahabharat that they were the offspring of Manu's son Yayati. Sahasrabahu (Kartiviray) was their famous king who was defeated by Parsuram. Colonel Todd wrote that this tribe still exists in the Baghelkhand's Sohagpur valley.

हेहारा [hehaha] wailing, sorrowful sound, mournful cry.

हेहात [hehat] *A* *هات* *adj* distanced. 2 part, alas!

हेकल [hekal] *A* *هكل* *n* appearance, figure. 2 idol house. 3 armour made from engraved metal worn like an ornament for protection by warriors. "hekal jun hanel apara."—*salo*.

हेकर [hēkar] *Skr अहंकरि*. haughtiness, arrogance. 2 arrogance due to inflated opinion of one's own self.

हेकृत [hekritu] *n* ritualistic sacrifice of a horse; a ritual in which a horse is sacrificed.

"hekritu jaggg arabh na kije."—*ramav*

हेज [hej] *A* *هز* woman's menses.

हेजम [hejam] *Dg n* army, military

हेजम [hejmap] *Dg n* commander of the army.

हेजा [heja] *Skr हिजुलिया* cholera; a dangerous contagious disease.

It is caused by foul smell of rotten things, by eating stale and contagious food, drinking unclean and smelly water, use of rotten fruit etc. When germs of this disease pervade polluted air and dirty water, it annihilates the entire families and villages. Only one patient may carry the germs to numerous places and contaminate the water of wells, rivers and tanks and eatables causing the death of many people.

When cholera grips a patient, his body slackens, stomach feels heavy, uneasiness is felt, head gets giddy, acute thirst is felt, urine does not flow. The stool is loose and of white brown colour. Breathing becomes difficult. The patient vomits, his body feels pain as if pricked by needles, due to which it is called visucrka.

When the patient feels weak due to loose motions and vomits, then the body has cramps, lips turn blue, head feels giddy and eyes sink.

This disease requires immediate treatment. The excreta and vomits should be buried mixing them with lime so that the germs of cholera are destroyed. Loose motions should not be stopped at once.

The following are the few effective remedies for cholera:

Keep ice in the mouth; give properly boiled water and milk, especially water boiled with cardamom, ginger and clove; suck lemon sprinkled with black pepper and salt.

Mix asafoetide, camphor, seeds of red

chillies, ginger, opium with onion juice and make tablets of half a rati and give two tablets to the patient with aniseed-essence four or five times a day.

Mix camphor, pepperment, essence of aniseed in a small bottle in liquid form. Four to thirty drops of this liquid mixed with sugar should be given every half an hour. Massage this juice on palms, soles, temples, forehead and navel.

Lick the juice of ginger mixed with salt. It is also very beneficial to drink water boiled with two tolas of bark of neem tree.

Mix piperaceous, black pepper, ginger, cloves of calatropis procera (a wild plant of sandy region) and salt in equal amount, and make tablets of one rati each and take two tablets after every 15 minutes with hot water.

Give juice of the leaves of basil (osmium sanctum) mixed with salt. Burn new coconut kernel red in fire and dip it five to six times in boiled water. Drinking this water is very beneficial.

When there is cholera epidemic, going out of home on empty stomach should be avoided. Never drink water or milk without properly boiling it. Never eat stale food or rotten fruit. Never stay at dingy or damp places. Use spicy things, onion, ginger, vinegar and lemon and not to hold back urine and stools.

हेरद [heder] *A* **هرد** *n* lion, tiger. 2 This is also the surname of Hazrat Ali, son-in-law of prophet Mohammad.

हेदराबाद [hedrabad] There are two famous cities by this name, one is in Sindh and the other is in the south which is the capital of the Nizam.

हेदरी जंडा [hedri jhāḍa] *adj* flag in Hydar's name; sign of Ali; a flag raised by Muslims for religious war. 2 When Banda Bahadur

raised the banner of revolt in Punjab, the whole Majha region rose against the Mughal empire. The subedar of Lahore being weak, Muslim priests led the army to fight against the Sikhs.

Due to this, the battle came to known as battle of Haidri Jhanda. This incident took place in Sammat 1767. See **हिसलाम म**.

हेन (hen), **हेनि** (heni) plural of third person. are. "heni virle nahi ghane."—slok 2 See **उपन**.

हेप (heph) *A* **هپ** *n* grief, sorrow. "he sad heph ju kari kama."—*NP* 2 tyranny, cruelty. 3 *vr* phew, shame.

हेब (hebat) *A* **هبت** *n* fear, terror, dread, fright, scare. 2 awe, dominance.

हेम (hem) *Skt* *adj* made of gold. "sis pe hem su nuke he dhari."—*NP* 2 mountain of snow.

हेमेध (hemedh) *n* **उस** (horse) **मेध** (sacrificial offering). See **अशुमेध**.

हेमचल (hemācal) *Skt* **हिमचल**. mountain of snow, Himalay.

हेमचलि (hemācali) in the mountain of snow. "tanu hēcali galie."—*sri a m l*.

हेयात (heyat) See **उपयत**.

हेयाती (heyati) *adj* living, alive. See **उपयाती**.

हेरत (herat), **हेरति** (herati) *A* **هزت** *n* astonishment, bewilderment. "bnt dev aru koṛi tehsa tin ki herati kachu nā rahi."—*guj m 5*. 'Their astonishment knew no bounds.'

हेरती (herti) *adj* astonishing, amazing.

हेरा (hera), **हेरान** (heran), **हेरानु** (heranu) *A* **هرا** *adj* astonished, bewildered. "gungar rāhe heran."—*prabha m 4*. "bhagati teri heran dardū gavavahi."—*asa a m l*.

हेवर (hevar) superior and beautiful horse. "kāṇk kamini hevar gēvar."—*sor a m 5*.

हेवान (hevan) *A* **هوان** *adj* animate, living. 2 *n* living being. "hevan haram kustani."—*tljs m 5*.

हे (ho) *v* be. 2 *Skt* *part* vocative. "lalac choḍahu 3dhho."—*asa a m l*. 3 indicative of future. "mujh te kaṣu nā hua, ho nā." *asa chāt m 5*

ਹੋ [hō] 2 ego, I-ness. 3 am. "me ji nama hō
ju."—*dhana namdev*

ਹੋਧੁ [hou] future tense of be; will be.

ਹੋਆ [hoa] happened, occurred. "hoa apī
dāralu."—*var guj 2 m 5*

ਹੋਇ [hor] be 2 will be. "na ko hoa na ko hor."
—*sodaru 3 adv* having been. "hor amro grīh
mahī betha."—*sor m 5*

ਹੋਇਪਰੀ [hoiparī] has happened, appeared,
manifested. "csi hoiparī."—*sar m 5 partal*

ਹੋਇਬਾ [hoibā] about to happen, worthy to be.
2 will be, will occur 3 happens. "jo kichu
karaḥi sor parū hoibā."—*prabha m 1*

ਹੋਇ ਮਹੋਇ [hor mahor] See ਹਿੰਬਾ and ਮਹੋਇ
ਹੋਈ [hoi] happened. 2 goddess Ahoi See ਅਹੋਈ.
ਹੋਸ [hos] will be, shall be. "jo tis bhavē so bhal
hos."—*prabha m 5*. 2 *P* *جسم* *n* life, soul.
3 intelligence, wisdom. "hos bhāi pharṁos
sābhe."—*NP*

ਹੋਸਮਾਦ [hosmād], ਹੋਸਵਾਦ [hosvād] *P* *عقل* *adj*
intelligent, wise. "horō hosvād āb dham nīj
janiye."—*NP*

ਹੋਸਿ [hosī] will be, will happen.

ਹੋਸਿਆਰ [hosīār] See ਹੁਸਿਆਰ.

ਹੋਸੀ [hosi] will be. "nanak hosi bhu sacū."—*japu*

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗ [hošōg] *P* *عظيم* famous emperor of Iran.

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗਾਬਾਦ [hošōgabād] a prominent city of a
district at the bank of river Narbada in Central
India (CP.), which is 476 miles from Bombay.

ਹੋਹ [hoh] may happen. See ਹੋਹਾ.

ਹੋਹਾ [hoha] happens. "manurahu kācan hoha."
—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *n* jolt, jerk. "bahūḥi nā
mata hohā."—*sri chāt m 5*. 3 swing,
oscillating motion, elation. 4 wave, current.
"jese maha sagar hohe."—*sar m 5 partal* 5 a
metre also called sudhi, characterised by four
lines, each line comprising ੧੧, 5.

Example:

tuṭe parē. navē mure āsā dhare. rīsā bhare.
—*ramav.*

ਹੋਹਿ [hohi] present. 2 may be.

ਹੋਹੁ [hohu] See ਹੋਹ. be, become. "hohu sābhna
kī renuka."—*var maru 2 m 5*

ਹੋਕਾ [hoka] *n* call. 2 public proclamation.

ਹੋਕ [hog], ਹੋਕੀ [hogi] shall, will be.

ਹੋਕੀਆ [hogiā] has happened 2 shall be, will
be. "tu ape karaḥi su hogiā."—*var kan m 4*

ਹੋਗੁ [hogu] See ਹੋਕ. "hogu tise ka bhāna."—*gau
m 1*. "dusar hoā nā hogu."—*bavan*

ਹੋਗੁਧੀ [hochau] *adj* trivial, petty, mean. "hochau
kaj ālap sukḥ bādhān."—*savrye sri mukhvak
m 5*

ਹੋਗਤਾ [hochta] *n* pettiness, triviality, meanness.
"bethyo nikā! hochta heri."—*GPS*

ਹੋਛਾ [hochā], ਹੋਛੀ [hochī], ਹੋਛੇ [hochō] See ਹੋਛਧੀ.
"hochā sahu nā kījī."—*BG*. "kavan su dana
kavanu su hochā?"—*maru solhe m 5*. Here ਹੋਛਾ
[hochā] means stupid. "harīras chādī hochē
rasi mata."—*asa m 5*. 'happy with trivial
matters.' "hochī sarāṇī pāia rāhīṇu nā pai."
—*asa m 5*. weak refuge.

ਹੋਟਣਾ [hotṇa] *v* dissuade, forbid. "ucit nā bhojan
ke kahr hoṭe."—*GPS*. "bhe ham thādhe sābh
ko hoṭa."—*BG*

ਹੋਟਾ [hoṭa] See ਹੋਟਣਾ. 2 *n* loss, deficit, diminution,
dearth. "pir murida pirhāṇi hūz kāde nā
hoṭa."—*BG*

ਹੋਠ [hoṭh] *Skt* *होठ* lips, especially upper lip.

ਹੋਠੀਆਂ [hoṭhīā] a village in district Gurdaspur,
tehsil Batala, half a mile away from which is
the gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru
stayed here while going from Barath to Guru
ke Bag (Ghukewali). Ninety-three ghumaons
of land (eighty-eight ghumaons here and five
ghumaons in village Valewal) is with the
gurdwara. It is three and half miles to the east
of Batala railway station.

ਹੋਛ [hod] *S* and *Dg* *n* bet, vow, pledge. "badahu
kin hoṭ madhau mo srou?"—*sor namdev*.
2 *Skt* *होइ* *v* go, insult.

ਹੋਛਾਹੋਛੀ [hōḍ-hōḍi] *adv* in rivalry 2 as a wager.
 ਹੋਛੀ [hōḍi] *adj* stubborn, obstinate. "ih murakh
 hōḍi" -prabha a m / 2 who put the condition.
 3 a raja of Gakhar, clan, famous by the name
 of Hudi. See ਹਸਾਰੂ. "hōḍi tāko rup niharyo."
 -cāritr 97.

ਹੋਛਹਾਰ [hōḥhar] *n* which must happen,
 inevitable, destined to happen. See ਹੋਨਹਾਰ.

ਹੋਣਾ [hōṇa] *v* be. 2 worth happening. "hōṇa sa
 soi phuṇi hoṣi." -gāu m 5.

ਹੋਣੀ [hōṇi] sense of being. "jē te sātē hōṇi."
 -dev m 5. 2 which must happen, destiny. "hōṇi
 jan sabbhin ka math." -GV 6.

ਹੋਤ [hōt] short for ਹੋਵਰ. "hot punit koṭr
 āpradhu." -bavan.

ਹੋਤਾ [hōta] denoting continuous or habitual
 action. "sātī hōta āsātī karī manīa." -maru
 m 5 2 *Skt* ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ who performs a fire ritual.

ਹੋਤਾਇਆ [hōtara] has been happening. 2 who
 performs worship of a ritual fire. 3 *n* fire in
 which sacrificial material is poured.

ਹੋਤੀ [hōti] has been. 2 one who performs a fire
 ritual. "mala tīlāk soc pak hoti." -gāu a m 5.
 3 a town near Mardan of district Peshawar.
 Both are jointly called Hoti Mardan.

ਹੋਤੋ [hōto] is present; i.e. omnipresent, the
 Creator. "hōto sāgī nā jano." -mala m 5.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰ [hōtr] *Skt n* fire sacrifice, oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ [hōtri] *Skt* ਹੋਤ੍ਰ *adj* who performs a fire
 ritual; who does an oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ [hōtri] ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ *adj* who performs a fire ritual;
 concerning the oblationer; of the person who
 performs an oblation.

ਹੋਵ [hōd] *n* existence, being i.e. potential.
 2 presence.

ਹੋਵਾ [hōda], ਹੋਵਾ [hōda] *adj* present, existing.
 "gharī hōda purukh nā pachanīa." -sri m 3.
 2 existed, believed in asserting. "hōda
 phariagu nanāk jarw." -var mala m 1.

ਹੋਵੀ [hōdi] See ਅਵਹੋਵੀ.

ਹੋਵੇ [hōde] *adv* in spite of having, even after
 having. "je gharī hōde māḡan jāie." -ram a
 m 1

ਹੋਨ [hōn] be, be present. 2 existence, being.

ਹੋਨਹਾਰ [hōnhar] See ਹੋਣਹਾਰ. "mai hōnhar su
 hōn." -dev m 5

ਹੋਨਮ [hōnam] *adj* likely to happen; inevitable.
 See ਹੁਣ.

ਹੋਨਾ [hōna] See ਹੋਣਾ "hōna hē so hoi hē." -gāu
 kabir.

ਹੋਨਿ [hōni] are. "hōni nāḡk khudāz de." -s
 farid.

ਹੋਨੀ [hōni] See ਹੋਣੀ. 2 *adj* existing, being. "so
 brāham ājoni hē bhū hōni." -sor m 1.

ਹੋਮ [hōm] *Skt n* clarified butter. 2 offering
 clarified butter etc to the sacred fire for the
 deity; ritual fire. "hōm jēg tīrēth kie bīcī hōmne
 badhē bīkar." -gāu m 5.

Burning of clarified butter and other
 fragrant elements in the fire have been highly
 praised in Rig Ved and Yajur Ved. In the Bible
 also, this ritual is regarded as a part of religion.
 See Ex chapter 29. Verse 13 and 18. 3 sacrifice,
 offering. "nūli karam jāi hōm pavāk pavān
 hōm." -ākal. 'offering something to water and
 sacrificing the same to fire and air dieties.'

ਹੋਮਕੁੰਡ [hōmkūḍ] *n* a fire pit, where after
 oblation with Vedic ritual, worship is done. See
 ਹਨਕੁੰਡ for a comparison between ਹਨਕੁੰਡ and
 ਹੋਮਕੁੰਡ.

ਹੋਮਨ [hōman], ਹੋਮਨਾ [hōmna] *v* offering clarified
 butter and other fragrant thing to the fire;
 perform rituals.

ਹੋਮਗਧੀ [hōmagāu] will offer clarified butter
 etc to the fire; will worship with Vedic rituals.
 2 will offer sacrifice. "kārau benti ātī ghani
 ih jāi hōmagāu." -bīra m 5.

ਹੋਮੀ [hōmi] was offered to the fire. 2 who
 offered clarified butter etc to the fire. ਹੋਧੀ
 ਹੋਧੀ [hōyau], ਹੋਧਾ [hōya], ਹੋਧੋ [hōyo] was,

existed, happened. "jih kripal hoyau gobid."—*saveye m 5*. "hoyoṛ hovāto."—*gatha*.
ਹੋਰ [hor] part and, other. 2 other, another, different. "kart dukaram dikhavē hor."—*gau m 5*. 'does false deeds, shows himself as noble.' 3 See ਹੋਰਨਾ. "rahe hor lokā."—*VN*. 'People were warning.'

ਹੋਰਾ [horat] See ਹੋਰ. 2 in another way, in a different style. "horat bhagatī na pae kol."—*maṣṭ a m 3*.

ਹੋਰੇ [horte] from someone else. 2 See ਹੋਰੇ.

ਹੋਰੇ [horthe] adv another place. "horthe sukha na bhal."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਹੋਰਨਾ [horna] v prevent, prohibit, forbid. "rau muṭhi te ihu man hore."—*gau m 5* "nīdāḥ so jo nīdā hore."—*gau kabir*. 'Our actual slanderer is he, who forbids someone else from slandering us.'

ਹੋਰਨੀ [horanī] because of others, from others. "apna karajū apī savare horanī karajū na hoi."—*asa m 1*.

ਹੋਰਾ [hora] prohibited, stopped. 2 *Skt* ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ 24th part of day and night; one hour. 3 horoscope.

ਹੋਰੀ [horī] other, another; plural of ਹੋਰ "horī ketē gavanī."—*japu*

ਹੋਰੀ [horio] forbidden, prohibited, prevented, distracted. 2 quite different. 3 from entirely different side, from another angle. "horio gūḡ vahaie."—*var ram 3*. i.e. 'The tide has turned back, or the Guru has fallen at the feet of his follower.'

ਹੋਰਿਆ [horīa] forbade, stopped.

ਹੋਰੀ [horī] prohibited, forbidden, stopped. "mohnī mohat rahe na horī."—*sar m 5*. 2 someone else, with someone else. "vinu manē jī horī naṭī lujhā."—*var sri m 3*. 3 See ਹੋਲੀ. 4 vocative used to denote pleasure, surprise or disappointment etc. aho alī! "gvaranī yō kahyo horī."—*krīśān*.

ਹੋਰੁ [horu] See ਹੋਰ. "gūṇ eho, horu nahu koī."—*soderu*. 'His biggest attribute is that there is none equal to Him.' 2 prohibition, restriction. "īṭhe horu na koī horu."—*japu*.

ਹੋਰੇ [hore], **ਹੋਰੇ** [hore] See ਹੋਰਨਾ. "koṭī jore lakh kore manu na hore."—*gau m 5*. 2 something else, opposite, quite different. "sara dīn laḥaṭī aṭīa manmukh hore gālā."—*var gau 1 m 4*

ਹੋਲ [hol] *Skt* ਹੋਲਕ *n* grains, rice and grams along with bran roasted in dry hay are called ਹੋਲ.

ਹੋਲਗੜ੍ਹ [holgarh] a fort in Anandpur Sahib, where the tenth Guru started the tradition of playing Hols Mohalla on the first of Chet Sammat 1757.

ਹੋਲਾ [hola] See ਹੋਲ and ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ.

barcha dhal katara tega karcha dega gola he, chaka prasād saja dastara aṛu kardaṇa jola he, subhāt sūcalā aṛu lākhabhāḥkalgasīgh sūcolā he, apṛ muchāhīra dāṭha jese, tēse bolā hola he. —*kavī nīhāl sīgh*.

ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ [hola mahalla] *n* attack; attack and place of attack. Guru Gobind started this tradition to train Khalsa in martial arts. Two armies used to be formed under two leading Sikhs who fought to occupy a particular place. The Guru himself used to watch the manoeuvre of these fictitious battles and give them valuable instructions. Of the two armies whichever won, was offered a robe of honour in the congregation. See ਹੋਲ ਗੜ੍ਹ and ਮਹੱਲਾ.

ਹੋਲੀ [holī], **ਹੋਲਿਕਾ** [holīka], **ਹੋਲੀ** [holī] *Skt* ਹੋਲਿਕਾ or ਹੋਲਿਕਾ *n* burning of holīka, a festival which is celebrated on Phagun 15 in the light half of a lunar month. See ਫੁੱਲਾ. "holī dās-harā darsan avāhu."—*GPS*. "holī kinī sātsev."—*basā m 5*.

ਹੋਵਾ [hovag] shall be, will be.

ਹੋਵਾ [hovā] See ਹੋਣਾ.

ਹੋਵਤ [hovat] v used for denoting continuous or habitual action. "hovat aē sād sādīv."—*bavān*.

ਹੋਵਨ [hovān] being, existence. 2 adj inevitable;

i.e. death. "hovan kaura anhoven miṭha."
—*bxla m 5* 'Death is bitter and life is sweet.'

ਹੋਵਨਹਾਰ [hovanhar] *n* fate, destiny 2 eternal Creator. "hovanhar hot sad aia."—*bavan*.

ਹੋਵਨਿ [hovanɪ] be, happen. "hukmi hovanɪ akar."—*japu*.

ਹੋਵੀ [hovi] will be, shall be. 2 used to happen. "tis da kade na hovi bhala."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਹੋਵੀਨੀ [hoveni] *adj* likely to happen, worth happening. "sa hove jo bat hoveni."—*bxla m 4*. 2 They happen.

ਹੋਵੀਓ [hovāto] been. 2 inevitable. "hoya hē hovāto."—*gatha*.

ਹੋਵ [hor] See ਹੋਵ and ਹੋਵਨਾ

ਹੋਵਨਾ [hoṛna] *v* forbid, prohibit, stop, distract. "surbir variam kine na hoṛie."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 tip, roughen by cutting grooves, i.e. to tip the stone mill

ਹੋੜਾ [hoṛa] *n* enclosure in which animals are kept and stopped from going out. 2 obstacle. 3 attached vowel sign in Punjabi; (ˆ) [o].

ਹੋ [hɔ] See ਹਉ

ਹੋ [hɔ] See ਹਉ.

ਹੋਸ [hɔs], ਹੋਸ [hɔs] See ਹਉਸ.

ਹੋਸਲਾ [hɔsla] *A* حوّل *n* animal's liver. 2 effort, valour. 3 Philanthropy

ਹੋਕਨਾ [hɔkna] *v* pant, puff, be out of breath.

ਹੋਕਨੀ [hokni] *n* heavy breathing due to fast heartbeat, breathe heavily. "dore avet hɔkni soe uradh svas."—*caritr 7*.

ਹੋਜ [hɔj], ਹੋਦ [hɔd] *A* حوض *n* pit for holding water; water tank. "bado hɔj ik huto banayo."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਦਾਜ [hɔdɔj], ਹੋਦਾ [hɔda] *A* حوض *n* open or covered seat placed over a camel or an elephant; howdah. "kācen rajat ghare jin hɔda."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਨ [hɔn] See ਹਨ

ਹੋਮਿ [hɔme] See ਹਉਮਿ.

ਹੋਰ [hɔr] See ਹਉਨ. "rɔr para pur dɔr cale nɔr hɔr uthyo ur"—*NP 2 A* *JA* throw upward. "janna

kahu gvarani hɔrɔ."—*krisan*. 'Milkwomen splash water of Jamna upward while swimming.'

ਹੋਰਵ [hɔrɔv], ਹੋਰਵਤ [hɔrɔvɪ], ਹੋਰਵਤਾ [hɔrɔvɪtɔ] *n* lightness, meanness, flippancy, triviality. "alap arbat chima karat he. ih jetho hɔrɔv dherat he."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਰਾ [hɔra] light, not heavy. See ਹਉਰਾ. "hɔra bhaya sagal turkana."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਲ [hɔl] *A* حول *n* fear, terror. 2 heart's trembling, fright. See ਦਹਲ.

ਹੋਲਾ [hɔla] *adj* light. 2 mean, base, low.

ਹੋਲੀ [hɔli] *adv* slowly, gently, softly.

ਹੋ [hɔ] short form of ਹਉ. 1. "hā bhi vājna duman."—*sri m 1*.

ਹਉ [hɔu] See ਹਉ. "tr n ke hāu lagau pae."—*vad m 3* *alahni*. "hāu vari hāu vari gurusikh mil piare."—*vad chāt m 4*.

ਹਉਮਿ [hɔume] See ਹਉਮਿ. "sabhɪ bɪnse hāume papa ram."—*vad chāt m 4*.

ਹੋਸ [hɔs] *Skṛ* *n* a bird of the duck family which has white feathers and red beak and feet.¹ It is written in ancient scriptures that its beak contains sour content, which when dipped in milk, water gets separated. On the basis of this simile, he who differentiates between truth and untruth is called a swan. Many poets have termed it as collector of pearls.

"jese mansar tyag hās an sər jat,
khat na mukatphaṭ bhugatɪ jugat ki."

—*BGK*.

"pāchin me hās mɪgrajan me sardul."
—*BGK*. 2 sun. "mahima ja ki nirmal hās."

—*bher a m 5*. 3 soul, spirit. "kara hās kɪa priti he ji para hi chadɪjai?"—*var guj m 3*.

4 wise, discerning. "sikh hās sərvarɪ ikəṭhe hoe."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "hāsa vekhi brādɪā begā bhi aia cau."—*var vad m 3*

5 a raja who was a friend of Jarasandh. 6 white hair, which are

¹Swans have black feathers too.

swan-coloured. "hās ulthare aī."—*sri m 5 pāhre 7 hās prāṇayam*. While inhaling one utters the sound of 'hā' and while exhaling, it is the sound of 's' that is uttered. See ਅਜਰ and ਹੰਸ. 8 hās incarnation. See ਹੰਸਾਵਤ. 9 Vishnu. 10 Shiv. 11 horse. 12 *adj* superior. 13 a metre of which the features are: two lines, each line has 15 matras, pauses at the seventh matra and the eighth matra thereafter, with guru laghu at the end.

Example:

jāhī tāhī bādha pap ka karm,
jag te ghaṭa dharm ka bharm.—*kalki*

(b) Keshav Das has prescribed a bhāghaṇ, 31 at the beginning of this metre :
avat jat raj ke log.

muratdhari manahu bhog.—*ram chādrīka*

(c) See ਹੰਸਕ.

(d) See ਢੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਹੰਸ ਹੰਸਾ [hās hāsa] swan among swans, superior swan. "hās hāsa bag bāga lāhe mān kī jāla."—*vaḍ chāt m 1* 'By shedding the scum of the mind, you will turn from a hypocrite into a pure person.'

ਹੰਸਕ [hāsak] a metre. It is also called uchal and pākṭī. It has four lines, each structured as 31, 5, 5.

Example :

beram khana. kun madana.

khēc kṛṣṇana. bīrān hana.—*GPS*

Many books of prosody term it as hās. 2 *Dg* a ring or ornament for ankles or toes; jingling anklet.

ਹੰਸਗਮੀ [hāsgamī] swan's gait. 2 whose gait is like that of a swan. 3 a metre characterised by four lines, each line having twenty matras. The first pause is on the eleventh and the second is on the ninth thereafter, with laghu guru at the end. Numerous books on prosody have prescribed a ragaṇ, 315, at the end.

Example:

kete kahahī vakhaṇ, kahī kahī jāvaṇa,
ved kahahī vakhīaṇ, ātu nā pavṇa....
—*var majh*

teri pānahī khudā, tu bakhṣāḍgi,
sekhfāride kher, dije bāḍgi.—*asa*

(b) See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਹੰਸਗਮੀਨੀ [hāsgamīnī] *adj* she who walks like a swan; one having the graceful gait of a swan.

ਹੰਸਤ [hāsāt] See ਹੰਸਤ.

ਹੰਸਨੀ [hāsnī] female swan.

ਹੰਸਯਨ [hāsyān] he who rides a swan; Brahma. 2 she who rides a swan, Sarasvatī, wife of Brahma, goddess of speech and eloquence.

ਹੰਸਰਾਜ [hāsrāj] See ਪਦਮਹੰਸ. 2 a particular kind of swan; royal swan.

ਹੰਸਰਾਮ [hāsrām] a great poet in the court of the tenth Guru, who, besides other literary works, translated Karan Parav of Mahabharat into Hindi poetry.

"kōn baḍo ya jagat me ko data ko sur?
kāke rān aru dān me mukh pā bārsāt nur?
rācyo brāhm kār apne dīno bhu ko bhar,
so to guru gobīd he nanak ko aṭar.
ese kahū ke nāh sur surpātrī ke bhōn,
is munīs dīlis e nār nāres ke kōn?
cār bārān cārō jōhā āṣṛām kārāt ānād,
tā ko nām ānādpur he ānād ko kād.
sābat sātrī se bārās bāvan bātānhar,
marag vadī tīthī dūj ko tā dīn māgalvar,
hās rām tā dīn karyo kārān pārab arābh. ..
pṛītham kṛīpā kār rakh kār guru gobīd udar,
ṭaka' kare bakhṣīs tāb mo ko sāth hōjār,
tā ko āyas paykī kārān pārav mē kin,
bhakha arāth vīcītr kār sūne sukavī pārbīn."
ashurvād—

"kayam kuber sat sayar sumeru pōl
kurātī kārān kī kārān āvgahbī,
pōl pōn pānag prābāl puhni ke bhar

¹Rupees, silver coins.

parath ko jlo purkharath sarahbi,
jlo s̥ivsaliṭa' su kavī hāsrām kahe
jlo ram ravan ko ramayān cāhbi,
jlo dhruv dharanī tarun tejraj jag
talo s̥ri gobid s̥igh tere sis sahbi."

ਹੰਸਲੀ (hāslī) *Skt* ਅੰਸਲੀ. a bone below the neck and above the chest; collar bone. 2 See ਹੰਸਲੀ.

ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨ (hāsvahan) Brahma, who rides a swan.

ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨੀ (hāsvahni) Sarasvati.

ਹੰਸ ਵੰਸ (hāś vās) swan's clan (sun). 2 sacred clan, pure clan.

ਹੰਸਾ (hāsa) who own a swan or has a swan; Brahma. "tace hāsa s̥agle jana."—*dhana namdev*. 2 human soul. "hāsa s̥arvar kal sarir."—*gao kabir*. 3 opposite of ਸੇਹੋ. ਹੋ (I) ਸ (he). "nanak sohā hāsa jāpu japahu."—*var maru I m I*.

ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ (hāsavatar) incarnation of Vishnu who existed in the guise of a swan. There is a story in the thirteenth chapter of eleventh Sakandh of Bhagvat that Sankadiks questioned Brahma about the enlightenment of the soul. When Brahma began to ponder for an answer then Vishnu in the guise of a swan provided them metaphysical knowledge.

ਹੰਸੀ (hāsi) female swan. ਹੰਸਲੀ

ਹੰਸੁ (hāsu) See ਹੰਸ. 2 See ਹੰਸ "hāsu hetu lobhu kopu care nadiā agi."—*var majh m I*. 3 conscience. "kara hāsu nirmalu dāri s̥act jāpu."—*maru solhe m 3*. 4 human soul.

ਹੰਸੁਲਾ (hāsula) swan's son; young swan. "bagule te phunī hāsula hove."—*bāsīt m I*.

ਹੰਸੇਸੁਰੀ (hāsesuri) goddess of swan. Sarasvati, who rides a swan. "kī hāsesuri ha."—*datt*.

ਹੰਕ (hāk) *adj* proud, haughty, egoist. "bhīre bhumi hākā."—*VN*. 2 *n* call, entreaty for help. 3 monosyllabic response, indicating a listener's attention or concurrence. 4 pride.

¹Ganga.

ਹੰਕੀ (hāki) *adj* proud, haughty "māde an hāki."—*VN*.

ਹੰਕ (hāg) *P* ੬, army, military. See ਸਰਹੰਕ.

ਹੰਕਤਾ (hāgta) See ਅਹੰਤਾ.

ਹੰਕਾਮ (hāgama) *P* ੬, *n* time, occasion.

ਹੰਕਾਮਾ (hāgama) *P* ੬, *n* community of people 2 war, battle. 3 expedition. "bahut barakh ko huz hāgama."—*GPS*. See ਹੰਕਾਮਾ

ਹੰਕੁਰਾ (hāgura) See ਹੰਕਾਰ. "lae laṣṭika det hāgura."—*NP*

ਹੰਕ (hāgh) *n* capability, strength, vigour.

ਹੰਕਈ (hāghai) strong, capable. "kān koī kēdhī nā hāghai."—*sri m 5 pepaī*. 'None dares hear a calumny.'

ਹੰਕੁਰਾ (hāghura) See ਹੰਕਾਰ and ਹੰਕੁਰਾ.

ਹੰਜੀ (hāji) only if, boatman, oarsman, rower.

ਹੰਜੀਰ (hājir) See ਅੰਜੀਰ. 2 See ਹੰਜੀਰ

ਹੰਜੀਰਾ (hājirā) ੬੪ *Skt* गण्डाला. Scrofula. The causes of this disease are :

Disturbance in the digestive system, infection of blood inherited from the semen and blood of addicted parents suffering from syphilis, living in dirty place and eating rotten and stale food etc.

Due to this disease, hard swollen glands are formed around the throat, sometimes these burst and start oozing. Sometimes these glands spread to armpits and chest To escape this disease, digestive system should function properly. Things causing indigestion be avoided Things prepared from the buds of bauhiniā vaiegata and black grams are useful.

Eating medicinal nuts like harār, drinking essence of china-root and decoction of ਮੁੰਡੀ ਫੂਟੀ (a medicinal plant common in eastern and central Punjab) and the bark of neem tree is very useful.

Decoction of the root of barna tree mixed with honey is very effective Following are some good ointments for scrofula:

Take saphed kasgari 6 mashas, sādhar (red oxide of lead or mercury) two tolas, ten tolas of sesame oil; cook these things on low flame in an iron pot, make an ointment and apply it on glands whether dry or oozing after washing them with decoction of leaves of nīm margosa tree azadirachta indica.

Take leaves of cotton plant, margosa tree, castor oil tree and of bhāgra weighing one chaṭāg grounded in 3 chaṭāg mustard oil, 4 tolas of wax and cook in iron pan. When cooked properly, make the ointment and apply on the glands.

White mustard seeds, seeds of suhājana, of hemp junica, seeds of linseed barley, reddish seed be grounded in sour butter milk for applying on the glands.

"huti hājirā gar mahī tahi,

det brikhad mīṭat so nahi."—GPS.

ਹੰਜ [hāp], ਹੰਡ [hāj] *n* swan. "ai uthe hāj."—s farid. 2 heron. "kel karāde hāj no."—s farid. 3 wild goose.

ਹੰਝ [hājh] *n* tears. "dukḥ hājh rove."—BG.

ਹੰਡੀਆ [hāḍia] See ਹੰਡੀ. "sir mūdīt hē hāḍia jese."—GPS.

ਹੰਡੂਰ [hāḍur] or ਹੰਡੂਰ [hīḍur] Now this is the name of the princely state of Nalagarh. Ajit Chand of Kahlur dynasty conquered Nalagarh and made it his capital. In history about Guru Gobind Singh, it is referred to as Kahlur only. See ਹੀਮਚੰਦ.

ਹੰਡੂਰੀਆ [hāḍuria] who is related to hāḍur. 2 resident of hāḍur.

ਹੰਢ [hādh], ਹੰਢਣ [hāḍhan], ਹੰਢਨਿ [hāḍhani] *Skt* हिण्डन *n* wander, roam. "hāḍhani kama bahre."—var majh m 1. "hāḍhe un kataida pedha loṛe pāṭu."—s farid. "kairu garābī hāḍhi?"—var asa. 2 writing. 3 wielding, supporting.

ਹੰਢਾਉਣਾ [hāḍhauna] *v* to delude, rotate.

2 wield, wear.

ਹੰਢਿਆਯਾ [hāḍhiaya] See ਹੰਢਿਆਯਾ

ਹੰਢਿਕੀ [hāḍhike] *adv* travelling, wandering. "carī gavaia hāḍhik."—s farid.

ਹੰਡ [hāḍ] *Skt* हन् part joy. 2 grief, pain. 3 so far, now. 4 It is obligatory for Hindus to say 'hāḍ' while offering food to a guest for religious purposes. See ਕਾਤਕਾਯਨ ਬੰਡ 13 & 12. 5 See ਹੰਡ. "dokh sabhe hi hāḍ."—majh dīnren. ਸਰਬੇ ਚੋਸਾ ਹਤਾ: 6 *Skt* हन्त killer, destroyer. "sarab papa hāḍ ju."—ram ruti m 5

ਹੰਡਕਾਰ [hāḍkar], ਹੰਡਕਾਰੀ [hāḍkari] *adj* destroyer, who devastates. "prabhāsen ke pran ko hāḍkari."—caritr 286. 2 *Skt* हन्तकार *n* food kept aside after uttering hāḍ. See ਹੰਡ 4. 3 sound of bliss.

ਹੰਡਨਾ [hāḍna] *n* bodily pride, corporeal vanity. 2 destroyer. "itagi home hāḍna."—maru solhe m 5.

ਹੰਡਾ [hāḍa], ਹੰਡਾਰ [hāḍar], ਹੰਡਿ [hāḍri] *Skt* हन्त *adj* killer, assassin. "ju hāḍa mirgah."—var asa. "sarab-hāḍa."—japu. 2 hāḍa is also used for hāḍta.

ਹੰਡਾ [hāḍa] See ਹੰਡਕਾਰ 2. 2 genitive case part of. "jās hāḍa baṇ."—var ram 3

ਹੰਡਾਲ [hāḍal] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ. 2 *son of emperor Babar, who was born in 1518 and died in 1551. His grave is near Babar's tomb.*

ਹੰਡਾਲੀਏ [hāḍalie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹੰਨ [hān] *v* are. 2 ਹੰ-ਨਾ are not?

ਹੰਨਾ [hāna] *n* pommel, usually the rounded part that sticks out at the front of a saddle on which the bridle is hung.

ਹੰਨਿ [hāni] plural of he. are. "te guṇ me tani hāni."—suh m 1

ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹੀ [hāne hāne badshahi], ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਮੀਰੀ [hāne hāne miri] chieftainship for every cavalry soldier. Each rider is his own lord. "hāne hāne badshahi bhogte mahanīye."—PP. "hāne hāne in ki miri."—PP.

ਹੰਨੇਬੰਡ [hānebāḍ], ਹੰਨੇਵੰਡ [hānevāḍ] a division

which is done for each rider; each rider's equal share. If hundred riders conquered an area it would be divided into hundred parts. The division of wealth and other things is done in the same manner. See **ਭਾਈ ਵੰਡ**.

ਹੰਭਲੀ [hābli] See **ਹੁੰਨੀ**.

ਹੰਭੀਰ [hābir] See **ਹਮੀਰ**. 2 egoistic hero; a conceited warrior. "hahle hābir."—*ramav*

ਹੰਥੇ [hābe] **bangar** part yes; right; true. It is true, certainly. See **ਭਾਈ ਵੰਡ**.

ਹੰਭਲਾ [hābhla] ਅਹੰ-ਭਲਾ courage. 2 impulse to exert oneself, enterprise. 3 desire; zeal.

ਹੰਭੀ [hābhi] ਅਹੰ ਅਪਿ me too. See **ਹੰ**.

ਹੰਥੇ [hābhe] See **ਹੰਥੇ**.

ਹਯਾਂ [haya] *Skt* ह्यय *adv* here, hither. "te hyā aṣ prabhū kahivāe."—*VN*. "ese kaha sabh hyā na ṛko."—*krisan*.

ਹੁਸ [hras] *Skt* हृस् *vr* decrease, become less, abate, utter.

ਹੁਸੁ [hrasv] *Skt* हृस् *adj* short. 2 one matra character. 3 dwarf, short-statured.

ਹੁਦ [hrad] *Skt* हृद *n* rhythm, beat. 2 sound, noise.

ਹੁਸ [hras] *Skt* हृਸ *n* deficiency loss, subtraction.

ਹਿ [hri] *Skt* हृ *vr* take, steal, destroy, adopt, collect.

ਹਿਸ [hriṣ] *vr* be happy, tell lie, get excited.

ਹਿਸੀਕ [hriṣik] *Skt* हृषीक *senses* which get pleasure from indulgence.

ਹਿਸੀਕੇਸ [hriṣik] *Skt* हृषीकेਸ the Creator, who is the inspirer of senses.

ਹਿਸੁ [hriṣt] *Skt* हृष्ट *adj* happy, glad, pleased.

ਹਿਸੁ ਖੁਸੁ [hriṣt puṣt] *Skt* हृष्ट पुष्ट happy and fit.

ਹਿਖੀਕ [hriṣhik] See **ਹਿਸੀਕ**.

ਹਿਤ [hrit] *Skt* हृਤ *adj* stole. 2 snatched.

ਹਿਦ [hrid], **ਹਿਦਯ** [hriday] mind, heart. 2 chest, breast.

ਹਿਦਯ ਰਾਮ [hriday ram] See **ਹਨੁਮਨ ਨਾਟਕ**.

ਹਿਦਾ [hrida] See **ਹਿਦਯ**.

ਹਿਦੈ [hride] See **ਹਿਦਯ** 2 in the mind, in the heart. "hride kapaṭu mukh gṛāṇi."—*sor kabir*. 2 in the chest, in the breast.

ਹਿਦੈਸੰਘਾਤ [hridesāghat] shock to the heart. Heart is wounded in many ways: by a stone, stick, a blow with clinched fist or due to a fall. In the same manner, separation from a relative, some sad and horrifying news can give a blow to the heart. So due to this the heart gets a shock. It should be treated accordingly.

The person whose heart suffers from excessive drinking, due to eating too much of spices or due to hard work, should take nourishing food to strengthen it and remain happy.

The damage to the heart can be cured by eating calcinath horn of a black buck mixed with cow's clarified butter in small quantities. "ardhrasra ar hridesāghata."—*caritr* 405.

ਹੀ [hri] *Skt* ਹ੍ਰੀ *vr* feel shy. 2 abashment, shame. 3 carry, steal, destroy, forsake, prevent, collect, snatch.

ਹੇਸ [hres] *Skt* ह्रेस् *vr* neigh, go, slip.

ਹੇਸਾ [hresa] *Skt* ह्रेसा *n* neighing of a horse, neigh, whinny.

ਹਲਾਦ [hlad] *Skt* ह्लाद् *vr* enjoy; be happy; rejoice loudly. 2 *n* bliss, happiness. See **ਅਹਲਾਦ**.

ਹਲਾਦਕ [hladək] rejoicing. 2 who gives happiness.

ਹਲ [hval] *Skt* हल् *vr* tremble; be enchanted.

ਹਾਂ [hvā] *adv* there, thither, at that place.

ਹੁਨ [hvan] *Skt* ह्वान *n* invocation, call, entreaty.

ਹੁ [hve] *Skt* *vr* call, beg, challenge.

ਹੁੰ [hve] ਅਸੁ, be. 2 *adv* being.



ਕ [kakka] sixth character of Punjabi script, articulated at the velum. *Skr* *n* Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kamdev. 4 sun. 5 light. 6 fire. 7 air. 8 Yam, the god of death. 9 soul, conscience. 10 body. 11 time. 12 wealth. 13 peacock. 14 word, sound. 15 knot. 16 See ਕੈ. 17 adj who does. In this situation it comes at the end of the compound words, i.e. ਕਾਕਾ, ਸੇਕਾ etc. 18 part also used in place of ਕੁ. See ਕਰੂਪੀ. 19 also short for ਦਿਕ i.e. ਕਲਾਜੇ (ਦਿੱਕ ਲਾਜੇ).
ਕਉ [kau] postposition for the dative case; to, for. "kripa jālu dehi nanak sarig kau."—*sohila*. "nam ki baḍai da gur ramdas kau."—*savaye m 4 ke*. See ਕੋ.

ਕਉਸ [kaus] *P* کفش *Skr* ਕੋਸ਼ੀ *n* pair of shoes. "jini akas kulah siri kini kause sapat piyala."—*bhar namdev*. 2 pair of wooden sandals. See ਕੋਸ.

ਕਉਸਕ [kausak] See ਕੋਸਿਕ.

ਕਉਸਲ [kausal] See ਕੋਸਲ and ਕੋਸ਼ਲ.

ਕਉਸਲਿਸ [kausalis] See ਕੋਸਲਿਸ.

ਕਉਥ ਬੰਦਰ [kauk bādar] See ਕੋਥ ਬੰਦਰ.

ਕਉਥ [kauk] See ਕਥ.

ਕਉਛਾ [kaucha] See ਕੋਛਾ. 2 small seashells, cowries. See ਕਉਛੀ. "kaucha darat hirt juri."—*g3q namdev*. 'While throwing cowries, the gambler watches his move intently.'

ਕਉਛੀ [kauchi] *Skr* ਕਪੜਿਕਾ *n* cowrie (used as money). "kauchi kauchi jorat."—*guj m 5*. 2 chest-bone.

ਕਉਣ [kaun], ਕਉਣੁ [kaunu] *pron* an interrogative: who, which. "kaun kaun apradhi bakhshianu priare."—*sor m 3* "kaunu su giani kaunu su bakta."—*majh a m 5*.

ਕਉਣਕ [kautek] *Skr* ਕੋਤੁਕ *n* desire. 2 spectacle 3 action that enraptures the mind. "kautek kod tamasia."—*var jct*. 4 a wonder.

ਕਉਣਕਹਾਰ [kautek-har] *adj* who performs a miracle. "soi ram sabhe kahe soi kautek-har"—*s kabir*.

ਕਉਣਾ [kauna] See ਕਾਇਨਾ. 2 *adj* performer of a miracle. 3 who amuses people by doing mimicry. "kapri karte jaguta."—*sri a m 5*

ਕਉਧ [kaudh] See ਕੋਧ.

ਕਉਧਨ [kaudhan] See ਕੋਧਨ.

ਕਉਨ [kaun] ਕਉਣੁ [kaunu] who, which. See ਕਉਣ. "kaun karam bidia kahu kesi?"—*sor m 9*. 2 any, some. "ban bic gae din kaune"—*krisan*. '...some day went to the forest.'

ਕਉਥਚਿਤਿ [kauchitit] *sen* ਕੋ-ਅਥ-ਚਿੱਤ ਵਿੱਚ to- now-in the mind. "mala kauchitit dharau."—*dhana a m 5*. 'nurturing the idea of wealth in the mind.'

ਕਉਰ [kaur] *n* morsel, mouthful. 2 prince. 3 See ਕੋਰ.

ਕਉਰਹੁ [kaurau] See ਕਉਰਾ. 2 See ਕੋਰਹ.

ਕਉਰਪਲ [kaurpal] See ਕੋਰਪਲ.

ਕਉਰਵ [kaurav] See ਕੋਰਵ.

ਕਉਰਾ [kaura] *adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. "oh kade na bole kaura."—*suhi chit m 5*. "smrit kaura bikhia mithi."—*ram m 5*.

ਕਉਰਾਇ [kaurai], ਕਉਰਾਪਨ [kaurapan] *n* bitterness, pungency, acidity. "mukhi mithi khai kaurai."—*prabha a m 5*. "kaurapan tau na ja."—*sor kabir*.

ਕਉਰੀ [kauri] See ਕਉਛੀ. 2 *adj* bitter, pungent. 3 *n* embrace, hug.

ककुल (kaul), or ककुल (kaulu) *n* lotus-shaped bowl; drinking vessel. 2 *Skt* ककुल "kaulu tu he kavia tu he."—*sri m* / 3 heart of the size of the lotus-bud; mind. "manmukh udha kaulu he, na tisu bhagati na nau"—*var guj* / *m* 3 4 *A* ११ word of honour, utterance, promise. "putri kaul na palio."—*var ram* 3. 5 a bite, mouthful, morsel. 6 See कैल.

ककुलसर [kaulsar] See कैलसर.

ककुलनाभि [kaulnabhi] See कैलनाभि.

ककुला [kaula] *Skt* ककुला *n* Lakshmi, whose abode is in the lotus. "seve caran nit kaula."—*var kan m* 4. 2 See कैल.

ककुलमठ [kaulasan] See ककुलमठ. 2 according to Ratanmala, the location of the ultimate stage, which is the seat of the Creator. See ककुलमठि.

ककुलमठि [kaulasani] (that) whose seat is lotus-shaped; ultimate spiritual realisation, in which, according to the yogic doctrine, the Supreme Being is poised. 2 the Supreme Creator, who is poised on the seat of the ultimate spiritual realisation. "puria sati upari kaulasani."—*ratnamala bhno*. 'The Supreme Being transcends seven orders and stages.'

ककुलमठ [kaulasan] See ककुलमठ.

ककुलार [kaular] *Skt* कैलार *n* blue lotus, water-lily, red lotus. "cād dekhi bigasahi kaular."—*basit m* 5

ककुलाली [kaulali] *Skt* कुमुदाली *n* row of blue lotuses. "kaulali surajmukhi lekhi kaval khirde rasale."—*BG*.

ककुलु [kaulu] See ककुल.

ककुलताडि [kaulatani], ककुलतन [kaulatani] *n* bitterness, acidity. "bikhe kaulatani sagal mahi."—*var gau* 2 *m* 5.

ककुल [kaula] *adj* bitter, pungent. 2 neglected, ignored. "kaula kise na lagai."—*var biha m* 4. 3 *n* a subcaste of the Bahujai Khatri. 4 a Jatt subcaste.

ककुली [kauli] See ककुली. 2 *adj* bitter, pungent,

acid.

ककुली [kauli] *Skt* ककुली *n* crow. "kaula kaha kapur carae."—*asa kabir*. 2 creature given to sensuality. "jagu kaula namu nahī cili."—*asa kabir*. 3 See ककुली. 4 See ककुली. 5 a reed like the stick of a weaver's warp. "phasi pani so kaula lae."—*caritr* 93. 'handled the warps of one hundred sticks.'

ककुलीक [kaulik] *Skt* ककुलीक *n* a crow that feeds on carrion. "kaula kag kau smritures pae."—*guy m* 4.

ककुल [kausk] See कैल.

ककुल [kaudhat] See कैल.

ककुली [kaumari] See कैली.

ककुली [kai] *did*. "tesi bidh kai."—*GV* 6 2 *adj* many, numerous. "kai jnam bhāe ki patāga."—*gau m* 5.

ककुली [kas] *adv* how, what for, in which way. "ram kahat jan kas na tare?"—*gau namdev*. 2 *n* bark of a tree like acacia, which can be separated by pulling from the trunk. "kari kam kas pae."—*asa m* 1. Its root is ककुली 3 *Skt* ककुली whip. 4 *Skt* ककुली hone, grindstone, whetstone. 5 criterion, touchstone. 6 test, examination. 7 *P* १ attraction, pull. See ककुली. Used after a word, it means 'a puller', i.e. ककुली 8 *P* ११ *pron* someone, somebody. "kas nes dastāgiri"—*trilāg m* 1. 9 See ककुली. "tuphāgan me guli ka kas marat."—*GPS*. See कैल. 10 short for ककुली (ककुली) as in "pitā kahē de bhāde vici dāhi kas gai he." 11 short for ककुली. See ककुली.

ककुली [kasauti] *Skt* ककुली. *n* flat slate of black stone of a special kind, on which is tested the purity of gold by rubbing it; whetstone. 2 trial, examination. "ram kasauti so sahē jo marjva hoī."—*s kabir*.

ककुली [kasak] *n* shooting pain, pang. 2 old enmity. 3 jealousy. 4 attraction, fascination. 5 See ककुली. ककुली [kasakna], ककुली [kasakna] *v* prick, rankle, pierce. "nis dīn kaskat he mān

nero."—GPS.

कसकर [kaskar], कसकर [kaskar] See कसकर.

कसट [kasat] *Sk* कस *n* grief, pain. 2 crisis, trouble.

कसटकरि [kasatkarī] *n* which causes pain; poison.—sanama.

कसटवार [kasatvar] कसुवार. a princely state to the east of Kashmir. King Dashrath's queen Kaikai was the daughter of the king of this state. In the ancient scriptures, this place is mentioned also as Kekay.

In 1687 AD the Rajput king of this state embraced Islam after a treaty with Aurangzeb. Now it is a part of the Jammu state. See कसदुवार.

कसटवारी [kasatvari] *adj* citizens of Kasatwar. "kaṭe kaṣmīri haṭhe kaṣatvari."—kalki.

कसदुवार [kasatvar], कसदुवार [kasatvar] See कसटवार. "gaṇ yaḥi bhayo kaṣatvar nṛpā. jīh kekayī dham suta suprabhā."—ramav.

कसना [kasna] *Sk* कस *v* pull. 2 tie securely. 3 press; hammer 4 dry by frying in clarified butter.

कसत [kasat] *adj* tight. 2 In Shastarnammala some ignorant writer has written kasat in place of hasat. "kasat karikar pritham kaḥi punarī sabad sunar". The actual text is "hasat karikar pritham kaḥi". hastarī and karikar-ari stand for a sword, which can chop off an elephant's trunk.

कसदुवार [kastura], कसदुवारि [kasturi] कसदुवारिका [kasturika] कसदुवारी [kasturi] *Sk* कस्तूरी मृग, कस्तूरिका, कस्तूरी deer of a particular breed whose navel secretes fragrant fluid. musk-deer.

It is smaller than a deer of the red-brown species and lives in cool places, especially on high mountains. The aftereffect of deermusk is hot and wet and it is used in preparing many medicines. *L. Moschus Moschiferus*.

Poets are of the view that this deer, fascinated by the fragrance of musk present in its own navel, nurtures an illusion that the

scent comes from the jungle and gets tired of running in search of it. This illustration applies to those who, not realising that the soul is identical with eternal bliss, seek joy in worldly pleasures. "jīu kasturi mīragu na jāne."—var sor m 3 "kasturi kūgu agaru cādan."—sri m 1 कसद [kasad] *A* کسر *n* resolution, thought, resolve. कसना [kasna] See कसट. कसति [kasati] *n* a rope or lace with which an object is securely tied. "kasati bahatari lagi tahi."—basit kabir. Here the reference is to the seventy-two veins.

कसनीस [kasniṣ] *P* کسیر or کسیر coriander. See पत्तीस.

कसब [kasab] कैसे-अब how-now. "chuṭe kasab laḡan laḡ gaī."—caritr 289. 2 *A* کس *n* profession, occupation, work. "is brabar or bhagatī nahī jo kasab karke bādgi karē."—prem sunarag. 3 condemnable deed.

कसबा [kasba] *A* کسب *n* town. 2 handpump, water tap.

कसबी [kasbi] *adj* resident of a town; of a town, related to a town. 2 professional. See कसब 2. 3 one who does condemnable work. See कसब 3.

कसम [kasam] *A* کسم *n* oath, vow. 2 resolution. 3 *P* کسم I will pull.

कसमकास [kasamkaṣ] *P* ککشم *n* struggle, tussle.

कसमल [kasamal], कसमलु [kasmalu] *Sk* कसमल *n* loss of consciousness; a fit. 2 sin, vice. "sīmari sīmari kasamal sabh haru re."—gau m 9.

कसमीन [kasmin] कस्मिन् seventh declension: in which. "kasmin śāstre pravṛtitiḥ diḥ?"—GPS. "he dvi, tav kasiman śāstre pravṛtitiḥ?" 'O! Brahmin in which branch of knowledge are you adept?'

कसमीर [kaśmīr] *Sk* कसमीर an enchanting region in the north-west of India, 84,258 square miles in area with a population of 32,20,518. To the north of Kashmir is the Himalayan mountain

range, to its south are Jhelum and Gujarat etc, to the west are Hazara and Rawalpindi and to the east is Tibet.

King Lalitaditya was a renowned ruler of Kashmir who expanded his empire by defeating the king of Kanauj in 740 AD. Martand temple, which Yashovardhan got built, is famous all over the world, but only its ruins are to be seen now.

In the 14th century, a large number of Kashmiri people got converted to Islam.

Emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir into the Mughal empire in 1587 AD. Jahangir made lots of efforts to enhance its beauty. After Aurangzeb, there was turmoil in Kashmir for a long time. In the middle of the 18th century, it became independent of the Mughal rule. At last in 1819 (5 Saun Sammat 1876) Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered it. After the Anglo-Sikh War, Gulab Singh bought it in 1846 AD.¹ Now it is a part of the Jammu state, Srinagar with as its capital. It is at a height of 5276 feet from the sea level. Its saffron and heavily embroidered shawls are very famous. Here beautiful engravings are done on wood. Its fruit are very sweet. In Raj Tarangini, Kalhan, the poet, has penned the history of Kashmir in a style that is so elegant.

Following are the places rendered sacred by visits of the Gurus:

1 Guru Nanak Dev visited the city of Srinagar, and made Shankracharya mountain his seat, but such being the apathy of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been erected here.

2 There is a beautiful pool near a mount beyond Gulmarg. The Guru visited this place also.

3 Guru Nanak Dev also visited Harmukh Ganga, which is between Srinagar and

Baramula on the other bank of Jhelum

4 Kaliyan Sar, where there is a spring of pure water, was rendered sacred with a visit by the Guru. Bhai Mohar Singh of Punsh has got a gurdwara built over here. This place is seven miles away from the 38th milestone on the metalled Kashmir road.

5 Three miles from Dumel Parao, on the confluence of Kisan Ganga and Jhelum is Naluchhi village, which Guru Hargobind visited. A gurdwara has been built here, where every Sunday and on the occasion of Baisakhi a fair is held.

6 In Baramula there is a holy place where Guru Hargobind set his foot. See बरामुला.

7 A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is also situated at Kathi gate in Srinagar. He stayed here while on a visit to bless Maj Bhagbhari. See बगभरी.

8 In several villages, where the Guru stayed, there are places known as thara sahib.

ब्रह्मगीतम् [kasmirghas], ब्रह्मगीत [kasmira] grass of the Kashmir; saffron. "kasmirghas ghorat subas."—manu.

ब्रह्मगीती [kasmiri] adj of Kashmir state, related to Kashmir, Kashmiri.

ब्रह्म [kasar] 1 क / n deficiency, loss. 2 part, portion, section. 3 act of breaking. 4 a muslim tribe in the Rawalpindi area from which many villages have come to be known as Balaksar.

ब्रह्मर [kasrat] 1 क / n exercise, practice, toil. 2 क / n profusion, abundance.

ब्रह्मवटी [kaevati], ब्रह्मवटी [kasvati] ब्रह्मवटी. See ब्रह्मवटी. "manu ramī kasvati laia."—asa chāt m 4.

ब्रह्म [kasa] Skt ब्रह्म n rope, fastener. 2 whip, lash. "kasā narak ko kasa dikhavan kijaye" —NP. "kar kasa kut hare."—aka.

ब्रह्म [kasau] n tightness, pull.

ब्रह्म [kasar] Skt ब्रह्म adj astringent.

¹See Gulab Singh 5

2 catechu-coloured, saffron-coloured. 3 *n* astringent substance. 4 gum 5 kalyug, evil era. कसाही [kasai] *n* act of pulling. 2 attraction, fascination. "sabadī suhai prem kasai."-*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "akhu premī kasai."-*var kan m 4* "harī premī kasae"-*var guj / m 3*. 3 *A* كَسَائِي is also correct and its root is كَسَرَ (hard-heartedness) meaning a butcher.

कसास [kasas] *n* admonition, punishment. "sahīde bahut kasas."-*mago*. See कसाम.

कसाब [kasab] *A* كَسَاب *n* slaughterer, butcher.

कसाबि [kasabi] butcher (in the nominative case). See कसाब. "maha kasabī churi saṭipai."-*ram m 5* 'The indignant butcher threw away the knife of violence.'

कसाव [kasar] *Sk* كَسَر *n* pōjuri, a preparation of flour, roasted in clarified butter and made sweet with sugar. See कसाव. 2 See कसीर.

कसाला [kasala] *n* कसु trouble, botheration. "anbe het kasala kyō tum jhala?"-*GPS*. 2 *A* كَسْل *n* laziness.

कसि [kasi] securely. See कस 9. 2 See कसी. 3 *adv* after warning or testing. "ape kis hi kasi bakhse."-*maru sohle m 1*. 4 after pulling, after rubbing. "kasi kasvati laie."-*asa e m 1* कसिआहुटा [kasiāḥuṭa] *v* for eatables to get astringent in a utensil of bronze. 2 get astringent.

कसिस [kasrə] *P* كَسْر *n* attraction, pull, gravitation.

कसिकार [kasikar] See कसकर. "kasmir kasikar kabaj kabul ko kīno."-*caritr 217*.

कसिपु [kasipu] *Sk* कसिपु *n* a mattress made from straw. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 cot, bedstead. 4 diet; food got from different households. 5 clothes, attire. 6 See कसप.

कसी [kasi] *n* spade, implement for digging soil. 2 subdistributary of a canal. 3 *v* past tense of

कसी

कसीस [kasis] *n* attraction, pull, gravitation. 2 *Sk*

कसीस an acrid liquid flowing from a mine, used for separating gold dissolved in acid, and helpful in testing the specific quality of steel. Sulphas ferri.

कसीदगी [kasidgi] *P* کَسِیدگی *n* pulling. 2 annoyance.

कसीदन [kasidan] *P* کَسِیدن *v* embroider; draw.

कसीदा [kasida] *P* کَسِیده *n* embroidered. 2 *n* embroidered (flower etc.) with a needle on cloth. "kaḍhī kasida peḥraḥi colī."-*bāst m 1*. 3 *A* کَسِید *adj* thick, dense. 4 *n* a poetic composition in which the verse is closely interwoven, which should not have fewer than 15 stanzas. "kāryo kasida peṣ guru ke."-*GPS*.

कसीर [kasir] *Sk* कसीर *n* sharp bristles growing on the ears of corn as rice, barley or wheat etc; awn. 2 *A* کَسِیر *adj* broken, disintegrated. 3 *A* کَسِیر *lots of; in excess; abundant*.

कसीरा [kasira], कसीरे [kasiro] *n* one fourth of a paisa. 2 पैरा [dhela] half a pice. "kamuk mātr kasire ke kam nā."-*VN*. "kaḍḍh kasira sopra ravidas gūga di bheṭa."-*BG*

कसु [kasu] See कस. 2 pain, warning. "drum sapur jiu nive khave kasu."-*savaye m 2 ke* 'like a tree laden with fruit bends and has to suffer the onslaught of stones.'

कसुध [kasudh] impure, adulterated. See कसुध.

कसुब्ह [kasūbh], कसुब्हा [kasūbhā], कसुब्हा [kasūbhā] *Sk* कसुब्ध *n* flame; a plant which has flame-coloured flower and hard core like saffron. Its red colour is gaudy, but fades fast in the sun and in water. In Gurbani, the glitter of material things is compared with this colour. "kura rāg kasūbh ka."-*sri m 3* "hathu nā laī kasūbhre jalī jasi dhola."-*suhi farid*. See कसि. 2 a reddish brown distillate or juice of opium, used extensively in Rajputana. "pan deraī kasūbhro ruro."-*caritr III*. 'liquor mixed with opium sap.'

कसुंडाहिरा [kasūbharā] *adj* having the colour of a kusūbh flower. 2 with the colour of kusūbh,

suggestive of flamboyant and false things. See कसुडिटेले.

कसुड (kasut) See कुसुड.

कसुदन (kasudan) *P* كاسودن untie

कसुर (kasur) See कुसुर.

कसे (kase) *P* كسى pron someone.

कसेरा [kasera] *Skt* कासरोर *n* grasscutter. 2 *Skt* कांसजकार one who makes bronze utensils.

कसेला [kasela] See कसाई.

कसेटी [kasoti] See कसुटीटी.

कसमल [kasāmal] See कसमल. "pap kasāmal bhane."—*gāu var* 1 m 4.

कसप [kassap] *Skt* कस्यप *adj* कस्य (liquor) प (one who drinks); who drinks liquor. 2 *n* son of Brahma's son Marichi reckoned as a Prajapati; whose son was Vaman the deity. "pun dhara brahman kassapavtar."—*brāhman*. Simritis and Purans mention that Kashyap married Daksh Prajapati's thirteen daughters (Aditi, Diti, Danu, Vinta, Khassa, Kadru, Muni, Krodha, Arishta, Ira, Tamra, Ila and Pradha). They gave birth to all the living beings of the world. 3 *adj* with dark teeth.

कस्यपुत्र [kassapsut] Kashyap's son, Vaman. 2 Indar. 3 sun. "kassapsut nikso."—*GV* 6.

कसित [kascit] *Skt* कश्चित् *pron* somebody, anybody.

कसु [kas] *Skt* *n* suffering, ache.

कसुविषु [kaskripu] sword—*sānama*. 2 ambrosia, nectar.

कसुवार [kastvar] See कसटवार and कसदुवार.

कसुवारीआ [kastvaria] a Rajput subcaste. Its capital was Kastvar. See कसुवारी.

कस्य [kasy] *Skt* *pron* whose. 2 कस्य *adj* drawn or sucked through a pipe. 3 *n* liquor, wine.

कस्यप [kasyap] one who drinks liquor. See कस्यप.

¹In etymology, pasyak is the antonym of kasyap. pasyak means an observer. In several scriptures, one addicted to drinking is mentioned as kasyap. See कस्यपियुज.

कस्यपुत्र [kasyapsut] See कस्यपुत्र.

कस्यपुत्र [kasyap-pur] a major city of Kashmir, now called Srinagar. It was founded by sage Kashyap after killing demon Jalodbhav. कस्यपियुज [kasyap-przy] liquor, which is very dear to Kashyap. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 sun etc. dear to Kashyap for being his sons.

कह [kah] *adv* where, at what place. "man, kah ahakar aphara?"—*dev m* 5. "garabh jonī kah ave?"—*nat m* 5 2 sometime, any time "kah phulehī anād bikhe sog kab hasno kab rote" —*dev m* 5. 3 *pron* what. "kah karē mula kah karē sekh?"—*bhar kabir*. 4 See कहन. 5 See कहें. 6 part of, belonging to. 7 to. "asuran kah īm agya dīni."—*sāloh*.

कहें [kahā] *suff* for, for the sake of. 2 to, for "guru mānua kahā kahyo sudhari."—*VN*.

कहौ [kahau], कहू [kahahu] recite, utter "kahahu gusai mīlī keh?"—*gāu m* 5. 2 may I speak, may I recite. "kahau kahā apnī adhūnai."—*torī m* 9.

कहक [kahak] *n* cawing of crows. 2 peel of laughter. See कहकर.

कहकर दीवार [kahkah divar] See कहकर दीवार "jis prakar kahkah divar."—*GPS*.

कहकरा [kahkaha] *A* كاهك *n* *onom* peel of laughter.

कहकराट [kahkahat] *n* See कहकर. noise of loud laughter "kahkahat kahū kal sunave."—*caritr* 52.

कहकरा दीवार [kahkaha divar] *P* كاهك دیوار *n* a wall in China, by looking at which one starts laughing loudly. This wall is 1500 miles long, 20 feet high and as many feet wide. At gaps of every 100 yards, strong minarets have been raised. King Sihvangti of China got it built in 213 BC to stop invasions by his Mongol enemies. 2 Now this term is used for very challenging and astonishing tasks. See सेंट अगुबे and कहकर दीवार.

बगल [kahgal], बगल [kahgil] *P* ^{بگل} *n* mixture of mud and chaff used as building material.

बगल [kahā], बगल [kahā] *Skt* ^{वक्त} *n* utterance, statement. "kure kahā kahān."—*var bīla m 1*. "tame kahā kahān."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. "kahā sunā akath."—*prābha m 1*.

बगल [kahā] by uttering, through talking. "kahā na vāda ho."—*sri m 1*.

बगल [kahā] See बगल.

बगल [kahā] through talking, by saying. "kahā kethā na bhī gōbīdu."—*sor m 5*.

बगल [kahat] *adv* saying, talking. "kahat sunat kachu jog na hou."—*bavan. 2 A* ^ज *n* starvation, famine.

बगल [kahtau], बगल [kahta], बगल [kahda] *adj* (one) who speaks, or narrates. 2 speaks, narrates. "kahtau parāu sunāu ek."—*dhana a m 1*. "kahde kace sunde kace."—*anādu*.

बगल [kahā], बगल [kahā], बगल [kahā] See बगल. "prābhu kahā mālā dahan."—*kan m 5*. "ustatī kahā na jā."—*phunhe m 5*.

बगल [kahyon] See बगल.

बगल [kahar] *A* ^ज *n* wrath, anger. 2 oppression, tyranny 3 punishment, penalty. 4 calamity, disaster 5 suffering.

बगल [kaharna] *v* groan, cry with pain, beseech for pity. 2 suffer pain. "bāstrā nā pahīre ahīnī kahre."—*var asa*. See बगल.

बगल [kahri] *adj* angry, irate. "mahā bir kahri dup-harī ko bhānū māno."—*cāḍī 1*. 2 *n* a Rajput subcaste.

बगल [kaharu] See बगल. "jharu kaharu sava paharu."—*sava m 1*.

बगल [kahā] *n* fever, pain. 2 *adj* agitated, nervous. "kurām kahā phānīphān naskat he."—*52 Poets*. 'The tortoise underneath the earth gets nervous.' 3 See बगल. 4 See बगल.

बगल गौ [kahā gāu] a town ten kōh to the east of Bhagalpur in Bihar, visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. The gurdwara here is under the

supervision of the chief priest of Patna Sahib. बगल [kahā] part of Bilaspur, a feudal state. Its feudal Rajputs originated from Chanderi (Malwa). Bhim Chand, king of Kahlur fought unwarranted battle against the tenth Guru and damaged the country a lot. See बिलसपुर and बीमचंद.

बगल [kaha] said, uttered. 2 *adv* where. *Skt* ^{कुत्र}. "kaha sukhalabela ghor?"—*asa a m 1*. 3 why, what for. "simrat kaha nahi."—*sor m 9*. 4 *pron* whom. "an kaha pahī javahu?"—*sar m 5*.

बगल [kahā] See बगल. 2.

बगल [kahā] *v* get one iterate, make one utter.

बगल [kahā] loincloth. See बगल.

बगल [kahā] *n* brouhaha. 2 uproar, lamentation, outcry. "bin bohith bhe dūbīe pīare, kādhī pahī kahā."—*sor a m 1*. "bha kahā ko sēbād mahāna."—*NP*.

बगल [kahā] *n* discussion, oration 2 saying, discourse.

बगल [kahā] बगल [kahā] *n* story, tale "akath kī karahī kahā."—*anādu*.

बगल [kahā] *n* narration, context. "sraṇ sunyo sakhi, priti kahā."—*krisan*.

बगल [kahar] *n* ब (water) र (carrier), water carrier. 2 palanquin bearer. 3 *A* ^ज the Creator, inflicting his wrath upon mean and ignoble persons. "sīphat kahar satar he."—*GPS*.

बगल [kahavā], बगल [kahavā] See बगल. "musalmān kahavān muskālū."—*var majh m 1*. 'Claiming to be a true Muslim is arduous.'

बगल [kahavā], बगल [kahavā] *n* proverb, saying. 2 riddle, puzzle 3 tale. "ua kī kahī nā jā kahavā."—*sar m 5*. "mānmukh ādhū kahavā."—*maru m 5*.

बगल [kahā] See बगल. 2 to. "prābhu jū, to kahī jā hamari."—*hājare 10*.

बगल [kahā] *adv* where. 2 See बगल. 2.

बगल [kahā], बगल [kahā], बगल [kahā]

said, told, uttered "kahio na bujhe sōh." —prabha m 1. "kahia na mane sirī khak chane."—*jet chāt m 5*.

बहिर्गता [kahisāga] can say, can tell. "ik guṇ nahī prabhu kahisāga."—*maru solhe m 5*

बहिर्गता [kahigal] See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahina] v narrate, say. 2 n big spider that weaves a cobweb in the houses. See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahit] See बहिर्गता. 2 adj said, stated. 3 n utterance. "rahit kahit ke sath baḍere."—GPS. 'through what one says and does.'

बहिर्गता बहिर्गता [kahit-ah kahti] mere utterance, empty statement. "kahit-ah kahti sunī, rahat ko khusi na ayhu."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 2 utterances of the poets.

बहिर्गता [kahita] narrator, spokesman.

बहिर्गता [kahina] See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahinavat], बहिर्गता [kahibat] See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahir] See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahiri] See बहिर्गता. 2 See बहिर्गता. 3 See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahil] S mercy, compassion.

बहिर्गता [kahivat] See बहिर्गता. 2 statement, conversation, tête-à-tête. "gur ki kahivat sakal sunai."—GPS.

बहिर्गता [kahi] stated, told. "upma jat na kahi" —*bia a m 5* 2 See बहिर्गता. "kahu curai."—GPS. 3 anybody. "hiau na thahe kahi da."—*s farid*. 4 a practice common with revenue officers in the olden times. Assessors used to go to the fields and after estimating the quantum of the crops got the boundary lines raised between the fields with a spade and noted down their number. This practice was called kahi karna. 5 also used for plunder, meaning to take stock of the fields without authorization. "nirbhe jat kahi kar avt."—*GV 10*. 6 a group of sappers, who used to go ahead of the army cleaning the path with spade-like implements, was also

called kahi. E Sappers and Miners "kahī chirī turkān lakhi."—*PPP*. 7 See बहिर्गता. "kahu na upa."—*asa kabir*

बहिर्गता [kahī] Skt बहिर्गता adv at some place, somewhere.

बहिर्गता [kahiat] (used to be) said, stated. "kahiat das tumara."—*maru m 5*.

बहिर्गता [kahu] speak, utter. 2 n speech, tale. "suk sāg raje kahu kahi."—*krīsan*. See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahū] adv somewhere, anywhere.

बहिर्गता [kahūk] adv at a particular place. 2 at a particular time.

बहिर्गता [kahū] See बहिर्गता. "kahū na bhiḍe sājam suami."—*dhana m 5*

बहिर्गता [kahuk] See बहिर्गता. 2 See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kahāt] deliver a discourse "kahāt beda guṇāt guṇa."—*sahas m 5*

बहिर्गता [kahyon] बहिर्गता-ਉਨ he said. "hiau kahyon, hiaihō."—*krīsan*. 'He said, 'Bring' and the response was : I am bringing.'

बहिर्गता [kakai], बहिर्गता [kak-iu] Skt ककती n comb. बहिर्गता [kakan] short form for बहिर्गता bull, stud-bull. See बहिर्गता, बहिर्गता. 2 For many this word means water-fowl. "tokak kakan kok."—*NP*. 'rain bird, cuckoo or partridge.'

बहिर्गता [kakar] Skt बहिर्गता n pebbles. "kakarū cuganz."—*s farid*. 2 See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kakri] See बहिर्गता. 2 corncob of a wild plant. "raja ram kakri abe pakae."—*asa kabir*. See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kakarū] See बहिर्गता.

बहिर्गता [kakrej] P كاكري black colour with red hue. "dastar ko subh kakrej rāg."—GPS.

बहिर्गता [kakar] n hill deer, smaller than one of the red-brown species. It barks like a dog. So in English it is called a barking deer. Beautiful objects like gloves and socks are made from its skin.

बहिर्गता [kakri] Skt बहिर्गता melon; oblong fruit; cucumber.

वकवैल [kakrel] skin of a hill deer. See वकव.

वकवैली [kakrelī] *adj* made of the skin of a hill deer. See वकव.

वका [kaka] pronunciation of character व. 2 व character. "kaka karen karta sou."—baven.

वका किकी [kaka kiki] *n* recitation of consonants along with vowels; recitation drill for learning by rote "dua tia visre san kaka kiki."—BG. 'all the tables and recitation of consonants with vowels.' 2 *S* किकी-विकी young child, male or female.

वकार [kakar] See वका and वँका.

वकुतस्थ [kakutasth] See वम 3 and पुरनख for Ram Chandar's genealogy.

वकुद [kakud] *Skt n* peak of a mountain, high mound. 2 canopy, whisk of a peacock's tail etc as a sign of royalty. 3 hump of a bull.

वकुदस्थ [kakudasth] See पुरनख.

वकुदमिन [kakudmin] *Skt* ककुदमिन, bull with a heavy hump, male bull, stud bull, buffalo bull. 2 bullock.

वकुब्ध [kakubh] *Skt n* Shriv. 2 a mountain. 3 round part of a musical string instrument like lute or lyre. 4 according to Ling Puran, a place of pilgrimage. 5 a metre, with three lines as its distinctive feature, the first having eight, second twelve and third eighteen characters, there being no laghu guru norm at the end.

Example:

bhajo sada dāmeṣ,
kart grigalen turat mriges,
catka baz kag hve hāsa paṣbina dīneṣ.

वकुब्हा [kakubha] a metre also called 'kukubh' and 'pramodak' with four lines, each line having thirty matras, pauses being at 16—14 matras with two guru's at the end.

Example:

ṣaṣtar vidya sikkhi nahi,
na turēg di āsvari,
sikkhi di nā rahit kamai,

tankhahia he bhari....

वँका [kakkar] See वकव. 2 of a snow-like pebble. 3 pebble of snow; hailstone. 4 a Khatri subcaste. It is also pronounced as kakkar.

वँका [kakkar] See वकव and वँवर.

वँका [kakka] pronunciation of character व. 2 those signs of the Sikhs whose initial sound is 'k' i.e. keṣ (hair), kirpan (sword), kacch (breeches coming to the knees). 3 a clan, settled on the eastern bank of Jehlum. It originated from the Khatri. 4 See वेवका. 5 See वुँका. 6 *adj* brown.

वका [kakṣa] *Skt n* armpit. 2 gateway, porch. 3 equality, uniformity. 4 a small measure of weight. 5 orbit of the revolving planets. 6 hem of a cloth; loose or hanging end of a cloth.

वख [kakḥ] *Skt* वख *n* dry stalk of grass; straw.

वखादि [kakhar] See वमादि.

वखादी [kakhai] *adj* of ashen-grey colour; saffron coloured. 2 loose end of a long cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body "teṛ dhōti kakhai."—var asa. According to Hindu scriptures, the prescription is to tie a loose cloth around the waist, three parts of which are to be tucked.

"वाये पृष्ठे तथा नाभी कश्च वय मुदाहृतम्।

पयि कक्षीः परीघरो यो विप्रः स शुचिः स्मृतः."

—*āṭṭi śimriti*.

वखुतर [kakhutar] in the womb. "ardh raha tē mat kakhutar."—*cāritr* 297.

वका [kagar] *n* wavy line made on sand by the blowing wind. 2 bank of a river. 3 raised boundary of a field; field's demarcating line.

वक [kac] *n* rawness. "kac pakai othe par" —japu 2 glass. "kacahu kācān bhāto."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 3 See वकु. 4 *n* dross of iron. "paras paras kac kācna hui."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 5 *Skt* hair, which shone on the head. (कच् *vr* shine, articulate) "kac ghūghrarē ṇ harē."—*ramav*.

*yagy valky has also confirmed it.

"chatri vesan ke kac hare."—GPS. 6 cloud, son of Vrihaspati. ¹ "baruni kau kavī syam bhane kac ke hit to bhrigunād karayo."—krīsan.

In Brahmanvaivart and Mahabharat etc there is the story that Shukar, mentor of the demons, acquired the knowledge of turning the dead alive. So the dead began rising and Kach, son of Vrihaspati, became his disciple, and started acquiring this knowledge from Shukar. The demons began to think that the gods would become invincible, if Kach acquired this knowledge. If any one of them died in the battle, Kach would bring him back to life. For this reason, the demons killed Kach. Shukar's daughter Devyani, who was in love with Kach, got perturbed in his absence. She prevailed upon her father to make Kach alive again. Several times the demons killed Kach, but with Devyani's grace, he was brought to life every time. In the end, irked by this, the demons minced Kach, dissolved him in molasses, a mixture of water, jaggery and acacia, distilled it into liquor and made Shukar drink it. On Devyani's request, when Shukar called Kach, he responded from inside his belly. Shukar taught him how to revive the dead inside the belly. He got Kach out of his belly by tearing it apart. With the help of his knowledge Kach revived Shukar.

वचसपति [kac-ari] *n* Romnashni, which is destroyer of kac (hair).² "kac-ari lay dur kac kiye."—caritr 119. 2 razor.

वचसपती [kac-hari] *Sk* वृद्धसिंह हरी; which puts an end to a condemnable act – the court. 2 eradicator of hair. See वचसपति.

¹In Sanskrit occur both the words i.e. बृहस्पति (brihaspati) and वृक्षस्पति (vexhaspati).

²A mixture of manzil, hartal, cuna (kali), lota saji, dissolved in water, when applied to the body, removes the hair.

वचसिनी [kac-hiri] See वचसनी 1.

वचसरा [kackara] glass bangle 2 glass bead.

वचसेल [kackol] *P* بچل *n* mendicants' begging bowl. "bhar kackol prasad da."—BG

वचसपा [kacdhaqa] fragile thread, meaning a feeble relationship. "tute kac dhage."—var ram 2 m 5.

वचन बँच [kacan kace] *adj* most unripe, not ripe at all; transitory to the utmost. 2 who cannot be firm even for a short while. 3 devoid of faith.

वचनच [kacnar], **वचनल** [kacnal] *Sk* काञ्चनार *n* a tree, whose flowers are cooked as vegetables for treating maladies of blood *L* Bauhinia Variegata.

वचनिकच [kacanikacu] See वचनबँच. "edha kaca kacanikacu."—sri m 1.

वचपच [kacpac], **वचपचा** [kacpaca], **वचपिच** [kacpic], **वचपिच** [kacpicu] *adj* not fully baked, unfaithful. "binasi jai kura kacpaca."—gau m 4. 2 *n* falsehood and lack of faith. "kacpic bolde se kurar."—vargau 1 m 4.

वचरा [kacra] *n* fruit like melon, or water melon etc, which is yet not ripe.

वचराडिह [kacraih] *onom* sound of eating raw fruit; gossip, babble. "bharami bhule nar karat kacraih."—bher m 5. 2 unripeness; an utterance that cannot stand logic.

वचरी [kacri] *n* dry slice of an edible wild fruit borne on a creeper.

वचरा [kacra], **वरा** [kaca] *adj* not ripe, raw. 2 lacking in faith; who does not have conviction. "jo hukam na bujhe khasam ka soi nar kaca."—var maru 1 m 3. 3 liar; who breaks a vow. "bacen kare te khisekijai bole sabhu kaca."—var maru 2 m 5. "jini mani horu mukhi horu si kadhe kacra."—asa farid. "nanak kacra siu tor."—var maru 2 m 5. 4 mortal. "kara kaci kaca ciru hādhae."—majh a m 3.

वचरादी [kacai] *n* unripeness.

ਕਚਾਣ [kacaṇ] *n* rawness, immaturity. 2 *adj* raw. "rəg kasūbh kacaṇ."—*g3d m 4*.
ਕਚਾਰੂ [kacaru], **ਕਚਾਲੂ** [kacalu] *n* a type of tuber which like potato grows under the soil. It is viscous and pungent like yam and causes cough. It is eaten boiled with sauce. As cooked vegetable, its dish tastes well. *pəṭar* (a snack of *pakoras* prepared from its leaves mixed with gram flour, spiced and fried) is made. "kakar kacaru lyae."—*carztr 24*. *L* *Arum Colocasia*.
ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kaci sari] an unreliable pawn. See **ਪੈਂਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ**. "ape dhari dekhari kaci paku sari."—*majh a m 3*.
ਕਚੀਰੀ [kaciri] *n* gritting of teeth or tightening of jaw in anger.
ਕਚੀ ਚੋਲੀ [kaci coli] *adj* not a lasting dress, suggestive of body being perishable. "kam krodh ki kaci coli."—*maru solhe m 1*.
ਕਚੀ ਧਾਤੂ [kaci dhatu] ore extracted from a mine which is not purified; unrefined person.
ਕਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [kaci bani] *n* utterance sans practice. 2 a composition going against the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev. "satguru bina hor kaci he bani."—*anādu*.
ਕਚੀ ਮਤਿ [kaci mati] wisdom without firm belief. "kaci mati phuka mukhi bol."—*maru solhe m 3*.
ਕਚੂ [kacu] *n* glass. 2 *adj* of fading colour. "na bhagva na kacu."—*var maru 1 m 1*.
ਕਚੂਨਿਕਚੂ [kacunikacu] See **ਕਚਨਕਚ**. "jo maru jome su kacunikacu."—*var asa*.
ਕਚੂਪਾਰਕੇ [kacuparke] *sen* by pulling out the hair. "siro kacuparke."—*carztr 150*.
ਕਚੂਆ [kacua] *adj* raw, unripe. "manmukh rəg. kasūbh he kacua."—*mal m 4*. 2 of fading colour. 3 See **ਕਚੂਆ**.
ਕਚੂਰ [kacur] *Skt* **ਕਚੂਰ** *n* wild turmeric. It is used in several medicines *L* *Curcuma Zerumbet*.
ਕਚੋਰੀ [kacori] *n* a salted delicacy, which is stuffed with ground material and then fried in clarified butter or oil. Its original name is

ghritacori, which means absorber of oil.
ਕੱਚਾ [kacca] See **ਕਚਾ**.
ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kacca bola] *xa* an utterance that goes against the ethos and practice of the Khalsa like *roṭi* instead of *prasad*, *khana* instead of *chakna*, *pagri* instead of *destar* etc.
ਕੱਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kacci sari] See **ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ**.
ਕੱਚੀ ਰਸੋਈ [kacci rasoi], **ਕੱਚੀ ਰੋਟੀ** [kacci roṭi] *per* Hindu religion, food cooked in water i.e. **ਦਾਲ** [dal], *roṭi* and boiled rice etc. See **ਪੈਂਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ**.
ਕੱਛ [kach] See **ਕਛੂ**. 2 See **ਕੱਛ**. 3 tortoise, turtle. See **ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.
ਕੱਛੀ ਟੀ [kachauṭi] *n* small underwear, or drawers worn by wrestlers "karam kari kachauṭi maphuṭasi ri."—*dhana trilocan*.
ਕੱਛੀਰਾ [kach-hira] a special type of stitched underwear worn by the baptised Sikhs
ਕੱਚ ਕੁਰਮ [kach kuram] See **ਕੱਚ** 3 and **ਕੁਰਮ** 5.
ਕੱਛਣਾ [kachna] *v* measure boundaries of the fields. 2 *plan*; design a loose cloth. "kuṛa kaparu kachie."—*var suhi m 1*.
ਕੱਛਣੀ [kachni] female tortoise. 2 power of reincarnated Kashap.
ਕੱਛਨੀ [kachni] small underwear.
ਕੱਛਪ [kachap] See **ਕੱਛਪ**.
ਕੱਛਵਾਹਾ [kachvaha] a Rajput subcaste, of which Maharaja Kashvaha of Jaipur was a descendant. Many poets have held that devotees of Kashap deity are known by the name of Kashvaha. "jay sigh bhup huto kachvaha."—*GPS*.
ਕੱਚਾਰ [kachar] See **ਕੱਛ** 1. "niksyo jenu sigh kachar tē."—*GPS*.
ਕੱਚੂ [kachu] See **ਕਛੂ**. "kachu bigrio nahan ajhu jag."—*basāt m 9*. 2 *n* turtle, tortoise. 3 Kashap deity. "ape machu kachu karṇikanu."—*maru solhe m 1*.
ਕੱਚੂਕ [kachuk], **ਕੱਚੂ** [kachu], **ਕੱਚੂਆ** [kachua], **ਕੱਚੂਅਕ** [kachuak] *adja* a little, bit of something. 2 a little, a bit of, a little bit. "ham barik kachua na

janahi gati miti."-jet m 4. "man samjhavan karne kachuak parie gran."-bavan kabir. "kachu stanap ukati na mori."-suhī a m 5 3 When kachu or kuch is suffixed to another word, the word denotes a thing or an object. "sabhkachu prapet hor tumko."-saloh.

कचुआ (kachua) *n* tortoise, turtle. "kachua sakh bajave."-asa kabir. See कौल. 2 a type of stringed musical instrument, with its gourd shaped as a tortoise; sitar.

कचोटका (kachotka), कचोटा (kachota) small underwear. See कचुटी 2 body, mortal frame. "gaya kachota laddha."-GPS

कचोट (kachot), कचोति (kachoti) *adj* क-कूत not worthy of touch; which should not be touched. "nam bina jhutha kucal kachoti."-bīla m 1

कचोटी (kachoti) See कचुटी.

कच्छ (kachch) *Skt* कच्छ region close to the bank of a river etc; kachar. 2 a state in the area of Bombay, which has Bhuj as its capital; a territory by the bed of Sindh river, which had Kotishvar as its capital. 3 loose corner of a cloth worn around the waist, to be tucked behind by pulling through the legs; loincloth. 4 See कच्छ 5 big underwear of the Khalsa, worn by baptised Sikhs. It is their third 'k'.

कच्छप (kachhap) *Skt* कच्छप *n* tortoise; Etymology explains its meaning as one protected by the sheath, i.e., kacch (sheath) + p (protected); hence kacchap (Kashap). The body of a tortoise is covered by a thick sheath. 2 See कच्छ 5.

कच्छप अवतार (kachhap avtar) There is a story in Bhagvat that, when the deities and the demons began to churn the ocean of Kheer (rice cooked in sweetened milk), then a mādracal was put in place of a churning stick But it was so heavy that it got stuck at the bottom. Vishnu transformed himself into a tortoise and put his back under it, due to which churning could

easily be resumed. Vyas has written that the back of this tortoise extended over one lac yojans.

कच्छपी [kachhipi] *Skt n* female tortoise.

कच्छल (kachhal), कच्छला (kachhala) *adj* who wears drawers. 2 who practises celibacy. See कच्छी.

कच्छी [kachchi] *n* womb. 2 *Skt* armpit. 3 inner part of a shirt which is towards the armpit. 4 belonging to the Kacch area. "ucchiye kacchi kacchale."-ramav. 5 who wears an underwear kacch.

कच्छु [kachchu] See कच्छप.

कच्छुवाहा (kachhvaha) See कच्छुवाहा "kachhvaha rathore baghele khādele."-caritr 320

कज (kaj) *P* क *n* bend, curve. 2 deficiency, shortage, loss. "sou suratvāt rāci brahma karke atī hi rucī, ke nā kajē."-krīsan. 3 *Skt* Lotus that grows from water kāj is also a Sanskrit word. 4 See कजरा. 5 *P* *j* short for कि-अस; from him.

कजकुलार (kajkulah) *P* کجک one with a tilted cap i.e a fop.

कजरा (kajra) *v* cover, enshroud

कजब (kajab) See कजब.

कजार (kajar), कजरा (kajra) See कजल. "har kajar bostra abharan kine."-bīla m 5 partal.

कजारानी (kajrahni), कजारानी (kajrachi), कजारानी (kajrarani) *adj* who embellishes her eyes with collyrium. "kajrarani ko nā britha dukh dike."-krīsan.

कजारार (kajrara) *adj* who has kajjal (collyrium). "khājan se manrājan rajat kājan se atī hi kajrare."-caritr III 2 of lamp-black colour, of pitch-dark colour.

कजारानी (kajrari) See कजारानी.

कजरीबान (kajriban) See कजलीबान. "tahī raj kajriban ko dīo."-gursobha.

कजल (kajal) See कजल. "kajal rekh nā sahidīa" -5 farid

कजलबास (kazalbas) کزلباس *adj* with a red head.

When emperor of Iran, Ismail Safvi **اسماعيل صفوي** recruited his army, he made the soldiers wear red caps. From then on, they have come to be known by this name. The descendants of these soldiers were also given this name.

बल्लाधी [kəɭakhi] See **बल्लाधी**.

बल्ला [kəɭi] something finely ground like collyrium.

बल्लाबन [kəɭibən] grove of bananas. "kəɭa kəɭibənə bhəɭa, mənə kūcəɭə məymət"—s *kəɭi*. 'An inebriated elephant can even break trees, for him to crush a banana grove is very easy.' 2 a famous forest of Assam where elephants are found in abundance

बल्ला [kəɭa] *P* **قوله** *n* command of God or God's Will i.e. death. 2 Qaziship; the rank of a Qazi. 3 a decision/judgement made by a Qazi.

बल्ला [kəɭə] *P* **کریں** short for **बल्ला-आ-आ**; from him.

बल्ला [kəɭaɪ] See **बल्ला**.

बल्ला [kəɭava] *P* **کاهه** or **کاهه** *n* camel's saddle on which people can sit on both sides. It is very common particularly in Arabia.

बल्ला [kəɭia] covered. "həɪ pəɭda kəɭia."—*var kan m 4*

बल्ला [kəɭia] *A* **کلیه** *n* conflict, lawsuit.

बल्ला [kəɭjan] *n* cloth for covering; lid. "təttu bhəɭa kəppə kəɭjan taa."—*BC*. 2 *v* cover, enshroud.

बल्ला [kəɭjə] See **बल्ला** 2.

बल्ला [kəɭjəu] See **बल्ला**.

बल्ला [kəɭjəl] *Skt n* collyrium, antimony. 2 blackness, darkness. 3 riches. 4 a metre, having four lines, each line having 14 matras with laghu guru at the end.

Example:

guru sevau kəɪ naməskar...

aju hamare məɭakar.¹

aju hamare grɪhɪ bəɪt,

¹For flow in the metre, the text employs məɭal and bəɪt

gun gae prabhū tum beɪt—*bəɪt m 5*

बल्ला [kəɭzak] *A* **داکوت** dacoit, robber 2 a tribe living in the southern arid plains of Russia, a large number of whose menfolk join the Russian cavalry. It is believed that they are a mixed breed of Turks and Russians. Cossack. **बल्ला** [kəɭ] See **बल्ला**. 2 See **बल्ला**. 3 short for kəɭak (kəɭa). "kəɭ mahɪ kəɭ pad nupəɪ soɦə"—*NP*. 4 See **बल्ला**. 5 *Skt mat*. 6 grass; Andropogon muratcum. 7 *bəɪt* (pəɪt) grass. 8 weather, season. 9 corpse. 10 bier, ladder. 11 elephant's temple.

बल्ला [kəɭ-həɪ], **बल्ला** [kəɭ-həl] *Skt कण्टकिकल* *adj* kəɭəl tree and its fruit. It is an evergreen tree and is found in hot countries. It bears fruit without any flower, which grows from... its branches. The fruit has fine bristles on it. The raw fruit is used for making vegetable dish and pickle; the ripe fruit is used for eating. *L* Artocarpus integrifolia.

बल्ला [kəɭak] *Skt n* army, legion. "kəɭak bəɪtəɪ an rəɪdhani."—*NP*. 2 community, gang. "pəɪtə kəɭak kəɭəb."—s *kəɭi*. 3 rock salt. 4 capital. 5 bracelet, metal-ring. "əɪk kəɭak jəɪ bɦulɪpəɪ."—*sor rəɪvɪdas*. 6 a famous city of Orissa.

बल्ला **बल्ला** [kəɭak kəɭəmb] See **बल्ला** 2.

बल्ला **बल्ला** [kəɭ kəɭɪ] *adv* having cut into minute pieces, tiny fragments

बल्ला [kəɭna] *v* pass or spend i.e. pass time, spend day. 2 *Skt कर्तन n* severing mutilating. "kəɭie tɛɪ əɦɪrəɪ."—*gəu m 5* See *E* cut.

बल्ला [kəɭra] *n* commercial lane, goods market, walled market. 2 witness box, grating, railing.

बल्ला [kəɭəl] See **बल्ला**.

बल्ला [kəɭra] See **बल्ला**.

बल्ला [kəɭa] *n* chopped fodder; anything chopped into small pieces, minced (meat). "kəɭa kəɪhə səɪtɪ səɦudəɪ."—*GPS*.

बल्ला [kəɭai] *n* (wheat) harvesting. 2 wages for harvesting.

बटान [kaʃas] a place of pilgrimage in district Jehlum, situated fifteen miles to the north of village Dadankhan, where there is a spring of natural water. While preaching his doctrine, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on the Baisakhi fair Hindus believe that Katas (कटास) and Puskar (पुष्कर) are two eyes of Shiv. "mēdhy kaʃas kara āsthana."—*paras*. Per Dasam Granth, Parasnath breathed his last at this place.

बटाह [kaʃah] *Skt* *n* cauldron. 2 scalp of a tortoise. 3 a special hell. 4 male calf of a buffalo, whose horns have begun to come out.

बटाकुट [kaʃakut] massacre, genocide.

बटाक [kaʃaks], **बटाख** [kaʃakh], **बटाख्य** [kaʃakhy] **बटाच** [kaʃach] *Skt* कटाक्ष *n* act of glancing obliquely; oblique look; graceful thinking. "kṛipa kṣaṭakhy avilokan kināu."—*dhana* *m* 5. "jini kau tumre vad kaʃakh hē te gurmakhi hāri sīmāne."—*nāṭ* *m* 4. 2 insinuation, hint. 3 taunt, gibe.

बटाणा [kaʃaṇa] a village of tehsil Payal in Patiala state, situated three miles to the north-east of Doraha railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands on the bank of a canal to the east of the village. The oak-tree under which the Guru rested for a while is still there.

बटाण [kaʃar] *Skt* *adj* sexy, lecherous. 2 *Skt* बटण *n* double-edged small dagger, which is tied to the waist. See **समव**.

बटाण [kaʃara] See **बटाण** 2. "kamari kaʃara bākura."—*var ram* *l m* 1. 2 **बटाण** pinpricks, which cut dagger like. See **भुव**. 3 a Khatri subcaste. 4 a goldsmith, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

बटाणी [kaʃari] small dagger. "apan kaʃari apas kau lai."—*sar* *m* 5

बटावू [kaʃaru] an Arora Sikh, who was a shopkeeper in Kabul. Unknowingly his

weighing stone was not a standard one. By making up the deficiency of his weighing stone in the court of the emperor of Kabul, Guru Arjan Dev upheld his honour. 2 Malik, a resident of Burhanpur, who, after becoming a disciple of the sixth Guru, turned a warrior and philanthropist.

बटि [kaʃɪ] after cutting away. "kaʃɪ devau hāra ten."—*kan* *m* 4. 2 after being cut into pieces. "purja purja kaʃɪ mēre."—*maru kabir*. 3 *Skt* *n* waist. "kaske kaʃɪ ayo."—*GPS*. 4 wife. 5 small red and black seed of *Abrus precatorius* used as fractional weight by goldsmiths (one eighth of a masa).

बटिआ [kaʃɪara] cut (past tense) "kaʃɪara jam kau."—*sri* *m* 5. 2 (which has been) cut.

बटिक [kaʃɪk] metallic bangle See **बटव** "kanik kaʃɪk jol tarəg jesa."—*sri ravidas*.

बटिड [kaʃɪɪt] *adj* (which has been) cut, chopped.

बटिडवटीडि [kaʃɪtkəʃɪɪ] *adj* who maims those already killed. "ham bahu pap kie apradhi guru kaʃe kaʃɪt kaʃɪɪ."—*kan* *m* 4 'We, the sinners, have committed heinous sins, and the Guru has put an end to our crimes which were so outrageous.' Immoral acts like carnal desires destroy even the dead.

बटिडा [kaʃɪda] *adj* who cuts.

बटिदेस [kaʃɪdes] portion of the body comprising waist. "kaʃāchun desi."—*ramav*. 'whose waist is slim.'

बटिदेसी [kaʃɪdesi] pertaining to the waist, meaning ache in the waist. See **बटिपीठ**.

बटिपीठ [kaʃɪpiṭh] *Skt* backache. بطن, Lumbago. Backache is caused by heavy work, weakness, excessive indulgence in sex, severe cold, long sittings, discharge of semen with or following urination, tying of a wet cloth around the waist, obstructing the discharge of urine and sleeping at a damp place. This disease

should be treated only after knowing its cause, but the general treatment is as under:

Sleeping on a dry (hot) bed, massaging the affected parts with turpentine or sesame oil, applying ground paste of stag's horn and aloe, fomenting, taking decoction of ginger and bhakhra seeds (tribulus alatus) early in the morning, taking pure szlajt (kind of mineral or rock secretion) with hot milk, taking two mashar of nagori asgadh (physalis hexussattel) daily with hot milk, taking decoction of ginger mixed with castor oil, applying cupping glasses or hollow horns or cones on the body. "pādu rog pinas kaṭdesi"—*caritr* 405. See वटिदेसी.

वटिबंध [kaṭibaddh] *Skt* *adj* who has girded up his loins, ready for undertaking any task.

वटीभा [kaṭia] *n* young female buffalo, calf. 2 minced meat, chopped fodder, anything chopped into small pieces. "ek-hī bar karē kaṭia"—*GPS*. 3 *adj* who cuts. "so kaṭia sir durjanan."—*krīśan*.

वटीव [kaṭit] See वटिड वटीवि

वटीला [kaṭila] *adj* prickly. 2 thorny. "kamlē kaṭilo kahē."—*BGK* 'There are delicate thorns on the stem of the lotus.'

वट [kaṭu], **वटक** [kaṭuk] *Skt* *adj* bitter, sour. 2 unpleasant, unpopular.

वटकाही [kaṭuvaci] *adj* bitter-tongued, scurrilous.

वट्ट [kaṭu] See वट. 2 waist. See वटि. "kaṭu par kehari ros"—*aj*.

वटुआ [kaṭua] a biting creature. See वटभल.

वटेका [kaṭera] *adj* which bites.

वटेरे [kaṭere] removes, cuts. "mcl kaṭere."—*kan* 5

वटेण [kaṭeya] *adj* which cuts or bites.

वटेच [kaṭoc] a Rajput subcaste. The earlier capital of their rule was Jalandhar, but later they setup Kangra state. They believe that their first king Bhup Chand was born from the sweat of Durga's eyebrows. After the downfall

of Kangra state, the king of Lambagaan is their leader now. The wealthy people of Guler, Siba, Nadaun also belong to Katoch subcaste. "ṭabe kopis kāgresē kaṭocē."—*VN*

वटेण [kaṭona] *adj* who cuts or bites or kills, or murders. "kaṭe pap kaṭona."—*var kan* 4.

वटेण [kaṭora], **वटेणी** [kaṭoni] *n* wide-mouthed metallic bowl; a utensil, cup, small bowl.

वैट [kaṭi] See वटका. 2 black pigment prepared by mixing iron etc in a sour solution. It is used for dyeing clothes and is also useful if given to one suffering from jaundice.

वैटका [kaṭka] See वटका.

वैटर [kaṭar] *adj* hot-headed and short-tempered 2 ignorant, fanatic, bigoted 3 obstinate, obdurate.

वैटा [kaṭa] buffalo's young male. See वटका 4. 2 ख राणी.

वैट्ट [kaṭtu] a village in Dhanaula police station of Phool administration in the princely state of Nabha. The ninth Guru visited this village. The hymn "kahe re ban khojan jai" was recited by the Guru while addressing the audience here. The gurdwara is situated half a mile away from the village to its north-east. Land, equivalent to the area tilled by two ploughs, is exempted from revenue by the Nabha state. The village is situated about four miles to the south-west of the railway station of Sekhe.

Bhai Dhian Singh, a spiritual personage was from Kattu. He substituted 'Sarabloh' in place of 'Charitars' in Dasam Granth. 2 See वटुसह.

वैटुसह [kaṭṭusah] a Kashmiri muslim, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Hargobind. He preached the Sikh doctrine in Kashmir.

वठ [kaṭh] a sage 2 an Upnishad of Yajurved, containing the discourse between Yam and

Nachiketa.

कठगड़ [kaṭhgaṛh] wooden fort; fort constructed by using wood. "tin kaṭhgaṛh navras par bādho."—*VN* 2 See कठगड़ 3.

कठन [kaṭhan] *Skt* कठिन *adj* hard, stiff. 2 cruel, merciless. "kaṭhan karodh ghaṭ hu ke bhitarī" —*gau m* 9. 3 difficult, arduous.

कठनरी [kaṭhnarī], **कठनरा** [kaṭhanta], **कठनरी** [kaṭhnarī] *n* difficulty, toughness. 2 hardness, cruelty.

कठपुतली [kaṭhpuṭhā] wooden puppet. 2 one who cannot think by himself but act like a puppet in the hands of another.

कठपेड़ा [kaṭhphoṛā] woodpecker, hoopoe — a bird that draws insects from the hollow of the wood after breaking it with its pointed beak. It is of many species. Its beak is very sharp and its head is quite powerful.

कठमंडू [kaṭhmāḍu] capital of Nepal situated on the bank of river Vishnumati in the Himalayas to the north-east of India. Its height above the sea level is 4784 feet. This city was founded by king Kamdev in about 723 AD.

कठल [kaṭhal] See कठल. "kaṭhal bādhal bar papār khare."—*GPS*

कठिन [kaṭhin] See कठन.

कठिनरा [kaṭhinta] See कठनरा.

कठुर [kaṭhur], **कठुल** [kaṭhul] *adj* hard, cruel. "ari papariṣṭ kaṭhur."—*kāki*. "iki rāhe suki kaṭhule."—*basāṭ m* 5

कठेनी [kaṭhenī] *adj* hard, difficult. "eha bat kaṭhenī."—*bīla m* 4.

कठोर [kaṭhor] *Skt* *adj* hard, rigid. Poets have regarded the following things as hard: mind of a miser, bones, diamond, tortoiseshell, wood, metal, stone, warrior's chest. 2 cruel, merciless.

कठोरा [kaṭhorta] *n* hardness, stiffness. 2 cruelty.

कठोला [kaṭhola] *adj* woodenpot. 2 wooden effigy

कठोरा [kaṭhota] *n* wide wooden vessel, kneading trough or basin made of wood

कठोती [kaṭhotī] *n* a musical instrument of wood with a single string; oval shaped begging bowl. "man mera cāga, tā kaṭhotī vic gāga." —*prov*.

कड़ा [kaḍā] *adj* hard, stiff. See *vr* कड़ा

कड़ी [kaḍī], **कड़ा** [kaḍu], **कड़ा** [kaḍu] *S* *adv* when. "phiriṣṭ kaḍu ave ruti?"—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

कड़ा [kaḍḍ] *Skt* *vr* harden, stiffen.

कड़ा [kaḍhā] *v* drag. 2 pull out. "dusman dut sabhi marī kaḍhue."—*var bīla m* 4 3 expose, disclose. "kanī kaḍhan te chuṭī pari."—*asa m* 5 4 dig, excavate, uproot. "kaḍhi kup kaḍhe panīhare."—*nāṭā m* 4. 5 embroider on cloth 6 plan a new thing, think of a new idea. "koi kaḍhahu ihu vicarū."—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

कड़ाई [kaḍhauna] *v* get extracted 2 get something said, or articulated "ghasi kau harīnam kaḍhai."—*gau m* 4 "apni bīrtha bahu bahut kaḍhasa."—*gāḍ m* 4.

कड़ा [kaḍhi] *adv* having extracted "hāri colī deh savari kaḍhi pedhi."—*var sor m* 4. 'having embroidered'.

कड़ा [kaḍhībha] became a saviour. "dubde bāh der kaḍhūbha."—*prabha m* 4

कड़ा [kaḍhue] expelled, pulled out. 2 expel, pull out.

कड़ा [kaḍhije] kindly save; let us pull them out.

कड़ा [kaḍhu] *S* extract, embroider.

कड़ा [kaḍholā] *v* extract "māthī tātu kaḍhole."—*var ram* 1, *m* 3. 'extracts'. 2 search. 3 drag, pull. "tān jābuk gīdh kaḍholat." —*krisan*.

कड़ा [kaḍ] *Skt* *n* particle, granule. 2 grain, particle, seed. "kaḍ bīna jese thoṭhar tukha."—*gau m* 5. 3 broken rice. 4 *Skt* कण *vr* become small, close the eyes; meditate

कड़ा [kanas] *n* कड़ा-हिसरा, mild fever, slight fever **कड़ा** [kaṇsoī], **कड़ा** [kaṇsoī] *n* overheard

information; inkling.

वटव [kaṇak] *n* wheat. 2 See वटिव.

वटवक [kaṇkacch] *n* measure of grains, appraisal of standing crop; particle.

वटवकाल कला [kaṇakval kalā] a village in police station, tehsil and district Sunam in Patiala state. A gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated about two furlongs to the north of the village.

An incomplete shrine was constructed in Sammat 1978, which is now in dilapidated state because no attendant is there.

The village is about seven miles to the west of the railway station Chhajli.

वटका [kaṇka] *n* small piece; particle, granule. See वटिव.

वटकुट [kaṇkut] See वटवक.

वटव [kaṇach] See वटव 2 See वटव.

वटवट [kaṇaṭṭ] granular stone, generally seen studded in old buildings.

वटवटुटा [kaṇṭaṭṭa] *v* harass someone like grains roasting in a furnace; torture.

वटव [kaṇad] *Skt n* a sage who lived only by eating grains of rice; hence his name. His real name was Uluk. Out of the six shastars, Vaisheshik Darshan was written by him. See वैशेषिक.

वटवक [kaṇadak] *adj* who eats grains of rice. 2 See वटव.

वटव [kaṇik] *Skt n* particles, granules. 2 wheatflour.

वटी [kaṇi] *n* drop of water. 2 particle, small granule. "de nave ek kaṇi."—*asr m 5*. 3 tiny piece of diamond. 4 tiny and fine broken piece from the tip of an edged weapon like an arrow.

वटव [kaṇad] *n* pressure. 2 obligation. 3 an act that makes one abashed. See वट *vr*

वटव [kaṇada] *adj* obliged. 2 (one) who is abashed. 3 shy. See *vr* वट.

वटव [kaṇāch] *n* sound, word. See वट *vr*.

"kaṇāchāt gapi."—*kalki*. "kaṇāche krkaṇṣ."—*ramav*.

वट [kat] *part* why, for what. "sighsāren kat jae jae jibuk grast."—*bzla sādha*. "kagar nav lāghahī kat sagar?"—*mala m 5* 2 *pron* whose. "kat ki mai bap kat kera"—*gau m 1*. 3 *adv* where. "kat jae re ghar lago rāg."—*bāsāt ramanād*. 4 anywhere. "kat nahī thar mulu kat lavau?"—*gau kabir*. 'There is no place where to apply the herb (medicine).' 5 *A* *gr* act of chopping. "sacī na lage katu"—*maru m 1*. 'Truth cannot be chopped', means that truth cannot be refuted. 6 jealousy, envy. "dādi mēl na katu mān jibhe sāca soi."—*var sor m 1* 7 See वटवटी. "akhu kat na sāre trn."—*BG*.

वटव [kata] *A* *cut* away, settle something one way or the other 2 determination, belief

वटवटी [katai] *A* *adv* exactly, surely.

वटव [katah], वटव [katahī] *part* for what, why. "pavan patī punit katah nahi sevie."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 *adv* where, whither. "pirahī bīhun katahī sukh pae?"—*suhī farid*.

वटवटी [katahi], वटव [katahu], वटव [kat-hu] *adv* no where. "kat-hu na jae gharahī basae"—*kan m 5*.

वटव [katak] *Skt* वटव *n* month of Kattak, it derives this name from the full moon night of Karittaka (the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades). See वटव.

वटवट [katvada] See वटवट.

वटव [katna] *Skt* वटव *v* spin or make fibre or thread (tendril) of wool, cotton etc on the tip of the rotating spindle of a spinning wheel; twine a cord. "nanak kure katī kure tanīz taṇu."—*var suhi m 1*

वटवटी [katdhāu], वटवटी [katdhā] *Skt* वटवटी *adj* of many kinds; variegated. 2 from many sides, from all directions. See वट. "bharam ādher mohzo katdhāu."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

वटव [katrah] See वटव.

वतवत [katrən] *n* a small piece of cloth left after cutting 2 See वतवत.

वतवत [katarna] *Skt* कृत्तन cut into pieces with an implement or scissors; cut

वतवती [katarni] *Skt* वतीनी *n* scissors. See वतीनी.

वतवत [katarna] See वतवत.

वतवत [katra] *A* قطر *n* drop, droplet. 2 run, flee.

वतवत [katal] *A* قتل *n* assassination, murder, violence.

वतवतवादी [katalgarhi] a mansion (a large walled house) of Sain Budhushah in the mohalla of Saihwani Sayyeds of Sadhaura; Banda Bahadur assassinated hundreds of Muslims who had gathered there. See बुधुशवा.

वतवत [katla] *A* قتل adj murdered, assassinated; plural of वतीनी. 2 *P* قتل chopped stuff, minced meat, anything chopped into small pieces. "katla karo muro nahz dhur lag."—*GPS*

वतवतम [kattam] *A* قتل *n* massacre, genocide.

वतवतव [katvar] *n* garbage; useless straw. "katarla katvar buhare"—*krisan*.

वतव [kata] *A* قطع *n* plan; finely cut piece, chiselled stuff. "kaṭ kata kar lino."—*cāḍi* 1. See वतव.

वतव [katab] See वतव.

वतव [katar] *A* صف *n* line, row, class, bevy.

वतव [katal] *A* قاتل *n* human soul. 2 power, capability, competence. 3 body, physique. 4 See वतव.

वति [katr] *Skt* adj how many.

वतिव [katik] month of Kattak. See वतव. "katik hove sadhu sāg."—*majh barahmaha*. 2 adj to what extent.

वतिव [katiki] in the month of Kattak. "katiki karam kamavne."—*majh barahmaha*.

वतीनी [katia] See वतीनी.

वतीनी [katiph] *A* كينى adj having rancour, malice or grudge. "carō vice šarif ko, kon katiph kahar."—*mago*.

वतीनी [katipha] *A* كليمى velvet, satin. 2 See वतीनी.

वतीनी [katiphra] plural of वतीनी. كليمى silken

clothes of velvet, satin etc "rāg parāg katiphra pahtrāhi dharmāi."—*var sar m* 4. 'Worldly person wears multicoloured silken clothes.'

वतु [katu] See वत.

वतुन [katun] *S* tape embroidered with a golden thread used to fix on clothes for glamour See *E* Acton.

वतुन [katuna] See वतुन.

वतेब [kateb] *A* كتاب book, sacred book. It is a transform of katab. 2 In Gurbani, kateb stands for kutab, and refers in particular to the four books, namely toret, zəbbur, ājāl and Koran. "dev bhev na janhi jrh bed or kateb."—*japu*. "bed kateb sāsar hābhahū bahra"—*asa m* 5.

वतेल [katela] *A* قاتل adj assassin; murderer. "kam katele."—*BG*.

वतीया [katrya] adj engaged in spinning. 2 performing the act of cutting.

वतीय [katāc] *Skt* कुत्रापि adv where, at what place. 2 कुत्राच from where, from what place. "katāc mata katāc pīta."—*sahas m* 5.

वती [katta] *n* small sword, which is broad and straight. *A* كينى .

वतीव [kattal] *A* قاتل adj who kills "suṇ nanak kattal."—*mago*. 'O! Guru Nanak, you who put to end with words, listen!'

वती [katti] *Skt* कर्तृका *n* rapier, thin straight sword. "parē kattiyā ghat."—*VN*.

वतु [katr] See वतु.

वत [kath] *n* legend, story. 2 See वतन. 3 See वत 4 See वत.

वतव [kathau] tell, relate. 2 say, speak. "kathau na kathni hukam pachana."—*gau a m* 1.

वतव [kathak] *Skt* adj expert in narrating; adept in delivering a religious discourse. 2 See वतव. 2.

वतव [kathakkar] See वतव.

वतव [kathat] *Skt* कथयति *v* narrates, speaks. 2 See वतव.

वतव [kathata] *Skt* कथयिता adj who narrates 2 of

a story, of an anecdote. "kathṭa bakṭa sunṭa sol."—*gau m 1*

कथन [kathan] *n* utterance, statement. "kathan sunavan git nuke gavan"—*dev m 5*

कथना [kathna] *v* say, narrate. 2 *n* description, explanation. See कथी.

कथनी [kathni] *n* act of talking; explanation. "kathni kahz bharamu na jai."—*sor kabir*.

कथनी बरनी [kathni badni] *n* only in words; mere talk sans action. "sabadu na cine kathnu badnu karṭ."—*sri m 3*.

कथनीय [kathniy] *Skt n* describable, expressible.

कथनु [kathanu] See कथन.

कथनी [kathni] *n* tale "kathni sātah te sukṭau pādhiā"—*var maru 2 m 5*.

कथा [katha] *Skt n* story, anecdote, description, explanation. 2 annotation. "katha sunṭe maku saḡh khove."—*majh m 5*.

कथादिआ [kathāia] got described, got expressed. "miliṭ sadhu akathu kathāia tha."—*maru m 5*.

कथाक [kathak] narrator; story teller.

कथागी [kathagi] sang the story. 2 singer of a tale in verse. "ham harikatha kathagi."—*dhana m 4*. 'We are singers of the Creator's praise.'

कथानक [kathanak] *Skt n* summary of a story. 2 legend, story, tale

कथि [kathz] *adv* having described, having narrated. "kathz kathz kathi koṭi koṭi koṭi."—*japu*. 'Millions of speakers have described it again and again giving millions of arguments.' meaning, it has been described in many ways on innumerable occasions. "saca sabadu kathz."—*sri m 5*. See कथ 4.

कथित [kathit] *Skt adj* said, told, described.

कथितर [kathita] *Skt कथजित् adj* in the profession of story telling, expert in oratory.

कथी [kathi] described. "kathna kathi na ave toṭi"—*japu*.

कथीर [kathir] *n* कथित-टिप्पणी uttered composition;

tale in verse, eulogy. "kavīān katthe kathire."—*cōḍi 2*. "katthe kathirā"—*VN*. 2 bangle.

कथुरी [kathuri] See कथुरी. "raṭz kathuri vādīe"—*s farid*. i.e. 'narration of God's glory.' 2 glory 3 auspicious smell, fragrance.

कथ [kath] *Skt कथम् adv* how, in what way. "jag brvhar kath so lahe."—*GPS*.

कथचन [kathācan] *Skt कथञ्चन part* how, in what way.

कथचित [kathācit] *Skt कथञ्चित् adv* in some way, somehow. 2 perhaps.

कथ [katth] *n* tale. 2 thick extract of acacia catechu, prepared by decocting its bark which is coated on betel leaves and is used for dyeing and in many medicines. Uncaria Gambier 3 *Skt कथ्य* praise, appreciation. "dāl gahan katthe."—*cōḍi 3*. 'an admirable, warrior' 4 *adj* proper to narrate, describable. See कथ.

कथक [katthak] *Skt adj* expert in narrating, maker of a statement. 2 *n* singer who expresses the meaning of a song through bodily gestures.

कथा [kattha] See कथ 2.

कथ [katthā] recited, uttered "paṭe sam bedā juṭar bed katthā."—*VN*

कथ [kad], कथ [kadahu] *adv* when, at what time. "kaṇ kahe tu kad ka."—*tukha chāt m 5*

"kadahu samjhaia jai."—*var sri m 3*. 2 See कथ. 3 *A* *स्* effort, endeavour. 4 *P* *क* house. 5 person, someone.

कथुदा [kathuda] *P* *کٲوڊا* owner of the house 2 king. 3 soul, human soul. 4 married man.

कथन [kaden] *Skt n* anguish, trouble. "sumāz sadan bhayo kaden bīram he."—*NP*. 2 war, battle. 3 destruction, assassination.

कथम [kadām] See कथम. 2 *A* *کٲم* feet, foot. "tere kadām salah."—*bher m 5*. 3 *Dg* stride, foot.

कथमपेसी [kadāmposi], कथमपेसी [kadāmbosi] *P* *کٲم پٲسی* *n* act of kissing the feet. In the following utterance, the scribe has used kadāmposi

instead of *kadambosi*. "phirē kadambosi kau karte"—GPS.

बदर [kadar] *Skt* *n* saw. 2 goad 3 white catechu tree. "kadar bat temal."—GPS. See *G* Kedros. 4 *A* قَدْر honour, glory, respect. 5 measure, standard, weight.

बदरसन [kadarśanas], **बदरदान** [kadarđan] *P* قَدْرَان adj appreciative; seeking merit.

बदराय [kadrāy]. **बदराही** [kadrāi] *Skt* बदर *n* cowardice; faint-heartedness. 2 nervousness. 3 fear, terror.

बदल [kadāl] See बदल.

बदली [kadli] *Skt* *n* banana 2 deer of dark-brown colour found in the Kamboj region. 3 a tree that grows in Assam and Burma; boats are made from its wood.

बदलीपुष्प [kadlipuṣp] *n* heart, which is shaped like the flower of a banana. "kadlipuṣp dhup pargās."—*bher a kabir*.

बदलीबन [kadliban] See बजलीबन.

बदव [kadav] *Skt* कन्दुक *n* ball; ball made of rags; material rolled into a round mass. "khlāt janu kadd-vā"—*ramav*

बदा [kada] *Skt* *adv* sometime, at some moment. "jag sukh me urjhe nahī kada"—GPS 2 *A* قَدْ *n* prohibition, taboo. "ruhi siahi kada karni."—*ari m 1*. 'Blue dress is meant to dispel mind's darkness.' 3 *A* قَدْ tear, saw. 4 set on fire. 5 taunt.

बदाच [kadac], **बदाँच** [kadāc], **बदाचह** [kadacah], **बदाचहु** [kadacahu], **बदाचन** [kadacān], **बदाचि** [kadacit], **बदाचिद** [kadacīd], **बदापि** [kadapi], **बदापी** [kadapi] *adv* perhaps. 2 some time, rarely, seldom. "kadac nahī simrēt nanak."—*varjet*. "nahī simrēt māmō kadācāh."—*sahas m 5*. "bhālo karam nahī kin kadapi."—GPS.

बदाभ [kadamat] *A* قَدَامِي *n* sense of being antique; antiquity, ancientness.

बदि [kadī] *adv* when, at what time. "saphal darsan kadī pau."—*sar m 5*. "pap binase

kadīke."—*bavan*.

बदीम [kadīm] *A* قَدِيم *adj* ancient 2 primitive "sevak kadīm tok ae teri sam he."—*c3d1 1*

बदीमी [kadīmi] *adj* from the beginning. See बदीम "hute kadīm gurughar kere."—GPS.

बदु [kadu]. **बदुआ** [kadua] *P* كَدُو *n* gourd. "belahī te kadua kaṭ daryo."—*c3d1 1*.

बदुवर [kadurāt] *A* كَدُورَة *n* darkness. 2 muddiness, dirtiness. 3 anger.

बदुली [kadurī] See बदुवर. 2 *P* كَدُورِي *n* dining-table cloth; cloth on which meals are served 3 meal taken in the name of Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad in which prayer is offered in her name. "misimilī tamasu bharamu kadurī."—*bher kabir*. 'Pray after killing ignorance and confusion.' Those who read the text as bharam kadurī, do not pay heed to the vowel sign [u] after [m]

बदे [kade] See बदा. "sahsa kade nā jat"—*var maru 1 m 3*.

बदँच [kadāc], **बदँत** [kadāt] See बदाचि. "kadāc karuṇa nā uparjate."—*sahas m 5* "cit me citvyo nahi kadāt." and "janyo gahyo na chuṭe kadāta."—GPS.

बदँन [kadān] *Skt* *n* food prohibited in religious scriptures. 2 medically forbidden food. 3 food grain of the coarse variety.

बदँब [kadāb], **बदँम** [kadām] *Skt* कदम्ब *n* group, community. "sīrjet he brāhmād kadāb."—NP 2 a particular tree that has yellow flowers. Krishan loved these trees very much. Mostly he frolicked among these trees in the forest. Now the devotees of Krishan in Vrindavan garland his idol with these flowers. Nauclea Cadamba.

बँद [kadd] Khatri subcaste of the Sarins 2 *A* द height, physique, sturdiness.

बँदवार [kaddavar] *P* دَوَّار *adj* tall.

बँदु [kaddu] See बदुआ.

बँदुख [kaddukāṣ] *P* كَدُّوْخ *n* toothed sieve, a

device with a rough surface against which gourd is rubbed into curled pieces. A dish is prepared by dipping these pieces in curd.

कद्रु [kadru], कद्रुका [kadruka], कद्रु [kadru] *Skt* कद्रु *n* according to Purans, daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to snakes "binta kadru diti aditi erikhi bari banay." -VN.

कधार [kadhar] See कंधार.

कन [kan] See कट. 2 ear. "jin kan kune akhi nak."-dhana m 1. 3 drop of water. "jal kan subhag jhare."-paras. 4 short for kanak; gold. "uc bhavan kan kamni"-s kabir.

कनौज [kanauj] See कनौज.

कनसैटि [kansor] See कनसैटि.

कनक [kanak] *Skt n* gold. "kanak katik jal tarog jesa"-sri ravidas. 2 thorn apple. "kanak kanak te so guno madak me adhika."-bihari. 3 palas tree; Butea frondosa. 4 wheat and its flour. See कटि 2. 5 See कण्डू 3.

कनकबसिपु [kanak-kasipu] See कनकबसिपु.

कनककला [kanak kala] *Skt* कनककलः one who knows the art of making gold ornaments; goldsmith. "jese kanik kala citu madiale."-ram namdev.

कनकटा [kankata], कनकटी [kankati] a disciple of Gorakh, or a woman, who has pierced ears. 2 with ears cut or shortened.

कनकबाज [kankabja] Some ignorant scribe has substituted this for kankubaj. See कठि 217 number 3.

कनकलोकन [kanaklocan] See कनकल (कनकल).

कनका [kanaka] See कनका. 2 virgin; unmarried girl. "ar mili kanka tahī an."-NP

कनकाल [kankacal] kanak (gold) acal (mountain); mountain named Sumer.

कनकामनी [kankamni] short for कनक and कामिनी. See कन.

कनकाया [kankaya] *Skt* कनका: *n* water crow, water ouzel. "kāk bhak kīcal kankaya."-GPS.

कनकुट [kankut] See कनकुट.

कनकाल [kankhal] a city on the bank of the Ganges two miles to the west of Haridwar. According to Kuram and Ling Purans, it is the place where Daksh Prajapati performed the sacrificial ritual. The famous temple relating to Dakshesvar Mahadev is situated here. Guru Amar Dev stayed here for some time and a gurdwara is situated here.

कनपटी [kanpati] *n* area between the eye and the ear; temple 2 See कनपटी.

कनपाटा [kanpata], कनपाटी [kanpati], कनफटा [kanphata], कनफटी [kanphati], कनफटा [kanphata] See कनफटा-कनफटी. "jogabhyasi aru kanpate."-GPS.

कनका [kanayya] *n* spider, a species of creatures which spin a web 2 Krishan. "ateru ko kanayya nam."-akal.

कनकज [kana-jat] *n* content with very little, satisfaction, contentment.

कनकित [kanait] See कनैत.

कनकी [kanai] *n* Krishan. 2 the Creator. "simro nahī kanai."-maru m 9

कनक [kanat] See कनकज. 2 *T* *نظ* tent wall, wall of cloth around a tent. 3 *A* lance. 4 back-bone, spine.

कनकाज [kanayat] See कनकज and कनैत.

कनार [kanar] *P* *کنار* bank, side. 2 margin of a book. 3 catarrh afflicting a horse.

कनारा [kanara] See कनार 1 and कनारा.

कनाल [kanal] measure of land equal to one eighth of a ghumaon.

कनवेज [kanavez] *n* a kind of silk cloth of the darrai mould; kanavez from Bakhara used to be very popular.

कनि [kani] to, towards, in the direction of "ai na saka tuj kani priare."-vad m 1. 2 in the ear. "kanī mūdā pai."-var ram 1 m 1. 3 *S* adv near, in the proximity of, close to.

कनिष् [kanisṭh] *Skt* adjtiny, very small. 2 mean,

abject.

कनिष्ठा [kanisṭha] *adj* the smallest. 2 *n* little finger. 3 in poetics, a lady not loved enough by her husband.

कनिष्ठीका [kanisṭhika] *n* little finger. 2 younger sister.

कनिक [kanik] gold, wealth. See कनक and कन्य. "kanik kamni het gāvara."—*asa 2 m 1*.

कनिककला [kanik-kala] See कनककला.

कनीया [kaniya] *P n* armpit. "kaniya bikhe krickan dhare."—*caritr 184*. 'Bhimsen holds Kichak and his brothers in his armpit.' 2 lap. 3 an embrace, hug. 4 See कनक.

कनी [kani] See कनी.

कनीया [kaniya] an embrace, hug See कनीया 3. "sadar so ni j bhar kar kaniya."—*NP*.

कनीस [kaniz], **कनीस** [kanizak] *P* كُنْز *n* slave girl. 2 maidservant.

कनीर [kanur] See कनीर.

कनु [kanu] *S* ear.

कनुका [kanuka] *n* particle, mote. "dhuri ke kanuka pher dhuri hi samahige."—*akal*. 2 spark. "jese ek ag te kanuka kotri ag uthē."—*akal*.

कनेष्ठा [kanesṭha] See कनिष्ठा.

कनेच [kanec] a village in district Ludhiana, one and a half mile to the south-east of Sahnewal railway station. Guru Gobind Singh came from Machhiwara and stayed here for some time. Phatta, a landowner who, on one pretext or the other, refused to offer his pretty mare to the Guru, was a resident of this place.

कनेत [kanet] See कनेत.

कनेर [kaner], **कनेल** [kanel] *Skt* कनेर *n* a flower plant, flower of which is offered especially to Shiv; it bears flowers throughout the year. Snuff is also made from its leaves, and its bark and roots are used in numerous medicines. *Pterospermum Acerifolium*. *P* भरतृचर.

कनेत [kanet] a tribe dwelling in mountains,

which originated from Rajputs. Many writers have described its root as kanyahet, because Rajputs used to kill their daughters, while these people regarded such killing as a sin

कनेस [kanes] *Skt* कान्यकुब्ज *n* a city and its surrounding area in the district of Fararukhabad in U.P. In the ancient times, it used to be a famous capital of the Hindus. In 1194 Mohammad Gauri put an end to the Kanauj state along with its ruler Jai Chand. 2 a subcaste of Brahmins. See कनकुब्ज.

कनेसीया [kanesya] *adj* resident of Kanauj. 2 *n* a Kanyakubaj brahman.

कनेड [kaned], **कनेडा** [kaneda] See कनेड-कनेडा.

कनहाई [kanhai] *n* Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Divine.

कनेया [kanheya] *n* killer of Kans, Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Supreme God. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur who, while serving the tenth Guru in the battle of Anandpur, served water to the enemies as well. He is also known as Ghanaiya. Many writers have mistaken Bhai Mihan as Kanhaiya. See भीर

कनेया दी मिसल [kanheyā di misal] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs which was established by Sardar Jai Singh, a Sandhu Jatt, son of Sardar Khushal Singh, resident of village Kanhe. The misl's income was rupees 40 lac and its army was eight thousand strong. At the time of conquering Sirhind in Sammat 1820, Jai Singh along with his troops sided with the Panth. This heroic Sikh died in Sammat 1847 (1789 AD). Mahtab Kaur, Jai Singh's granddaughter and daughter of Gurbax Singh, was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sardars (chieftains) of village Rakkhanwale in tehsil Kusr and chieftains of Fategarh in tehsil Vatala were from this misl.

कनका [kanyaka] *Skt n* unmarried girl, virgin 2 daughter.

ਕਨੜਾ [kanya] *Skt* *n* daughter. 2 unmarried girl. 3 one of the twelve signs of Zodiac, Virgo. 4 variety of large cardamom. 5 a poetic metre. See ਅਕਵਾ.

ਕਪ [kap] See ਕਪਟਾ. 2 See ਕੰਪ. "hath maroṭṭe tano kape."—*majh barāhmah*. 3 See ਕਪਿ. 4 *Skt* कप *vr* walk, move, tremble.

ਕਪਟ [kapaṭ] *Skt* *n* deceit, guile. "kurī kapaṭi kine na paro."—*sri m 4*. 2 See ਕਪਟ. "kholi kapaṭ guru melia."—*jet chāt m 5*. "nanak milahu kapaṭ dār kholahu."—*tukha barāhmah*

ਕਪਟਹਥਿਆਰ [kapaṭ-haṭhiar] *Skt* ਕੁਟਾਸੁ *n* a weapon like baghnakha (shaped as lion's claw) kept hidden underneath the dress. "kur kapaṭ haṭhiar jirū."—*BG*.

ਕਪਟ ਕਪਟ [kapaṭ kapaṭ] deceitful doors; doors of guile. "kholi na kapaṭ kapaṭ."—*rahzman*.

ਕਪਟਪੁਰਖ [kapaṭpurekh], ਕਪਟਪੁਰੁਸ਼ [kapaṭpuruṣ] *n* scarecrow, frightener i.e. effigy as of a man made to stand in the field to scare animals.

ਕਪਟਿ [kapaṭi] with guile, by deceit. See ਕਪਟ 1 and ਨਿੰਮੁਨੀਆਵਾ.

ਕਪਟੀ [kapaṭi] *adj* deceitful, beguiling. 2 hypocritical

ਕਪਟੇ [kapaṭe] deceitful persons. "kadi kadi jorat kapaṭe."—*guj m 5*. 2 with guile, fraudulently.

ਕਪਣਾ [kapaṇa] *Skt* कटन *v* cut, chop. "pharida jir diṭh nala kapaṇa."—*s fard*.

ਕਪਣੀ [kapaṇi] *adj* of the monkeys. "cāṭi sēṇ kapaṇi sakruddh."—*ramav*

ਕਪਠ [kapoṭ] See ਕੰਧਿਠ.

ਕਪਠਲ [kapṭhal] See ਕੈਠਲ. "pan luṭ kapṭhal vrikhe."—*GPS*. 'Looting took place in Kaithal city.'

ਕਪਰ [kapaṛ] *S* ਕਪਰੂ *n* steep bank of a river. "bera kapaṛ vat"—*s fard*. 'Due to the strong wind, the ship gets pushed towards the steep bank of a river, leaving aside its ford. It is feared that it will be smashed on striking against the bank.'

2 wrong path, misleading path.

ਕਪਰਦ [kapaṛad], ਕਪਰਦਕ [kapaṛdak] *Skt* कपर्द-कपर्दि fully purified by water; lock of Shiv's hair, from which flows the Ganga. 2 knot of matted hair. 3 small seashell, purified by the seawater.

ਕਪਰਦਨ [kapaṛdan] See ਕਪਰਦਿਨ.

ਕਪਰਦਿਕਾ [kapaṛdika] *Skt* कपर्दिका *n* cowrie. See ਕਪਰਦਕ.

ਕਪਰਦਿਨ [kapaṛdin], ਕਪਰਦਿਨੀ [kapaṛdini], ਕਪਰਦੀ [kapaṛdi] *Skt* कर्पदिन *adj* with tangled hair. See ਕਪਰਦ. 2 matted hair; female with a knot of hair on the head "je je hosī mahākhasur mardani rāmkapaṛdini chātrachite."—*akal*.

ਕਪਰਵਤ [kapaṛvat] See ਕਪਰ.

ਕਪਰਾ [kapaṛa] See ਕਪੜਾ.

ਕਪਰੂ [kapaṛu] See ਕਪਰ.

ਕਪਰੇ [kapaṛe] plural of ਕਪੜਾ. "mele kapaṛe kahāṭu dhovau."—*mālā rāvīdas*. means polluted mind

ਕਪਰੇ ਬਾਢੇ ਵਾਲੀ [kapaṛe bage valī] *sen n kō*, a migratory bird which is white in appearance. "gagan phirāṭi udhī kapaṛe bage valī."—*guru m 4*.

"bhagvati pady puspājli stotr" composed by Pandit Rāmkrishan is a very old text, and has thirty three-lined stanzas. Its free translation in twenty such stanzas forms Akal Usal, not to be found in Chandichrit. For the information of the readers some pieces from both are given below

"rakṣasur mardani cāḍ cakaṛdani dānav ardanī bīḍal badhe,

sardhar bībarkhani durjan dharkhani etul amarkhani dharamdhuje.

dhumrach vidhvāsani sronzīrāsani sōbh nīpat nīrōbh māthe.

je je hosī mahākhasur mardani rāmkapaṛdini chātr chite"—*akal*.

ਕਰ ਕਰ ਅਧਿਐ ਦੁਬੰਦ ਅਧਿਐ ਦੁਬੰਦ ਮਧਿਐ ਲਹੰਦੇ ।...

ਅਧਿਐਯੁਕਤੀ ਕਾਜ ਨਿਰਾਕੁਤ ਦੁਖਮਿਤੀਚਨ ਬੁਧ ਲਏ ।

ਏਸਦੀਯੋਧਿਤੀ ਯੋਧਿਯੀਚ ਬਹੁਦੁਖਯੋਧਿਯੀਚਨੇ ।

ਜਿਸ ਜਿਸ ਬੁਧਿ ਨਿਬੁਧਿ ਅਧਿਐ ਲਹੰਦੇ ਮੂਰਖਿਯਾਧਯੋ ।

ਕਯਕਯ ਏ ਅਧਿਐਯੁਰ ਮਧਿਐ ਰਮਕਾਧਿਐ ਚੀਲ੍ਹੇ ॥੧੦॥

बपल [kapal] See बपल.

बपल [kapar] See बपल. 2 *Skt* बपल one who wears a ragged blanket. "kapar kedare jai."—*sor kabir*.

बपलकोठा [kaparkoṭha] *n* tent; dwelling, camp.

बपल [kapra], बपल [kaparu] *Skt* बपल *n* clothes, dress. "kaparu rup suhavra."—*var asa*. 2 robe of honour. "siphari salah kapra para."—*var majh m 1*. 3 mortal frame, human body. "karmi ave kapra."—*japu*.¹ "parharī kaparu je pir mile."—*var sor m 1*. Renunciation of hypocrisy is meant here.

बपल [kapas], बपल [kapah] *Skt* बपल *L* Gossypium Herbaceum. "dāra kapah sātikh satī"—*var asa*.

बपलहु [kapahahu] from cotton. "tagu kapahahu katie."—*var asa*.

बपली [kapahī], बपली [kapahua] *adj* made of cotton. 2 *n* a Khatri subcaste. This name is derived from the dealers in kapah (cotton), just as Gheī is derived from गी [ghī] (purified butter). "hema vīcc kapahia."—*BG*.

बपल [kapaṭ], बपल [kapaṭṭ] *Skt* *n* that which keeps the air out as also stops it; a door. 2 ignorance. 3 final stage; palate. 4 cloth wetted with water, washed wet towel; it is a ritual to keep it on one's shoulders during the evening prayers. "dus dhoti vāstrā kapaṭṭa."—*var asa*.

बपल [kapal] *Skt* *n* skull 2 forehead. 3 half the portion of a pitcher or of an egg, which has the shape of a skull. 4 beggar's bowl.

बपलक [kapalak] See बपलक.

बपलकिया [kapalkriya] *n* a Hindu ritual of breaking skull of the burning corpse with a wooden stick. As per Garur Puran, the skull of a family man should be broken with a heavy

¹बलसि जीनसि वया विहाय न बलि नृहसि नरो ऽवसि ।

वया करीरणि विहाय जीर्णान्पयति संवति नबलि देही ।।

—*gita a 2 १ 22*.

stick while that of a saint or a sage with a big fruit. This ritual transfers the dead to the transcendental world of the forefathers.²

बपलमोचन [kapalmocan] a pond in Kashi. According to Padam Puran, Mahabhairav (Shiv) beheaded arrogant Brahma with the nail of his left hand. The head of Brahma clung to the hand of Mahabhairav. It separated only when Mahabhairav visited Kapalmochan Sarovar (pond) in Kashi. 2 According to Mahabharat, a pilgrimage centre, Aushnas, situated at the bank of river Saraswati is named as Kapalmochan. The head of a demon hacked by Ram Chander clung to the leg of sage Mahodar, which could not be separated by taking dips in many sacred ponds. It separated only when the bath was taken in this holy pond. This place is five kols to the north of Jagadhari near Sadhaura in Ambala district. Guru Gobind Singh came here in Sammat 1742 to preach his doctrine. A gurdwara has been built here, which has 250 bighas of land attached to it. "ik kapalmocan subh tal. bahī ko mela ayo visal."—*GPS*. Kapalmochan pilgrimage is on the land of the village named Milakh. Another pond called "Rinmochan" is near this pond and is regarded sacred by the Hindus. 3 In Mahabharat, Kapalmochan is also the name of a sage.

बपली [kapali] *Skt* बपली *adj* bearing or carrying a skull. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 monk with a begging bowl. 4 Kapalini, Goddess Durga, Kali. "kaṭi kaṭi dāye kapali."—*cādi 2*.

बपली बपल [kapali asan] posture in Yog, with head on the earth and legs raised towards the sky.

बपल [kapalu] See बपल. "karam karī kapalu

²बो दयो जया पूर्ण स्पष्टवेलस वलकम् ।

बुद्धबलसु बपलेन बलीनां बीजनेन च ।

प्रापये विवृ लोकानां विमुखा तद्वहनसकम् ।।

—*garur puran a 10 १ 56-57*

maphitāsi ri."—*dhana trilocan*. See **वर्णभेदन** and **भेदति**.

वर्ण [kapalā] See **वर्ण**. "hahasā kapalā."—*kalki*. 'Kapali (Shiv) laughs.'

वर्ण [kapavan] See **वर्ण**. "kar kadh krīpan kapavhige."—*kalki*.

वर्ण [kapī] *adv* having cut off, having chopped off, "so siru kapī ular."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt n* monkey. 3 elephant. 4 sun. See **वर्ण** 4. 5 *adv* who wanders. "bhrāmat phirat telak ke kapī jru."—*guj kabir*. 'going in circles like an oilman's ox.'

वर्णदीन [kapīsi], **वर्ण** [kapīsi] See **वर्ण**. "ban mahī rāhī kapīsi hanumana."—*NP*.

वर्ण [kapīk] *Skt n* monkey. "phaktō min kapīk ki nai."—*gṛd m 5*. 'got trapped like a fish and a monkey.'

वर्णकुमार [kapīkūmar] supreme among monkeys, Hanuman. 2 *Sugriv*.

वर्णकेतु [kapīketu] Arjun, whose standard bears the emblem of a monkey.

वर्ण [kapīc], **वर्ण** [kapīch] See **वर्ण**.

वर्णिल [kapījāl] *Skt n* kind of partridge. 2 rain-bird. 3 a sage

वर्णित [kapīrit] *Skt n* kind of wild pear; tree on which a monkey [kapī] sits (Monkeys enjoy its fruit). See **वर्ण**.

वर्णध्वज [kapīdhvaj], **वर्णध्वज** [kapīdhvaj] See **वर्णध्वज**. "dar kapīdhvaj rath lai behu bīran ko ghai."—*caritr 137*. 'Arjun threw it in his chariot.'

वर्णपति [kapīpati], **वर्णपति** [kapīraj] lord of the monkeys, *Sugriv*. 2 Hanuman.

वर्ण [kapī] *Skt n* fire. 2 dog. 3 Shiv. 4 brass. 5 sun. 6 a celebrated sage who wrote Sankhya Shastar; son of Devhuti and Kardam. According to Bhagwat, Kapil is regarded the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu. In Geeta, Krishan has talked about "siddhanā kapīlo munīh." There is a reference in Purans that he incinerated

60,000 sons of king Sagar only with one glance, when they were searching for a horse stolen by Indar. "gavahī kapīladi adījogesar"—*savcy m / ke 7* There was another Kapil, son of sage Vittath, different from the author of Sankhya Shastar. 8 In Purans, we also find a reference to a third Kapil, son of Vasdev born from the womb of Narachi. 9 *adv* brown, blackish-yellow

वर्णिलवस्तु [kapīlvastu] a town situated on the bank of river Rohini in Gorakhpur district in Nepal's foot hills, ruled by Shuddhodan (father of Buddha). It remained capital of the Shakya dynasty for a long time.

According to the modern scholars, Piprava of Pargana Mansur in district Basti 25 miles to the north east of Faizabad is, in fact, Kapilvastu.

वर्णिल [kapīla] *Skt n* a river of Kamrup. 2 Indian rosewood tree; *śiṣam*. 3 Kapil—a cow of brown and white colour, whose teats are black. In Hindu mythology, this cow is regarded very sacred. See **वर्ण**. 4 See **वर्ण** 2.

वर्णिल [kapīlad], **वर्णिल** [kapīladik] sage Kapil etc. See **वर्ण** 6.

वर्ण [kapī] See **वर्ण**. *P १* *lāgur*.

वर्ण [kapī], **वर्ण** [kapīśvar], **वर्ण** [kapīdr] king of monkeys, *Sugriv*. 2 Hanuman.

वर्ण [kapīra] *n* cutting tool. 2 dagger "ek kapīra lehu hamara."—*GPS*. 3 Unlucky. 4 vicious, evil.

वर्ण [kapur] *Skt वर्ण n* camphor; a tree and the fragrant white material produced from its extract, which is volatile and like ghee is inflammable. It is lit during an **अर्च** (arti) (a ritual worship performed with lighted lamps or Kapur in tray moved in circular motion in front of an idol or person). It is used in many medicines. Camphora Officinarum.

Its latent effect is cold and dry. It gives 'adījogesar means Kapil, of noble birth.



KAPURTHALA GURDWARA



PAILOT OF THE KADITHA A BUILT



THE VALIANT CRUSADER SARDAR IASSA SINGH AHLUWALIA



MAHARAJA JASWANT SINGH II, MAHARAJA OF KASHI

energy to the brain and the heart and relieves cough and cold. It is beneficial for curing lung diseases. It relieves irritation of the liver, quenches thirst and induces sleep. 2 a Khatri subcaste; a Hindu business class in Punjab. 3 In Dasam Granth, some scribe has wrongly written kapur instead of karpur. See ਕਪੂਰ.

ਬਪੁਰਸਿੰਘ ਨਵਾਬ [kapursīgh nāvab] In Sammat 1797, the governor of Lahore offered to confer the title of Nawab, a Jagir worth rupees one lac and a precious robe upon the Khalsa in Amritsar through Sabeg Singh, Wakil, so that mutual trust could be established, but no Sikh wished to accept these gifts from the tyrants. On repeated requests by Sabeg Singh, Panth agreed to confer the title of Nawab upon Kapur Singh – a Virk-Jatt of Faizalpur who was swaying a hand-fan over the assembly. This religious warrior rendered great service to the Panth and is regarded as one among the few eminent Sikhs.

Kapur Singh expired in Sammat 1811 (1753 AD) in Amritsar and was cremated in the premises of Gurdwara Baba Atal. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. 2 grand son of Gurditta—an eminently pious personality of the Phul dynasty and son of Surtia, who founded the village Kapurgarh after his name, which is now in Nabha state. He was childless, therefore Bhai Hamir Singh, younger brother of Kapur Singh, succeeded him to the throne. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਾ 1.

ਕਪੂਰਗੜ੍ਹ [kapurgarh] a village founded by Hamir Singh's elder brother Kapur Singh, in Nabha state, subdivision Amlah, police station Bhadson. Baba Natha Singh, a highly pious Sikh, lived here during Sammat 1840. A Jagir of Rs. 1050 was donated by the state to Baba's dera. The sacred sword of Guru Gobind Singh is preserved here.

ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ [kapurthala] a city on the eastern bank of river Beas (Vipash), which is the capital of Kapurthala state. Hoshiarpur is situated to the north of this state, while Ferozepur and Jalandhar are to its south and east respectively. Its area is 652 square miles with a population of 284070 (as per 1921 census). Thirty villages of Kapurthala state fall in districts of Amritsar and Lahore also. The state owns 461032 acres of land in the Avadh area. The total income of the state is about rupees 40 lacs.

The forefather of Kapurthala state, Sadhu Singh (some historians refer to him as Sadda Singh and Saddo) was a magnanimous person. He founded the village Ahlu, now in district Lahore. His dynasty Ahluwalia derived its name from the village Ahlu.¹ Badar Singh, the grandson of Sadhu Singh, was a follower of Nawab Kapur Singh, the chief of Faizulapuria misl. In 1718 AD, a son, Jassa Singh, the light and glory of the dynasty, was born in the house of Badar Singh. Badar Singh died when Jassa Singh was just five years old. Mata Sundari brought him up with great affection, keeping his mother with her. Mata Ji bestowed upon Jassa Singh a mace and entrusted him to Nawab Kapur Singh for instruction and orientation. Nawab Kapur Singh regarded him as his own son and educated him in the disciplines of religion and martial arts. While on death bed, Kapur Singh, the sublime hero, presented Kaighidhar's sword to Jassa Singh, which was bestowed upon the former by Mata Sundari. This precious sacred weapon is now preserved in the treasure-house of the Kapurthala state.

Following the footsteps of his illustrious

¹Village Ahlu, along with a few adjoining villages is now under the control of Kapurthala State.

mentor, Sardar Jassa Singh earned name and fame in the Panth, served the community as chief of the Ahluwalia misl. He established his authority by capturing several territories. He captured Lahore in 1758 for some time. He made Kapurthala his capital after conquering it from Rai Ibrahim Bhatti in 1774.

Illustrious families thought it an honour to be baptised by Jassa Singh. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala state was also baptised by him.

Jassa Singh expired in 1783 in Amritsar. He was childless, therefore Sardar Bhag Singh was made chief of the state. He was 38 years old then Bhag Singh died in 1801 in Kapurthala. His son Fateh Singh, born in 1784, was made the head of the state. He was a very close friend of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. They exchanged turbans in 1802. The far-sighted Raja Fateh Singh came under the protection of the British in 1826 and died in 1836. His son Nihal Singh succeeded him. Kapurthala army sided with Lahore during the first Anglo-Sikh war, therefore a portion of the territory Kapurthala state was seized. An annual tax of Rs. 1,31,000 was levied in lieu of the territory which remained under the control of Raja Nihal Singh who died in 1852. His elder son Randhir Singh, born in March 1831, was enthroned at the age of 22 years. He supported the British whole heartedly during the 1857 mutiny. For this overwhelming support, he was bestowed the honour of Rs. 15,000, salute of 11 guns, sprawling land in Avadh region alongwith the title of "farzāde dīlband rasikhul itkad dāste īglaṣia."

Raja Randhir Singh fell seriously ill in the ship, while sailing to England and had to return from Aden. He expired on 2nd April, 1870, on

the way in the ship itself.

Kharak Singh, son of Raja Randhir Singh, who was born in 1850, was enthroned on 12th May, 1870. He got mentally retarded, and the state was first put under administrative control of the Council, then was entrusted to the superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh expired in 1877 at Dharamsala and his five years old son, Tikka Jagatjit Singh, was made the ruler.

Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, born on 24th November, 1872, ascended the throne on 16th October, 1877 and attained full power to run the state in 1890. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh was very fond of architecture. The buildings erected during his rule, the palace, courts, darbar hall, a gurdwara, a mosque etc are worth-seeing. He had good knowledge of Punjabi, English, French, Hindi, Persian and Urdu, and was an advocate of education. Above all in each department, he assigned his powers to his loyal and experienced employees.

More than any other ruler of India, he travelled widely in the world. Pleased with his good governance, the British empowered him to dispense death sentence or capital punishment. In addition, the annual tax worth Rs 1,31,000 was waived off.

The full title of the maharaja is—His Highness Colonel Farzande Dilband Rasikhul Itkad Daste Inglishia Raja-e-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Wali-e-Kapurthala.

The eldest son of the Maharaja is tikka Paramjit Singh, who was born on 19th May, 1892. Other sons, younger to him, are Mahijit Singh Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, and Jit Singh. Under the capable supervision of their father, they got very good education.

Dynasty of Kapurthala State



ਕਪੂਰਦੇਵੀ [kapurdeu] a dedicated disciple of Guru Arjun Dev. See ਸੰਮਤ.

ਕਪੂਰਾ [kapura] a Brar Jatt Sardar, after whose name is founded by the town of Kotkapura. When the forces of the subedar of Sirhind reached the jungle while chasing Guru Gobind Singh, Kapura was with the royal forces at Mukatsar. After the terrible battle had taken place, he told the subedar that there was no water in the vicinity and prevailed upon him

¹For fear of dilution, detail about his genealogy has been withheld.

not to chase the Guru. Kapura was baptised as Kapur Singh by the Guru. The Guru presented him a sword and a shield, which are preserved with reverence in the palace of Faridkot. The shield made of rhino's skin is 22 inches in diameter. The sword is 31 inches long and is made of a special kind of steel of the Sikhmani variety. Its width is 1½ inches and the handle is golden. See ਕਰੀਬੋਟ.

Manj Isakhan (who was the master of the neighbouring territory hanged Kapur Singh to death in 1708 AD. 2 testicle or kidney of a

male goat etc.

बपुली [kəpuri] *adj* (substance) made from camphor 2 camphor-coloured. 3 a colony, four kols away from Sadhaura, which was the capital of Sayyed Ammanulla, subedar of Gujarat. Banda Bahadur destroyed this town and the Khalsa army looted it before devastating Sadhaura.

बपे [kəpə] trembles. "hath marore taru kape." —*majh barahmaha*. 2 See **बपरा**.

बपेट [kapot] *Skt n* which flies in the air like an aeroplane¹; — bird. 2 pigeon. Poets compare a graceful and well-built neck to that of a pigeon. "kur kapot bīb kokila kalapi ban lute phute phirē man chen hū nā kīr-hi." —*cādi* 1. Pigeons flying in the sky are employed to deliver letters.

बपेति [kapoti] pigeon (nominative case) "jiu pākhi kapoti apu banai." —*brha m 4*. 'as a flying bird (the pigeon) tempted by the seed, got itself trapped in the net.'

बपेतिका [kapotika], **बपेती** [kapoti] female pigeon (nominative case). "saghan chav taru ban mahi aha. rahit kapot kapoti taha." —*GPS*.

बपेल [kapol] *Skt n* cheek.

बपेल कल्पना [kapol kalpana] *n* gossip; a concocted story not based on any authentic reference.

बपेड़ा [kappar] cloth material. See **बपरा**. "kappar koṭusarian." —*BG*.

बपेड़े आँठे [kappre aṭhe] menstruate.

बपुदन [kapradan] See **बपरादिन**.

बफ [kəph] *Skt n* cough, phlegm. See *E* cough. 2 *P* **کف** palm, inner side of the hand. 3 foam, lather.

बफाश [kəfəʃ] *P* **نعلین** *n* slippers, shoes. 2 pair of wooden sandals. 3 *P* **قفس** or **کفس** cage.

बफगीर [kəfɡir] *P* **کفگیر** *n* implement to take foam off a cooking vessel; a small ladle, spatula,

¹According to this derivation, aeroplane is also a kapot.

spoon.

बफन [kəfan] *A* **کفن** *n* coffin, cloth put over a dead body. "ab acho tih kəfan banaye." —*cāitr* 37.

बफनी [kəfni] *A* **کفن** *n* coffin cloth worn by fakirs around the neck; also worn by persons who regard themselves as dead.

बफायत [kəfayət] *A* **کفایت** act of being enough. 2 moderation, restraint.

बफारा [kəfarah], **बफारत** [kəfarat] *A* **کفر** and **کفارت** *n* payment of penalty to atone one's sins; meditating, fasting escaping from evil or sins

बफालत [kəfalət] *A* **کفالت** *n* responsibility.

बफी [kəphi] *adj* phlegmatic. "kəphī hākari khair grahan kar chātibojh banē baq man." —*GPS* 'A vain person is phlegmatic, divine knowledge is ghee.'

बफीदन [kəfidən] *P* **کفیدن** *n* breaking, ripping. "kəfide dāl bā-asurana." —*səloh*.

बब [kəb] *adv* when, at what time. "kəb lage mastak cārnan rāj." —*BGK*. 2 *n* poet, versifier. **बबहु** [kəbahū], **बबहुक** [kəb-huk], **बबहु** [kəb-hu], **बबहु** [kəb-hū], **बबहुक** [kəb-huk] *adv* sometimes, at a time, any time. "kəb-huk kou pave atam pragas kau." —*saveye m 4 ke*. "kəb-hu nā bisarahu man mere te." —*nāt m 5*.

बबाज [kəbaj] *A* **کبت** *n* act of obstruction 2 controlling. 3 catching hold of. 4 a disease. *Skt* **कोष्ठज** constipation. It is of two types—first is a common one that may occur any time due to a specific reason; the second is chronic from which one suffers daily. To cure constipation, strong purgatives should not be taken for they cause weakness.

The following are the reasons for constipation: excessive sitting, not answering the call of nature on time, taking unsavoury dishes, weakening of the energy to push out faeces, drinking liquor, taking opium, cannabis, hemp etc, not doing any exercise, eating tart

food in excess, doing excessive mental work, remaining in tension, not chewing meals well, not taking water when thirsty.

This disease should be treated after knowing its cause, but the general treatment to get rid of it is as under:

Taking hot milk or hot water at bed time, taking jam of myrobalan (harar); walking on foot; eating meals by chewing; taking butter, almond oil etc; consuming pith or pulp of amalās gulkād (a medicinal paste prepared by mixing rose-petals with sugar), banāṣa (viola odorata—a medicinal herbal plant); aniseed (sāph-pimpinella anisum), after boiling all these like tea.

Taking kernels of almond, seeds of cucurbit, cassia lanceolate, raisin, gulkād in equal measure, and making their paste by crushing them together and eating one or two tolas of this paste with warm milk or warm water before going to sleep.

कब्जाल [kabjah], कब्जाल [kabja] *A* کبر *n* act of controlling. “dīl kabaj kabja kadro dojak sajar”—*tlāg m 5*. 2 grip of a sword.

कब्जाल वसुल [kabjul vasul] *A* قبض ووصول *n* receipt given after taking possession of an object.

कब्जाली [kabāḍqī] See कब्जाली.

कब्जाली [kabḍhi] *n* prosody. “harī ke sāt kabḍhi sunāi.”—*krīsn*.

कबर [kabar] *A* قبر *pit* dug for burying the dead; grave; The grave should be as deep as the chest of the dead person is wide and, on one side of it, a cave should be dug in which the dead body can be laid spaciously. The face of the dead body should be towards Kaba. While closing the grave one should be careful that the soil does not fall on the dead body. Raising a building on the grave is against the Islamic code; Abu Huraira writes that when people leave after laying

the dead body, the angels, Munkar and Nakir, arrive and ask the dead person, “Do you have faith in Hazarat Mohammad?” If he says ‘yes’, the grave extends to 70 cubits in length and as many yards in breadth: light glows, angels tell him (her), “Have sound sleep till the doom’s day; you will not experience any suffering.” If the dead says “I do not know Mohammad,” his (her) grave becomes so narrow that the body feels compressed. It is written in *Mishkat* that an atheist is so beaten with sticks that all the animals and birds near the grave can hear his wails, only the human beings cannot hear them. This suffering in the grave is called azabul kabar. 2 See कबर

कबरा [kabra], कबरे [kabro] *Sk* कबूँर *adj* dappled, spotted. 2 *Sk* कबूँर *n* gold. “Jū kācan koṭharī chāro kabro hot phiro.”—*sar m 5*. “as an ornament of gold, melted in a crucible, takes the crucible’s shape, but assumes its original form, after all to remain gold.”

कबल [kabal] *A* قبل *adv* earlier. sooner.

कबलाम [kablas] See कबिलाम

कबा [kaba], कबाही [kabau], कबाटि [kabarī] *A* کپڑا *n* dress, apparel. 2 gown.

कबाटिल [kabarī] See कबाटिल.

कबाहट [kabahat] *A* کج *defect*, badness. 2 difficulty, hardship, distress.

कबाहट [kabadah] *P* کمر *n* soft bow; to learn archery one has to start with pulling a soft bow. “gahē kabada khēchan karē.”—*GPS*.

कबाब [kabab] *A* کباب *n* roasted meat. 2 minced meat in roasted form.

कबाबी [kababi] *adj* kabab (roasted meat) eater.

कबायल [kabayal] *A* کباب *plural* of कबाब.

कबायल [kabaiah] *A* کبر *stand* surity. 2 take someone’s responsibility. 3 *He* Qabbaleh *E* Cabbala (or Cabal); explication of the holy scripture’s meaning, elaboration of the latent

doctrine, 4 a secret group; friends' circle '
बकाज [kabāṛ] *n* garbage, junk, rags.
 2 futile acts, evil deeds. "je sau kuria kur
 kabāṛ."—*dhana m l*. "chodāhu prāṇi kur
 kabāṛa."—*maru solhe m l*.

बकाजी [kabāṛī], **बकाजीआ** [kabāṛiā] *adj* who deals
 in discarded articles or junk.

बकाजु [kabāṛu] See **बकाज**.

बकि [kabi] *adv* at any time. 2 *Sk* बकि *n* poet,
 versifier. "kabi jan jogi jāṭadhari."
 —*bāsīt kabur*.

बकिड [kabit] See **बकिंड**.

बकिडा [kabita] See **बकिडा**. 2 *Sk* poet, versifier.
 "kabit pāre pāṛi kabita mūe."—*sor kabir*.

बकिंड [kabbit] *Sk* बकिंड *n* poem, poetry.

motin kesi manohar mal guhe
 tuk acchar rih rihave,
 prem ko pāth katha harinam ki
 ukti anuṭhi bānay sunave,
 'thakur' so kavī bhavē hame jor
 sāv sabha me badhappan pave,
 pādī log prabīnan ko jor
 citi hare su kabbit kahave.

2 poetic art, poetic quality. 3 a poetic metre;
 generally all the poetic metres can be said to
 be 'kabbit' but it is a special kind of a metre
 comprising long lines and is called manhar or
 manharan. It is characterised by four lines,
 each line containing 31 characters with three
 pauses – one each after every eighth character
 and the fourth pause is after the last seventh,
 ending with a guru. Use of the same
 characters and their alliteration in this poetic
 metre makes the composition very delightful.

It is evident from the history of England that in 1672
 AD a committee was constituted to discuss foreign
 affairs, which had Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham,
 Ashley and Lauderdale as its members. This club came
 to be known by the name of the word formed from the
 initial letters of the five names comprising the group.

Although the above-mentioned characteristic
 specifies a kabbit, some poets have also laid
 down the following rules to maintain its
 rhythmic charm:

(1) It should not begin with a jagāṇ that is
 laghu, guru, laghu.

(2) A single word comprising a tagāṇ is also
 not permitted at the beginning.

(3) A tagāṇ should not occur after four
 characters.

(4) A word of three characters in the form
 of magāṇ at the end is not appropriate.

(5) At the end of the line there should be no
 combination of guru, laghu, laghu, and guru
 i.e. bhagāṇ and a guru.

(6) All the four pauses should end at the exact
 number of characters; without splitting a word.

(7) Combinations should occur between
 similar words and not between a similar and a
 dissimilar word.

For example.

- (a) chātṛ-dhārī chātripatī chelrup chitīnath,
 chonikar chayabār, chātripatī gār...—*gyan*.
- (b) vīṣṇu-pāl jōṅkal dīndyāl vīṣṇu-pāl,
 sādā prāṭīpāl jāṃjāl tē rāhī tē...—*akāl*.
- (c) sōdh hare devtā vīrodh hare dāno bādē,
 bōdh hare bōdhak prābōdh hare jāpsī...
 —*akāl*.

kripan and ghānakṣī metres are also
 included among the category of kabbit. See
 विपन and गहनक्षी.

बकिंद [kabīḍr] *Sk* बकिंद *poet laureate*, leading
 poet.

बकिलस [kabīlas] *Sk* बैलस *n* Kailas is white
 like a crystal shining in water. It is 25 miles
 north of Manasarover. Per Purans, this
 mountain of silver is to the west of Sumeru. It
 is the dwelling place of Shiv. "koṭi mahadev
 aru kabīlas."—*bher a kabir*.

बकी [kabi] *adv* at any time. 2 *n* poet, versifier.

बर्हीन [kabir] *adj*/leading poet; mentor of poets.

बर्हीन [kabir] a renowned Indian saint, Kabir was born to a Brahmin widow on 15th Jeth, Sammat 1455. The mother abandoned the new born infant on the bank of Lahar pond in Benaras. A weaver Ali (Niru) took the infant to his house and his wife Nema brought him up like her own son.

At the proper time he was named Kabir as per Muslim faith. Islamic teaching was imparted to him but his natural inclination was towards Hinduism. On attaining the age of adolescence, he was married to Lor and a son Kamaal was born to her.

On the advice of Ramanand, who asked him to recite the name of Ram, Kabir adopted Vaishnavism. Kabir got ample opportunities to learn about doctrines of various sects and discuss them because Kashi was a centre of knowledge for scholars. His penetrating intellect made him adept in disputation. He attained knowledge of the ultimate reality. Due to his long association with highly learned persons, he became consummately erudite and many people gained from him in return.

When Sikandar Lodi visited Benaras in Sammat 1547, Kabir was brutally maltreated on the instigation of fanatic Muslims. This found expression in Kabir's hymn: "bhuja bādhr bhrla karī darīo."—*g3d*. But at last his elderliness left an indelible mark on the mind of the emperor.

To prove that one does not attain salvation by breathing his last in Kashi and damnation by dying in Mag-har, Kabir moved to that place (which is situated 15 miles to the west of Gorakhpur) a few days before his death and he left this mortal world in Sammat 1575.

Kabir's memorial in Kashi is known as

"Kabir Chaura" with a temple built at Lahar Talao.

The anthology of hymns of Kabir is named as Kabir Bijak which was compiled by Dharam Das and Surat Gopal etc, his disciples. Kabir Bijak is said to have been written by Dharam Das in Riwa state during Sammat 1521.

His hymns are also included in Guru Granth Sahib. "kahat kabir chodī bikhraresu."—*srī*. See बर्हीन सखि. 2 *adj* elderly, aged, old person. "haka kabir karim tū."—*tx/āg m l*. 3 *n* God, the Creator who is the greatest of all.

बर्हीनपंथी [kabirpāthi] a member of Kabir's sect, a disciple of Kabir. 2 The weavers also call themselves Kabirpanthis as the cobblers (shoemakers) are called Ravidasie.

बर्हीनवंशी [kabirvāsi] belonging to the pedigree of Kabir. 2 The weavers also call themselves as Kabirbansi.

बर्हीन [kabir] See बर्हीन. "bhāro kabirū udasū."—*s*.

बर्हीन [kabila] *n* family, tribe, clan. "guru kabila let lāghae."—*GPS*.

बर्हीन [kabuj] See बर्हीन. 2 See बर्हीन बर्हीन. "kabuj ikha kaj te lai."—*carztr 287*.

बर्हीन [kabutar] *P* *n* pigeon. See बर्हीन.

बर्हीनबर्हीन [kabutarbaz] pigeon fancier.

बर्हीनी [kabutri] female pigeon.

बर्हीन [kabud] *P* *adj* blue. "sosanī kasani kabud."—*saloh*. 2 *n* a particular mountain.

बर्हीन [kabul] *A* *n* acceptance, approval. "bin bhagatī ko na kabul."—*akal*. 2 bag tied to the saddle of a horse, in which the rider keeps his articles.

बर्हीनपुर [kabulpur] See बर्हीनपुर.

बर्हीन [kabulī] having accepted. "pahila maraṇ kabulī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

बर्हीन [kaboj] See बर्हीन.

बर्हीन [kabot] See बर्हीन.

बर्हीन [kabādh] *Śīr* कबन्ध *n* headless body "larat

kabōdh turak gən sāge "—*PP*. 2 cloud, rain. 3 water 4 Rahu 5 abdomen, stomach. 6 a sage. 7 a celestial musician. 8 a demon whose head was detached from his neck by a heavy stroke of thunderbolt from Indar and got embedded into his abdomen. After chopping his hands, Ram Chandar pitched him alive in the ground in Dandak gardens.

कभी [kabhi] *adv* at some time.

कम [kam] *P* کم *adj* little

कमसेट (karnaset) *E*commissariat. *n* a department charged with furnishing of provisions, as for the army.

कमख [kamxah] *P* كمخ *n* a costly cloth, in which the warp is of silk and the waft is of golden thread. This cloth manufactured in Kashu is of fine quality. It is also known as कीमख (kimkhab).

कमख्या [kamakhya] See कमधन.

कमगार [kamaggar] *P* كمر maker of bows.

कमरी [kamri] *T* كمر *n* fine stick.

कमोचिआ [kamachia], कमधन [kamachya] See कमख.

कमज [kamaj], कमजि [kamaji] *P* كمز *adj* mean, base "khasam visarəhi te kamjati."—*sodaru*.

कमजोर [kamzor] *P* كمزور *adj* weak, feeble.

कमठ [kamath] *n* tortoise. 2 porcupine, rabbit. 3 bamboo.

कमठा [kamtha], कमठी [kamthi] *n* small bow.

कमतर [kamtar] *P* کمتر *adj* much less.

कमतरिन [kamtarin] *P* كترین *adj* minimum, lowest, poorest, inferior most. "man kamun kamtarin."—*var mala m* /

कमता [kamta] *n* shortage, scarcity, loss, humiliation. "kim kamta apni cəhe."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* performed. See कर्म. "so dəre jini pap kamte."—*biha chāt m* /

कर्म [kamta] *adj* did, put into practice "jəgal šdar jərke pakhōd kamta."—*BG*.

कर्म [kamaddh] See कर्म. "dhavət əddh kamaddh əneka."—*gyan*.

कमनी [kamni], कमनीय [kamruy], कमनीव [kamniv] *Sk* कमनीय *adj* desirable. 2 beautiful, charming.

कमबल [kambaxat] *P* كمبخت *adj* unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.

कमबलवी [kambaxti] *P* كمبختی *n* bad luck, misfortune.

कमर [kamar] *Sk* *adj* loving, erotic. 2 *P* كمر *n* waist, loins. 3 girdle, waistband. 4 *A* قمر moon.

कमरकसा [kamarkasa] *n* strip of cloth worn round the waist. 2 act of wearing a strip of cloth round the waist. 3 gum of palas tree and a dish prepared by mixing it, especially taken by women. It relieves them of pain in the waist.

कमरकश [kamrakh] *Sk* कमरकश *n* a tree which produces sliced citron fruit used in pickle and sauce. Its fruit and roots are used in many medicines. *L* Averrhoa Carambala.

कमरबस्त [kamarbasta] *P* كمر بستہ *adj* determined to act; with loins girded up ready.

कमरबंद [kamarbād], कमरबंद [kamarbādu] *P* كمر بند *n* cloth that is worn round the waist, girdle. "kamarbādu sōtokh ka."—*sri m* / 2 belt. 3 *adj* determined to act.

कमरा [kamra] *L* Camera *G* Kamara. *n* room, cubicle.

कमरी [kamri] *adj* related to the waist. 2 mad, infatuated. "jutin sō kamri kər dāri."—*cəritr* / 21. 3 *n* blanket, thick woollen covering. "tən upar kamrisit lina."—*NP*. 4 loincloth. 5 brassiere to which strings are attached. 6 *A* قمر pertaining to the moon.

कमल [kamal] *Sk* *n* lotus. "həri carəṇ kamal mākṣād lobhit mano."—*dhana m* / 2 water. 3 eyeball. 4 a metre consisting of four lines, each line comprising a nagaṇ: ||

¹In numerous chronicles, there are stories of valiant persons fighting headless against their enemies.

Example:

bhajan. karen. dukhan. daran

(b) a variation of chappay metre. See कुरुबंद
दिव्यव. 5 short form of कमल; Lakshmi. "sakal
anup rup kamal brikhe samat."—BGK.

कमलसुत [kamalsut] Brahma, son of lotus.

कमल कुसुम [kamal kusum] lotus flower. 2 See
सुगमल.

कमलज [kamalaj], कमल जन्य [kamal janay], कमलतट
(kamaltat) Brahma, who is born to lotus flower;
son of lotus.

कमल तट तट [kamal tat tat] Brahma, son of
lotus, his son Naval "kamal ke tat ke tat sūg
narī le."—GV 10. 'Narad, taking female
demons along with him.'

कमलसूत [kamalsut] pond, which protects lotus
flowers, a lake.—sanama.

कमलनयन [kamalnayan], कमलनेत्र [kamalnetra] adj
having eyes like lotus. "kamalnetra ājan sām."
—cau m 5.

कमलपुत्र [kamalputr], कमलपुत्र [kamalputr] Brahma.
See कमलसुत 2 adj born to lotus. "braham
kamalput, min brasa."—kan am 4. 'Brahma is
the son of lotus and Vyas of Matsyodari.'

कमलप्रगस [kamalpragas], कमलविकास [kamalvigas]
n act of heart's blossoming; that which is
shaped like a lotus bud; blooming of the heart.
"carī padarath kamal pragas."—sukhmani.
"kamal pragasu bhara guru para."—mali m 4.
"kamal bigas sada sukh para."—majh am 3.

कमलबधु [kamalbādhū] sun, who is a friend of
lotus flowers.

कमलविकास [kamalvigas] See कमल विकास. "kamal
vigase sacu man."—var mala m 3

कमल [kamla] adj/mad, insane "binu nave jogu
kamla phire."—var sor m 3. 2 lotus. "kuṣāb
dekh bigasahi kamla jiu."—sri kabir. 3 Skt
Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. "kamla bhram
bhut kamla bhram bhut he."—asa chit m 5.
'Looking at the wall of illusion, the ignorant

person is fearing confusion.' 4 an ardent
devotee' of Guru Nanak. "kamla nam das ik
aha."—NP 5 See केल 4.

कमलसन [kamlasan] Brahma, who uses lotus
as his seat.

कमलघ गढ़ [kamlaḥ garh] a village in the
princely state of Mandi. Twenty four miles to
its north, there is an old fort bearing this name
where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for some
time. Close to this place, the king of Mandi got
built a fort named Gobindgarh. In 1887 Sammat
Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Kamlaḥgarh.
See केशिंदर.

कमलकाल [kamalakāl]. कमलकाल [kamalakāl]
husband [kāl] of the goddess of wealth [kamla];
Vishnu. 2 the Creator, whose maidservant is
worldly power (maya) "kamalakāl karahi
kātuha."—maru solhe m 5

कमलचक्षु [kamalachakṣu] Skt कमलक्षी adj having
lotus-like eyes. "krorī kralap karē
kamalachakṣu."—caritr 115. 'Lotus eyed woman
makes crores of laments.' See कृत.

कमलपति [kamalapati] See कमलपति. "kamalapati
kavla nahu jana."—dhana kabir.

कमलवती [kamlavati] See पलवती (b).

कमली [kamli] adj mad, headstrong. 2 n blanket.
"ic kamli calio palta."—bher namdev. 3 Skt
कमलिन् Brahma.

कमली [kamli] See कमलसुत.

कमलेश [kamles] n Brahma 2 lord (is) of Kamla
[lakṣmī], Vishnu. 3 lord of material world,
Brahma.

कमलेश [kamlesh] is of the lotus. "esi harī siu
pritī karī jesi jai kamlesh."—sri am 1

कमलेश [kamloha] dove-like bird found in the
mountains which is pale yellow in colour and
is the size of a pigeon. People kill it for food;
its meat is greenish in colour.

'It is different from kamli (godpie); several writers have
taken kamla and kamli to mean the same. See कमलसुत.

ਕਮਾਉਣਾ [kamauna] *v* make money by doing work. 2 put into practice, practise. "apɪ kamau avra updes."—*gəu m 5*. 3 rightful payment received by a village menial in return for professional service.

ਕਮਾਉ [kamau] *adj* earner, breadwinner. 2 practitioner, doer.

ਕਮਾਉਂ [kamāũ] *Sk* Kamrup comprises western part of Assam and eastern and northern parts of Bengal. "kasi bic jae te kamaũ jaye mare hæ."—*cəritr 266*. 2 See **ਕੁਮਾਉਂ** 2.

ਕਮਾਉਂ ਗਢ (ਗੜ੍ਹ) [kamaũ gədh (garh)] a fort in the capital of Kamrup. "phəʔək si kelas kamaũ gədh."—*akal*.

ਕਮਾਇਓ [kəmaɪo], **ਕਮਾਇਅਤਾ** [kəmaɪəʔa], **ਕਮਾਇਅਤੋ** [kəmaɪəʔo] earned; made with hard work. 2 practised. "dɪn rati kəmaɪəʔo so aɪo mathe"—*asa chət m 5*.

ਕਮਾਇਓ [kəmaɪn], **ਕਮਾਇਓ** [kəmaɪnu] *n* undertaken action. 2 *adv* as a result of hard work. "papi pəɪa apɪ kəmaɪnu."—*bhər m 5*.

ਕਮਾਈ [kamai] *n* earning. 2 intense effort, hard work. 3 practice, action. "pure guru kamai."—*ram ə m 5*. 4 **ਕਮ-ਆਈ** [kam-ai] is useful. "əpna kia kamai."—*sor m 1*. 5 a small earthen bowl [ku-məy] "pothi puran kamaie. bhau vaʔi iɪu tən paɪ."—*sri m 1*. 'Acting upon teachings contained in the holy scriptures, is like a small earthen bowl for the lamp.'

ਕਮਾਈਓ [kamaie] is [ku-məy] (a small earthen bowl). 2 See **ਕਮਾਈ**.

ਕਮਾਸਿ [kəmasɪ] can do. "kia iɪ kəɾəm kəmasɪ."—*kan m 5*.

ਕਮਾਹੀ [kamahi] earn, earns. 2 practise, earn. "kuraŋu kateb dɪl mahɪ kamahi."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਓ [kamac] a musical measure; also called khamac. It is a complete musical measure wherein the ascending scale, second note, rɪʂəbh, is forbidden. Therefore it is a complete

musical measure of six notes in the ascending order. The seventh note, nɪʂad, is full tone, but in the descending order it is half tone. The third note, gādhər, is primary note and the seventh note, nɪʂad, is secondary. The home note is the third note, gādhər. The first quarter of night is the time for singing it.

ascending: ʂə gə mə pə dha nə ʂə

descending: ʂə nə dha pə mə gə rə ʂə

"gupɪɪ ər kəmac dhanvəti."—*GPS*.

ਕਮਾਓ [kaman] See **ਕਮਾਨ**.

ਕਮਾਓਰਾ [kamaŋca] See **ਕਮਾਨਰਾ**.

ਕਮਾਣਾ [kamaŋa] *adj* which has been earned or put into practice. "ethe kamaŋa su əgɪ aɪa."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 earned. 3 used. "cahu juɪ mas kamaŋa."—*var mələ m 1*.

ਕਮਾਣੀ [kamaŋi] put into practice. 2 earned, produced. 3 See **ਕਮਾਨੀ**.

ਕਮਾਣੇ [kamaŋe] from doing. "kuɪɪ kamaŋe kuɪo hove"—*var asa*.

ਕਮਾਤਾ [kamata] earned, done. "səbh lathe pap kamate."—*sor m 5*. 2 **ਕਮ-ਆਤਾ** [kam-ata] is helpful. "səbh tərəkɪa kamata hæ."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਤਿ [kamati] uses. "həɪɪ həɪɪ səkhaðhu sadh kamati."—*sukhməni*.

ਕਮਾਦ [kamad] *n* smell of the field – sugarcane. "toɪəhu ʔn kamad kəpəha."—*var mələ m 1*.

ਕਮਾਦਾ [kamāda] earns.

ਕਮਾਦੁ [kamadu] See **ਕਮਾਦ**.

ਕਮਾਨ [kəman] *P* کمان *n* [kəman] curved weapon, bow. 2 earned, did "duɪ mas raj kəman."—*gyan*. "nanək kɪɾət kəman."—*bəvən*. 3 *E* command, order, permission.

ਕਮਾਨਗਰ [kəmanɡər] See **ਕਮੇਂਗਰ**.

ਕਮਾਨਰਾ [kəmanra] *P* کمانرہ *n* small bow. 2 soft bow, kabada. 3 bow-like instrument which carpenters use to rotate a drill.

ਕਮਾਨਜਾਉ [kəmanjanau], **ਕਮਾਨਜਾਨ** [kəmanjany] *n* an arrow, which is shot from a bow.—*sanama*.

ਕਮਾਨੀ [kamani] See ਕਮਾਨੀ 2 *P* کمانی a device of flexible and bent metal which when pressed gets pushed but tends to return to its original position when the pressure is relaxed. *E* spring.
ਕਮਾਮ [kamam] *A* کام roses in bloom. 2 *A* کام sense of being mixed. 3 justice. 4 truth, reality. 5 thick syrup.

ਕਮਾਰ [kamar] See ਕੁਮਾਰ 5.

ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl] *A* کامل adj perfect, complete. "karīmūl kamāl he."—*japū*. 2 *n* Kabir's son. "upjzo put kamāl."—*s kabir*. 3 a Muslim of Kashmir, who after becoming a disciple of Guru Har Gobind, turned very pious and remained in the service of the Guru at Kiratpur. 4 Two famous Iranian poets also carried the same name; one lived in Afsan and the other was a resident of Khajand. The first died in 639 and the second in 883 Hijri.

ਕਮਾਲਦੀ [kamaldī] See ਧੁਨੀ (b)

ਕਮਾਲਪੁਰ [kamālpur] a village in Patiala state, district Sunam, tehsil Bhawanigarh, police station Dirhba. To the north of this village at a distance of half a mile, there is a place which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind respectively.

Maharaja Karam Singh got a gurdwara built there. About 75 bighas of land, free of revenue and as much with revenue, were donated to the gurdwara by the Patiala state. An Udasi saint serves as the priest.

There is a metalled road from Sangrur railway station upto Sangtiwala. Next six miles are unmetalled. Again there is a metalled road from Nabha railway station to Bhawanigarh but next seven kōhs are unmetalled. 2 A village of this name also falls in district Ludhiana, tehsil Jagraon which is at a distance of six miles and a half from the railway station Jagraon to the south east. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated at a distance of one

mile from this village to the north east. The Guru came here from Hehran. About 10 bighas of land has been donated by the village to the gurdwara.

ਕਮਾਵਹੀ [kamavahī] make use of. "hovahī raje ras kas bahutu kamavahī."—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਾਵਦਾ [kamavdara], **ਕਮਾਵਦੇ** [kamavdaro] *v* earns, does. "kuru kapaku kamavdaro jēnamahī sāsara."—*asa chēt m 5*.

ਕਮਾਵਨ [kamavan] *v* See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਿਚਯਾ [kamichya] See ਕਮਾਖਾ.

ਕਮਿਤਾ [kamita] See ਕਮੇਤਾ. "se karam kamita."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਕਮੀ [kama] *P* کمی *n* loss, deficiency.

ਕਮੀਆ [kamia] shortage, loss, lack. 2 is wanting; lacks. "trsu jan ko kahu kaki kamia?"—*gām m 5*.

ਕਮੀਜ [kamij] *A* قمیج shirt. *L* Camisia. *F* Chemise

ਕਮੀਨ [kamin], **ਕਮੀਨਾ** [kamina], **ਕਮੀਨੇ** [kamino] *P* کمین adj little, trifle. 2 low, mean, base. "mān kamin kamtarin."—*var māla m 1*. "binse tēn te sab kam kamino."—*gurusobha*.

ਕਮੀਰ [kamir] See ਕਮੀਰ. "kahī kamir kul jāti patī tājī."—*ram kabir*.

ਕਮ [kamu] *S* work. 2 less See ਕਮ.

ਕਮੇਰ [kamer] See ਕੁਮੇਰ. "koṭī kamer bhārāhī bhāḍar."—*bher ā kabir*.

ਕਮੇ [kamol] See ਕਮੇ

ਕਮੋਡ [kamod] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕਮੋਡਕੀ [kamodki] Vishnu's mace. See ਕੋਮੋਡਕੀ. "kamodki hath ke bic sābhārī."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਕਮੋਦਿਨੀ [kamodini] See ਕੁਮੁਦੀਨੀ.

ਕਮੋਡਲ [kamōḍal], **ਕਮੋਡਲੁ** [kamōḍalu] *n* that which acquires the splendour of water; water container with a handle, jug with a spout. 2 water container used by fakirs, made of riverine coconut; oval shaped bowl carried by monks. "rajan śrī rāghunāth ke ber kumōḍal choḍ kamōḍal line."—*ramcōdrīka*. "hath kamōḍalu kaprīa mānī trīsna."—*maru ā m 1*

बर्गट [karnād] *P* كرنه *n* noose, snare. "ka varṇadī bākhanke mād bahur pad dehu. hovet nam kamād ke cin catur cit lehu."—*sanama*. 2 rope made by twisting cords. 3 See बर्गटिडा.

बर्गध [kamādh] See बर्गध. "kamādh 3dh uṭṭhi."—*rudr*.

बर्ग [kamr] *Skt* adj beautiful, pleasing. 2 See बर्ग.

बर्गट [kamraṭ] See बर्गट.

बर्ग [kay] *A* كى vomit, puke, spew. See बर्गट.

बर्गस [kayas] *A* كى *n* guess, conjecture. 2 idea, thought.

बर्गसन [kayasan] *adv* supposedly, by guessing, by estimate.

बर्गफ [kayafah], बर्गफ [kayafa] *A* كى act of knowing someone's qualities and feelings from his appearance; physiognomy.

बर्गम [kayam] *A* كى stay; state. 2 to stand.

बर्गमत [kayamat] *A* كى *n* condition, state. According to Islam, dead bodies will stand up on the doomsday. So on the last day, persistence [kayam] of souls in bodies is named as kayamat. "kayamat ke hi divas me sabho nabeṛa hoī."—*māgo*. It is written in Surat 32 and Ayat 5 of Koran that the day after doomsday will equal thousand years of human life in which God Himself will judge the good or bad deeds of the human beings.

बर्ग [kār] *Skt* *n* hand. "kar kōpahi sir dol."—*jet chāt m* 5 "kar karī jahal rasna guṇ gavau."—*gau m* 5. 'service performed with hands.' 2 ray. "cād ke ban kī dhī kar bhanahī dekhke det gai dutī dīa."—*cādī* 1. 3 land revenue, duty, tax. See बर्ग 2. 4 elephant's trunk. "kōcaru tadur pakarī calāto kar uparu kadhī nistare."—*naṛ* *m* 1. 5 hailstone. 6 *adj* who does something, as in sukhkar, duṣkar etc 7 *suṭ* of "ja kar rup rāg nahī janīat."—*hājare* 10 8 kar has been used for kal (peace, quiet or relief) also. "parat nā chin kar."—*carītr* 278. 9 See बर्ग. "kar toryo

jis ne nij hath."—*GPS*. 10 imperative of karna *Skt* बर्ग "kar mitrai sadh aiō."—*asa m* 5.

बर्ग [karau] See बर्ग "karau seva gur lagau caran."—*dhana* *m* 5. 2 *n* distance covered by two steps, measure of one and a half yard. "karau adhai dharti māgi bavan rupī bahane."—*prabha* *m* 1. 3 do, (1) act.

बर्गटि [karaui] See बर्गटि.

बर्गटिनी [karaui] See बर्गटिनी.

बर्गभा [kar-aj] *Skt* nail, that grows on the hand [kar] "harnakhas phare kar-aj."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*.

बर्गभा [karaia] See बर्गभा.

बर्ग [karaṣ] *Skt* कर्ष *n* pulling, ploughing. 2 measure equal to sixteen mashas.

बर्गस [karṣak] *Skt* बर्गस *adj* who ploughs; engaged in farming. 2 yoked to pull.

बर्गसन [karsan], बर्गसन [karsanī] will do (plural) "karsanī takhat salam."—*var majh m* 1. 2 *Skt* बर्गस *n* pull, attraction.

बर्गस [karsai] See बर्गस.

बर्गस [karṣakha] *n* finger, which is a branch of the hand. "karṣakha īksar visala."—*NP*

बर्गस [karsayar], बर्गस [karsayal] *Skt* कर्शस *n* black deer. "gharī ek pāre tarphī su mano karsayal sīgh bīdare."—*krisan*.

बर्गसी [karsi] (He) will do.

बर्गस [karaṣma] *P* كرس *n* strange or wonderful action. 2 magic.

बर्गल [karhal], बर्गल [karhala], बर्गल [karhalu] *Skt* कुमेल *A* كمل *S* बर्गल *E* Camel *n* camel, dromedary. "belī balha karhala."—*dhana namdev*. "jese karhalu belī rijhai."—*asa m* 4. "asv nag karhal arurī koī tetsa gaje."—*saloh*. In olden times, trading goods were carried to different countries on camelbacks and the camels always kept travelling in foreign lands. The idea of a camel as a trans migratory creature recurs in Gurbanī. See the hymn karhale man pardesia.—*gau m* 4. under बर्गल.

करहलै [karhale] See करहल.

करहा [karha] See करिहा.

करहली [karhali] *n* cry, wail. "sūbh sūṇi karhali sraṇṇatby di."—cāḍi 3. 2 a village in the Patiala state, three kōhs from Samana to the east under Chuhanpur police station. The ninth Guru visited this place. A gurdwara is situated at a distance of three furlongs to the north east of the village. 150 bighas land has been donated by the Patiala state. Rupees fourteen are annually paid by the Jind state. This place, to south west of Patiala railway station, is connected by 11 miles long unmetalled road.

करहु [karahu] *do*. "karahu anugrahu parbraham."—asa m 5. 2 get done. "harī jūl tin ka darsan na karahu."—var sor m 4.

करक [karak] *n* shooting pain, pang, twinge. "karak kareje mahi."—sor bhr khān. 2 lightning followed by thunder; crash. 3 *Skt* कर्कट *n* pomegranate. 4 molsari tree; minusops elangi. 6 karir, a wild caper. 7 kacnar tree. bauhina variegata. 8 *Skt* कर्क crab. 9 fourth sign of the Zodiac, whose stars are in the form of a crab, capricornus. 10 *Skt* कर्क adj bitter, harsh. "karak sabad sam vrikh na vrikham he."—BGK. 11 hailstone.

करकास [karkas] See करक 10.

करकट [karkat] garbage, refuse. 2 *Skt* कर्कट crab, which lives in water and looks like a scorpion. 3 pair of circular logs. "karkat pai jhābū."—BG. 'Corn is threshed in a circle like a wooden frame for the well made of logs, due to which there is no fear of grains getting scattered.' 4 Cancer, a sign of the Zodiac. See करक 9.

करकटी [karkati] *Skt* कर्कट a kind of sparrow. 2 See करकटी.

करकन [karkan] See करकन. "atī karkan jīh ki kīlkan."—NP.

करकर [karkar] *Skt* कर्कर *n* salt obtained from

seawater. 2 *P* ڪڪر a powerful emperor. 3 the Creator, God. 4 *Dg* a bone.

करकरहि [karkarahi] the Creator did. See करकर 3 and करिकरहि.

करकरडा [karkarta] *adj* performing action; practising; putting into practice. "karkarta utarasi parā."—ram kabir.

करकरा [karkara] crisp. 2 See अकरकरा. 3 crisp white gourd cooked in sweetened milk, candied white gourd, sweet pudding prepared with white gourd. "bhatu pahiti aru lapsi karkara."—asa kabir.

करका [karka] *Skt* *n* hailstone. "karka ko bārkharī bīsala."—NP.

करकरु [karkaru] *Skt* कर्कर *n* white gourd.

करके [karke] *adj* equal, comparable. "me sāliguru nū pāmesar karke janda hā " 2 *adv* through, by means of. "guru karke gran prapat hūda he."

करक [karakh] See करक and करकट "tumre dāres karakh mān lina."—NP. 'fascinated'. 2 ڪر a town near Baghdad.

करकट [karkhat] *Skt* कर्कट *n* pull. 2 drawing furrows with a plough.

करकट [karkat] *P* ڪرٹ *adj* harsh, rugged. 2 rough. 3 See करकट.

करकना [karkhana] See करकट.

करका [karkha] a poetic metre with four lines, each having 37 matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, the second at the twelfth thereafter, the third at the eighteenth after that, and the fourth at the penultimate eighth; the end comprising a yagan. This metre describes best the emotion of heroism. There is a reference in Dasam Granth:

"dhadhisen dhadi bhav layo karkha var ucarat bhayo.—cāḍi 405. "gae je karkha"—cāḍi 2.

The more the number of laḡhu characters, the more enchanting does this metre become.

This metre is also known as *raṇoddhrit*."

Example:

udat nabh gared, mukh prad nit bhramat ravi,
udadhri ur dard, dal dabot lāka,
acal vad dagat, sru jagat nahī lagat lrv,
khagat bhay bhagat, bidhi dagat śāka,
ehp hzy dharak pīth kamath luth karak uth,
kharak sun bhayak, har brikhabh bāka,
bikaṭ bhaṭ kajak, rīpu thatak tan tajat jeb,
gajet gurusigh, bhal bajat dāka.

—*sikhi prabhakar*.

2 *adj* कर्कश fascinated, attracted.

कर्कशित [karkshit] *Sk* कर्कश *adj* pulled, drawn.

करज [karaj], करज [karaj] See करज.

करजस [kargas] *P* کرگس *n* vulture. "kargas min kacchu lumri."—*saloh*. "The stream of blood has vultures, crocodiles, foxes and tortoises in it."

करज [kargah] weaver's loom; comb in which warp is inserted. 2 *P* کارگاه *n* place of work, factory. "dharant akas ki kargah banai."—*asa kabir*.

करजगि [kargahi] having acquired. "caran saranagat kargahi lehu ubari."—*hajare 10*.

करजीवी [kargiri] *n* handicraft. "kyō na karō sikhān kargiri?"—*GPS*.

करज [kargha] See करज 1. 2 strings tied to the pan of a scale. 3 string that passes through the middle of a scale's arm and is held in hand while raising the scale.

कर करन भक्तक मेल लीले [kar caran mastak mel lile]—*ram chit m 5*. Khatris, Shudars and Brahmans brought to an agreement. "car varan rk varan karata."—*BG*. 2 having made Brahmans from Shudars.

करजा [karcha], करजी [karchi] *Sk* करज *n* a ladle. "rīs te karcha tapat uṭhaya."—*GPS*. "juthi karchi parosan laga"—*basit kabir*.

करज [karaj] *Sk* *n* nails, which grow on the hand. "karajaruṇ jīm nāg hvē suce."—*NP*. 2 *A*

قرج loan, debt. "ham karaj guru bahu sadhe."—*gau m 4*. 'We are highly indebted to the Guru.' See करज 2.

करज [karaju] See करज 2. "karaju utarā satiguru."—*brā m 5*.

करजेवि [karjor] with folded hands. See करजवि.

करज [karjhar] See करज.

करज [karaj] *Sk* *n* crow. 2 elephant's temple.

करजी [kartī] *Sk* *n* elephant, from whose temple an intoxicant oozes.

करज [karaṇ] *Sk* *n* main reason. 2 cause. 3 sense organs. 4 body, physique. 5 weapon. 6 in grammar, third declension. 7 Per astrology there are eleven cases such as हर बरहर etc which figure in the solar month. 8 *Sk* कर्ण ear "karaṇ dehu nahī nīda or."—*GPS*. 9 son of the sun from the womb of virgin Kunti, whose name was Vasushen. He was a great philanthropist and warrior. Weapon training was imparted to him by Dronacharya. He was also a disciple of Parshuram. Arjun killed him in the battle of Kurukshetra. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Durvasa, fascinated by Kunti, daughter of Bhojraj, taught her a mantr with which she could summon any god of her choice. Kunti summoned the sun and from him a powerful armour wearing son i.e. Karan was born to her. To avoid public disgrace, she put him on a float and left it in Asht river to be swept away.

Adhirath Sut took the child out of the river and handed it over to his wife Radha for his upbringing. Karan was a friend of Duryodhan and an enemy of Pandavs. His wife was Padmavati and he lived at Malini. "bhae karaṇ senapati chatrapāl. mācyo juddh krudhā maha bīkralā."—*janunejy*. 10 triangular plank on the back side of a boat. See पडदार. 11 *A* قرج one, indivisible. "karaṇ karīm nā jeto karta."—*maru ājū m 5*.

ਕਰਾਣ ਅਧਾਰ [karāṇ adhar] basis of the senses; the Creator

ਕਰਾਣਸਕੁਲੀ [karāṇsaskulī] *Skt* ਕਰਾਣਸਕੁਲੀ *n* ear lobe. 2 a dish looking like an ear; samosa.

ਕਰਾਣਹਾਰ [karāṇhar], **ਕਰਾਣਹਾਰੂ** [karāṇharu] *adj* the Creator. "karāṇhar prabhu hirde vuṭha." – *ram m 5*. "karāṇharu jo kārī rahia sai vadīal." – *bīra m 5*.

ਕਰਾਣ ਕਰਾਣਹਾਰ [karāṇ karāṇhar] *adj* (one) who himself does and can get things done from others. 2 who gets things done by organs of perception. "karāṇ karāṇhar prabhu data." – *sor m 5*

ਕਰਾਣਕਰਾਣ [karāṇkaraṇ] *adj* the Creator of causation; of all the elements, which caused the creation of the world, the Supreme. "hor nahī karāṇkaraṇ." – *majh dīnreṇ*.

ਕਰਾਣ ਕਾ ਥੇਹ [karāṇ ka theh] three quarters of a mile from Thanesar to the north-west, on the north-western corner of the Kurukshetar tank is situated a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. This gurdwara is half a mile away from Karan's mound.¹ See **ਬਨੇਸਰ ਨੰ:** 5.

ਕਰਾਣਕਾਰਾਣ [karāṇkaraṇ], **ਕਰਾਣਕਾਰਨ** [karāṇkaraṇ]. See **ਕਰਾਣਕਰਾਣ** "karāṇkaraṇ samrathu hē." – *var majh m 2*. 2 apparently and conventionally. 3 cause of the medium.

ਕਰਾਣਦੇਵ [karāṇdev] Karan, son of the sun. "karāṇdev prāman lau ari jītkā bahū saj." – *gyan*. 'having conquered the enemy like the glorious Karan.'

ਕਰਾਣਧਾਰ [karāṇdhar] *n* sailor, boatman; one who controls a boat, by rotating the oars. See **ਕਰਾਣ**

ਕਰਾਣਪਾਲ [karāṇ palah], **ਕਰਾਣਪਾਲ** [karāṇpalav] *Skt* ਕਰਾਣਪਾਲ *n* wail of sorrow that generates compassion. "karāṇpalah kare bahutere." – *tīlīg m 1*. "karāṇpalav kare bīl-lav." – *maru solhe*

¹It is so known because it was at here that Karan and Arjun combated with each other.

m 1.

ਕਰਾਣਪੁਰ [karāṇpur] *n* sañh tree (allizzail bebbek) 2 blue lotus. 3 an ornament which women wear in their ears.

ਕਰਾਣਵੇਦ [karāṇvedh] *Skt n* In Hinduism, the ceremony of piercing the ears. It has to be performed from the sixth to the sixteenth month after birth. The ear of Brahman and Vaish should be pierced with the badkin of silver, that of Kshatri with the needle of gold and that of Shudar with a packing needle made of iron. In Sikhism piercing of nose and ears is forbidden.

ਕਰਾਣ [kārṇa] *v* do; perform. 2 *adj* worthdoing. "jo kichu kārṇa so kar rahia." – *var asa*. 3 *n* effect, work. "tudh ape karāṇ ape kārṇa." – *vaṇ m 5*. 4 cause. "ape hi kārṇa kio." – *var asa*. 5 compassion. "kaṭāc kārṇa nā uparjāte." – *sahas m 5*.

ਕਰਾਣਟ [kārṇat], **ਕਰਾਣਟਕ** [kārṇatak] *n* territory near Mysore. 2 language of Karnatak state. **ਕਰਾਣਰਾਜ** [kārṇatak] *n* Arjun, who killed Karan. – *sonama*.

ਕਰਾਣਾਮ [kārṇamāy], **ਕਰਾਣਾਮੈ** [kārṇame] *adj* compassionate, merciful. "kartar kārṇame din banti kare." – *sukhmani*.

ਕਰਾਣਾਰੀ [kārṇarī] *n* enemy of Karan, Arjun. – *sonama*.

ਕਰਾਣਾਲ [kārṇalay] **ਕਰਾਣਾਮੈ** [kārṇalz] abode of mercy. See **ਕਰਾਣਾਲ**.

ਕਰਾਣੀ [kārṇī] *n* deed, action. "jīh kārṇī hovāhī samīda." – *dhana m 5*. 2 toil, labour, work. "jah kārṇī tēhī purī matī." – *ari m 1*. 3 mason's implement, which looks like a hand [kar]. 4 *adj* worthdoing. "kārṇī kar dhurahu phurmai." – *dhana chāt m 1*. 5 See **ਕਰਾਣੀ**. 6 See **ਕਰਾਣੀ** 3.

ਕਰਾਣੀਧ [kārṇīy] *adj* worthdoing.

ਕਰਾਣੇ [kārṇe] See **ਕਰਾਣ**. 2 duty.

ਕਰਾਣੈ [kārṇe] of the Creator. "kārṇe ke kārṇe" 'It also means 'He himself does and gets things done'

nahī sumaru."—*japu*. 'There is no end to the feats of the Creator.'

वर्तकगु [karnharu] See वर्तकगु. "karnharu rīde mahī dharu."—*gauri m 5*.

वर्तक [karnāt] *Sk* कर्णन्ति up to the ear. 2 end of the ear; upper end of the ear. "saph samasu ke kac bīcīre. dīstī dono karnāt ucīre."—*GPS*. 'Divided the beard into two equal parts and wrapped one part around each ear.'

वर्तक [karnādari] within the body. 2 See नरक.

कर्त [karat] does. 2 duty, action. "nana karat na chutiē."—*oṣkar*. 3 the Creator. "he gobīd karat māia."—*sahas m 5*. 'O merciful God!'

4 *Sk* कर्त difference, division. 5 pit, depression. 6 *آ* turn, time, opportunity.

वर्तक [kartagī], वर्तकग [kartagy] See कृतक and कृतक.

वर्तक [kartat] *Sk* कर्तृत्वं *n* control; righteousness of the Creator.

वर्तक [kartan] *Sk* कर्तन *n* cutting. 2 spinning of yarn. 3 doers, creators. "kartan mahī tū kartā kahuaī."—*guja m 5*.

वर्तक [kartab] *Sk* कर्तव्य *adj* worthdoing. "sarab kartab mamākartā."—*sahas m 5*. "tis ke kartab bīrthe jat."—*sukhmani*.

वर्तकी [kartari] *Sk* कर्त्री *n* scissors. 2 See वर्तक and वर्तकी.

वर्तक [kartal] *n* palm of a hand. "nav nīdhī kartal tāke."—*soravidas*. "asā sīdhan thakur kartal dharīa."—*sodaru*. 2 *Sk* कर्तृ gimlet. "rīd ātar kartal katī."—*prabha benu*. 'within is a deadly knife.'

वर्तक कर्त [kartal kati] See वर्तक 2.

वर्तक [kartali], वर्तकी [kartli] on the palm. 2 *n* palm, fist (tight grip) "khaḥ darsen kartali re."—*asa m 5*. 'Evil deeds have tight control over the six systems of thought.'

वर्तक [kartavy] See वर्तक.

वर्तक [kartā], वर्तक [kartar] *Sk* कर्तृ *adj* doer,

creator. "kartā hoī jānave."—*gauri m 5* 2 *n* God; the Creator. "kartarē mam kartarē."—*NP* 'The Creator has created me.'

वर्तक कर्त [kartar cīt ave] *sen* Blessings of Guru Nanak (be upon you). Whenever some one greeted the Guru, he used to utter this sentence.

वर्तक [kartaran] rays of the sun; rays of the sun to dispel darkness of ignorance. "kartaran se subh vak vīas."—*NP*. 2 clapping. "bīhāg vīkaran ko kartaran."—*NP*. See वर्तक. 3 kartar-han. are the doers, are the makers.

वर्तकगु [kartarpur] a town founded by Guru Nanak Dev in Sammat 1561. It is situated in tehsil Shakargarh of district Gurdaspur. It is the same place where the universal Guru settled in Sammat 1579 after travelling far and wide to preach his doctrine.' Bhai Gurdas writes:

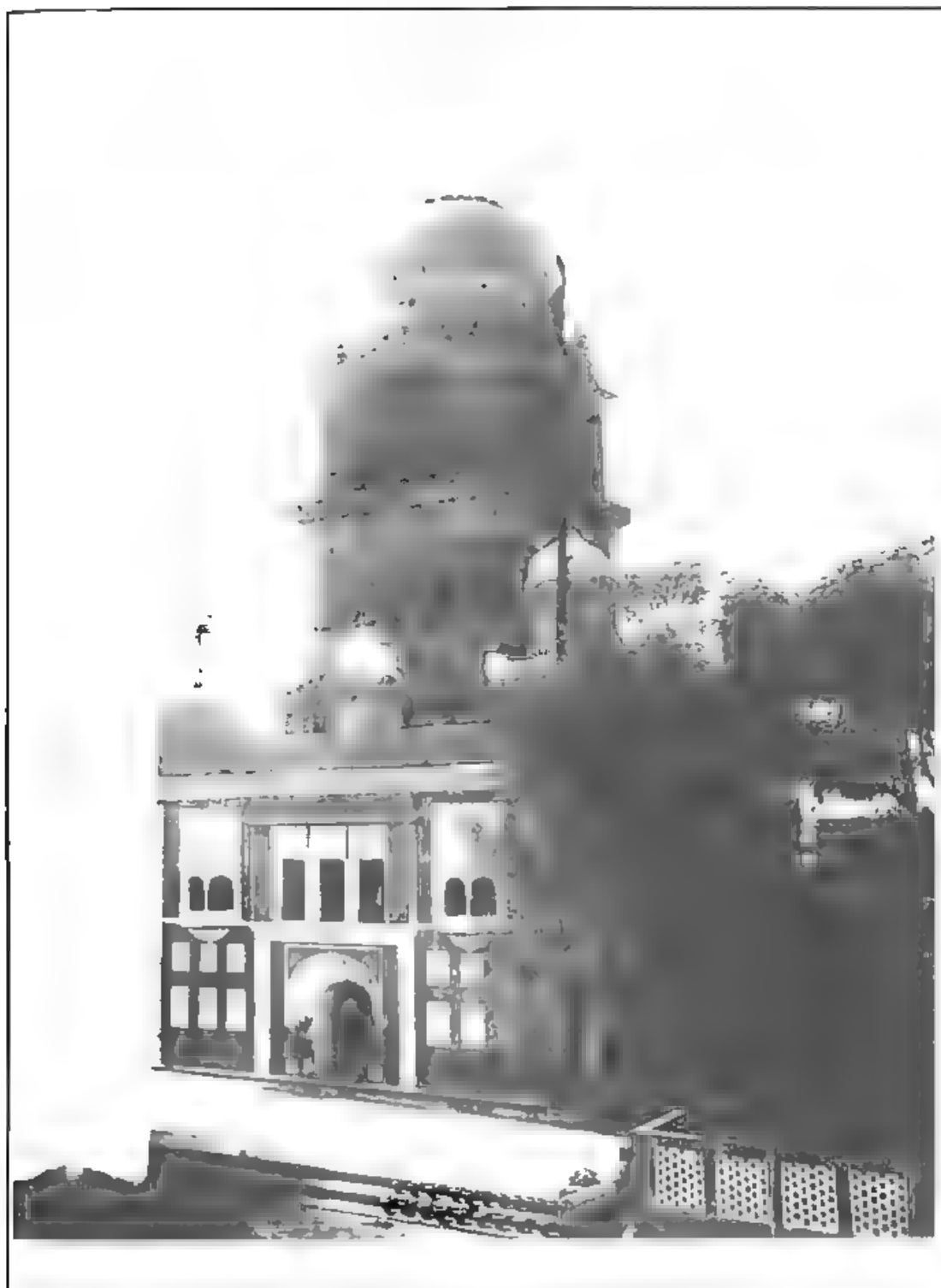
"haba aīa kartarpur
bhekh udasī sāgāl utarā
pāhīr sāsari kappre
māp beth kīa āvtara."—*var 1*.

Bhai Doda and Duni Chand (Karoimall) put in strenuous efforts for the establishment of this town. They set up the village for the Guru and raised an inn (dharamsala).

Guru Nanak Dev breathed his last in this town in Sammat 1596. Kartarpur has since long been submerged by river Ravi. The existing Dehra Baba Nanak or (Dera Nanak) was set up by Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Dass. The memorial of the Guru has also been reconstructed. The gurdwara has an annual donation of rupees 375 from village Kohhan and a jagir of 70 ghumaons of land from various villages.

'From here also, the Guru travelled to other places for the reformation of the people i.e. Travel to Achalvalala

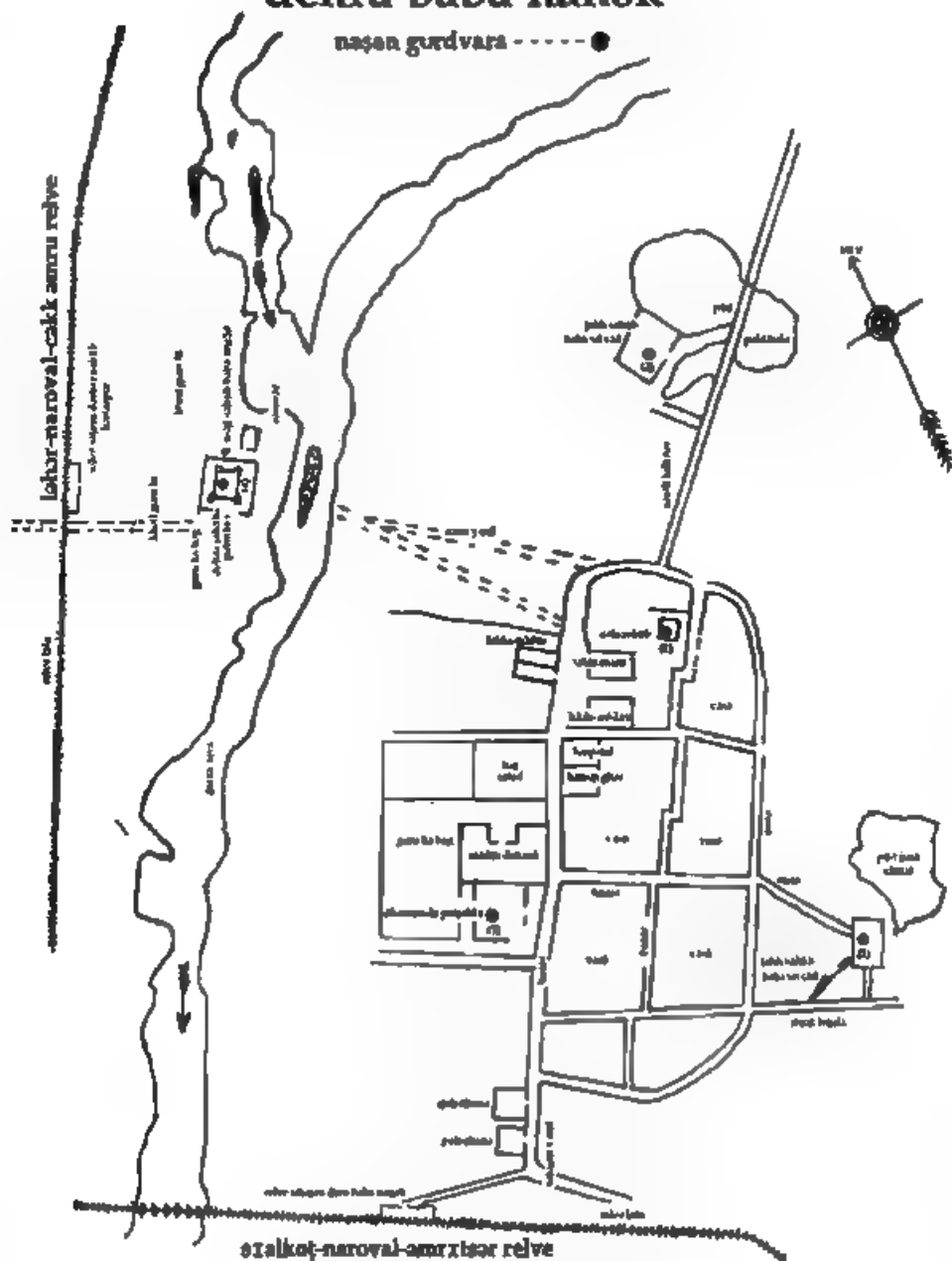
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GURDWARA THAMM SAHIB, KARTARPUR

nākṣā kārṭarpur dehra baba nanāk

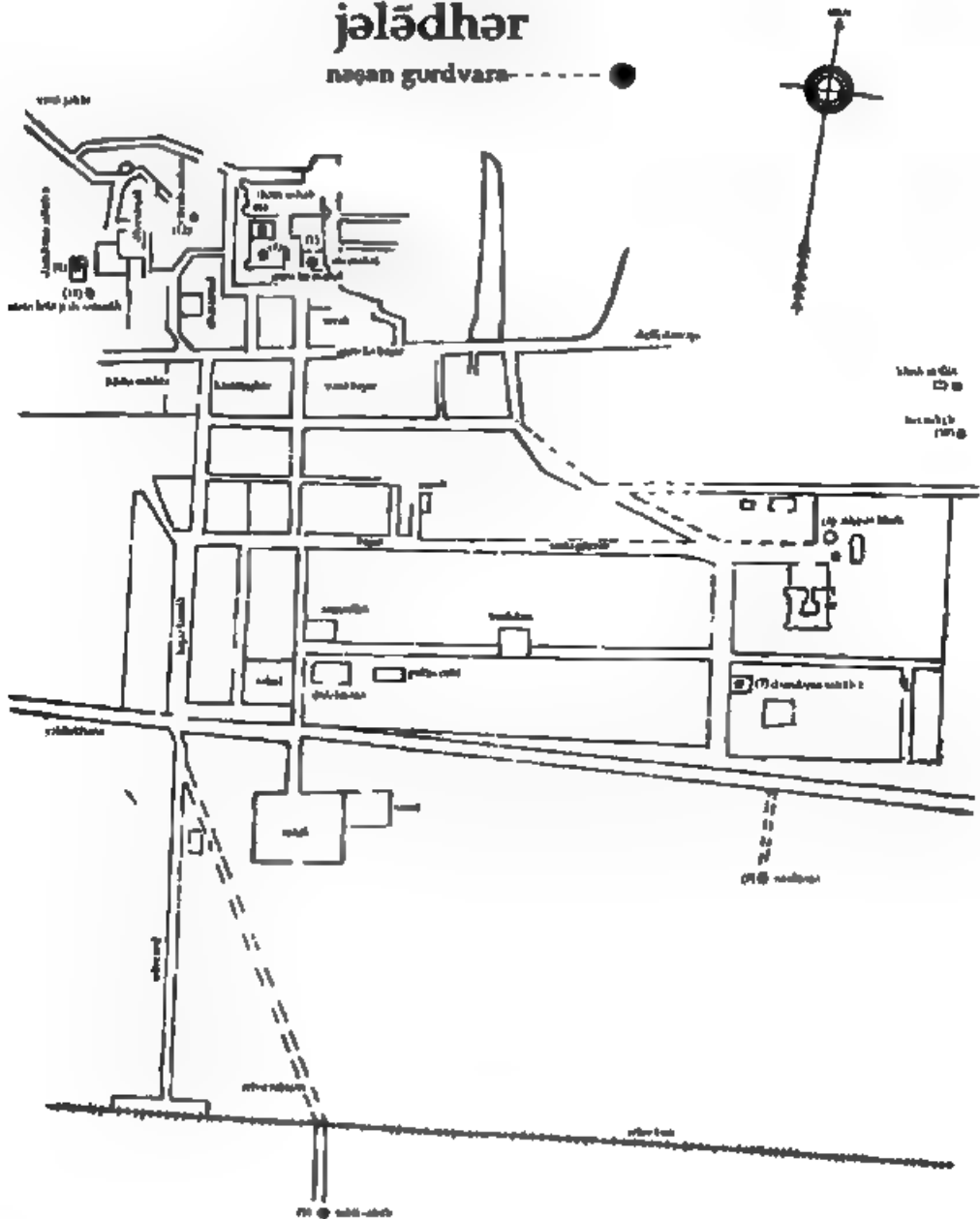
naṣan gurdvara - - - - - ●



MAP OF KARTARPUR – DEHRA BABA NANAK

nākṣa kartarpur jālādhār

naṣan gurdvārā-----●



MAP OF KARTARPUR - JALANDHAR

This place is situated at a distance of twenty-one miles to the northwest of Batala. It is also a railway station of the North-Western Railway on Amritsar Verka Dera Baba Nanak line and its distance from Amritsar is 34 miles. Guru Hargobind also visited this place, where he met Baba Sri Chand. The following gurdwaras are located in this town:

- (1) Chola Sahib;
- (2 & 3) Rose-wood trees where Baba Sri Chand used to sit;
- (4) Dehra Sahib, where the memorial is situated,
- (5) Dharamsala of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru initially stayed at this place and preached sermons from there.

(B) a town raised by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1651 (1593 AD), which falls in Jalandhar district. It is to the east at a distance of half a mile from Kartarpur railway station. During Akbar's reign, prince Salim (Jahangir) granted a freehold lease to the dharamsala in Sammat 1655, measuring 8946 ghumaons, 7 kanals and 15 marlas. This town belongs to Sodhi Sahib rais of Kartarpur, who is a descendant of Baba Dhirmall.

In Kartarpur the following places are worth visiting:

(1) Shishumahal, got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev and beautified by Guru Hargobind. The following articles belonging to the Gurus are kept here:

- (a) Guru Granth Sahib, which was dictated by Guru Arjan Dev to Bhai Gurdas. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.
- (b) Guru Hargobind's sword, which weighs standard six seers. Painda Khan was killed with this sword.
- (c) a Khanda, khāḍa, (a broad double-edged sword) of Guru Har Rai. It has the following

inscription on it: ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ॥੬੯॥

(d) a Gutka, guṭka, (a religious hand-book) of Guru Arjan Dev.

(e) ਸੇਲੀ [seli] and ṭopī – a garment and cap of Baba Sri Chand which he gifted to Baba Guruditta.

(f) nīṣan – a standard of Guru Hargobind.

(g) dāstar – a small turban of Baba Gurditta.

(h) ਸੋਝੀ [sozra] (a quilted cloth used as carpet) by Baba Guruditta.

(i) oḍhaṇ dī ṣal – a woolen wrap of Baba Guruditta.

(j) godṛī (a patched cloth) of Baba Ji.

(2) Mallian Well where Bhai Gurdas used to sit and compose poetry in seclusion.

(3) Guru ke Mahal and Tham Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev got constructed an audience hall. In the middle of it was a pillar of Tahli (Indian rose wood). Hence its name Tham Sahib. Now stands here a multi-storyed building which is visible from afar.

(4) Gangsar Well, which Guru Arjan Dev got constructed in Sammat 1656.

(5) Tahli Sahib – a place one and a half miles to the south-west of the town. This place is associated with Guru Har Rai.

(6) Tham Sahib. See 3 above.

(7) Damdama Sahib – a raised platform where Guru Hargobind would sit. Here he used to hear heroic ballads and inspect military exercises. He also rested here after killing Painda Khan.

(8) Damdama Sahib 2. Guru Hargobind Sahib rested here several times.

(9) Nankiana – Mataji's residence to the south of the town at a distance of half a mile on one side of the G.T. road. People say it is her memorial, but she breathed her last at Kiratpur. No wonder, Sodhis might have brought the ashes from Kiratpur and erected

a memorial over here

(10) Ber Sahib—to the south-east of the town at a distance of one mile stands a beri, under which Baba Guruditta often rested and once Baba Sri Chand also came to see him.

(11) Memorial of Mata Kaulan—It is located in Pacca Bagh near Ramgarhian da Mohalla.

(12) Vivah-Asthan—where Guru Tegh Bahadur was married to Mata Gujri. This gurdwara is located in mohalla Rababian.

In Sammat 1814 (1756 AD) Ahmed Shah set Kartarpur on fire and thus inflicted heavy loss on this town.

(C) congregation, holy assembly. See वसन्तपुरि.

वसन्तपुरि [kartarpuri] in holy assembly. "kartarpuri karta vase."—*brla m 5*.

वसन्त [kartari] the Creator did. "ṣḡikaru kio kartari."—*brla m 5*. 2 to the Creator. "jō bhāṇi kartari."—*asa m 5*

वसन्तरी [kartari] Guru Nanak Dev's disciple, who is a devotee of the Creator 2 clapping of hands. "bikhe bīhāgan ko kartari."—*GPS*. 'clapping of hands particularly to shoo the birds away.'

वसन्तरे [kartare] *Skrt* कर्तृ the Creator did. "jhaḍhī pai kartare."—*eor m 5*.

वसन्त [kartal] *n* castanet. "kār kartal pākhaṇj nēnahu."—*ram m 5* 'castanet for the hands and timbrel for the eyes (a kind of drum).' 2 clapping of both the hands.

वसन्तली [kartali] See वसन्तरी 2.

वसन्तित [kartia] *adj* got done. "kita kartia os da sēbhu gēra."—*var gēu l m 4*. 'Everything done and got done proved futile.'

वसन्तियानी [kartikyanī] Kartikey's might. "nemo karētikyanī siva satlayā."—*cāḍi 2*.

वसन्तु [kartut], वसन्तुति [kartuti] *n* deed. "kartuti pāsū ki manās jati."—*sukhnanī*. 2 satirical naming of a misdeed. "cāgi kartut kiti he!"—*prov*

वसन्त [kartoya] *n* a rivulet of east Bengal and Assam which flows by Rangpur. There is a legend that at the time of his marriage with Parvati when Shiv held water of promise in his hand, this rivulet came into being. It is believed that crossing over this rivulet leads to the destruction of righteousness. See वसन्तम्.

वसन्ती [kartri] *Skrt* कर्तृ actor; doer. 2 nominative case in grammar. 3 Brahma. 4 वसन्ती female doer.

वसन्त [karad] *adj* who is a taxpayer or octroi payer. 2 supporter. 3 *Skrt* कर्द mud, filth. 4 *P* ڪر done. 5 *P* ڪر knife, sword. 6 Bhai Santokh Singh has written: "nīj karte sēguru ko dā, yāte karad nam vīdai."—*GPS*. But this etymology seems without any basis.

वसन्त [kardah] *P* ڪر done.

वसन्त [kardan] *P* ڪر v do. "gusāl kardan bud."—*tiṭlāg kabir*.

वसन्तेट [karadbhet] offering of a sword. See डेट वसन्त.

वसन्त [kardam] *Skrt* कर्दम *n* mud, filth. "kardamā tarāt papilakah."—*sahas m 5*. 2 sin. 3 a sage, who was born from the shadow of Brahma. His wife was Devhuti, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. See वसिष्ठ. 4 *P* ڪر I did.

वसन्त [kardal] crying, shouting, screaming. 2 crushed. 3 *Skrt* कृद्वर house, home. 4 abdomen, womb. 5 See वसन्त 4.

वसन्ती [kardi] *P* ڪر you did. Its root is वसन्त.

वसन्तम् [kardem] *P* ڪر we did. "kardem badi khral."—*tiṭlāg m l*.

वसन्त [kardā] See वसन्त.

वसन्त [karan] See वसन्त. "kuṇḍal karan vari, sumatī karan vari, karmal karan vari gatī hē karān ki."—*GPS*. 'with rings in her ears, provider of good sense, bearer of lotus in her hand, with gait like that of an elephant'. 2 sense organs such as eyes, nose, ears etc.

"karan siu-icha carah."—saveye m 2 ke. 'use senses in accordance with their will' i.e. '...have control over organs of perception'.

3 See ਕਰਣ 11.

ਕਰਨਕਾਰਨ [karankaran] See ਕਰਣ ਕਰਣ.

ਕਰਨਧਾਰ [karandhar] See ਕਰਣਧਾਰ.

ਕਰਨਪਲਾਹ [karanpalah], ਕਰਨਪਲਾਹ [karanpalav]
See ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ.

ਕਰਨਪੁਰ [karanpur] See ਕਰਣਪੁਰ. "karanpur bar besar kine."—NP.

ਕਰਨਫੁਲ [karanphul] *n* ornament for the ears, which is flower-shaped.

ਕਰਨਾ [karna] *v* do, put something into action. 2 citrus plant. 3 citrus flower. "kahina kahina phul hen sugādhī guru karna karna karna."—GPS. 'The saying of an ordinary person is odourless like grass but the action of the Guru is fragrant like a flower of citron.'

4 See ਕਰਣ and ਕਰਣ. 5 See ਕਰਨਾਇ.

ਕਰਨਾਇ [karnai], ਕਰਨਾਈ [karnai] *Skt* कर्ण *n* compassion, pity. "chordeyo muhī ke karnai."—kr̥s̥en. 2 A ੨੮੨/੨੮੨ cornet. "daph sō murli karnai."—NP. "sākh dhol karnaē gapj."—caritr 97. See E cornet.

ਕਰਨਾਟਕ [karnatak] See ਕਰਣਾਟਕ. 2 swindling, cheating.

ਕਰਨਾਲ [karnal] a district of Punjab, part of the commissionery of Ambala. It is said that this was founded by Karan. [karnalay]

Banda Bahadur took over Karnal in 1709 AD. Guru Nanak stayed in this town on his way to Delhi. There is a gurdwara in mohalla Thatheran. 2 a gun, fired with hand without any support.

ਕਰਨੀ [karani] in the ear. "kade nā karani dharia."—sri e m 5. 2 (they) do. "māne ka bahī karani vicaru."—japu. 3 have been done.

ਕਰਨੀ [karni] See ਕਰਣੀ. "kaha kahau me apni karni?"—sar m 9. 2 See ਕਰਨੀ. 3 with ears. "karni sunie jasu gopal."—gau thiti m 5.

ਕਰਨੀਨਾਮ [karninama] It is another name for the disputation held between Qazi Ruknudin and Guru Nanak.

ਕਰਨੀਸੇ [karnese] *sen* karan-jese. like the ear. "kruddhke juddh karyo karnese."—cādi 1. 2 with the ear. "parath jyō rrske karnese."—kr̥s̥en.

ਕਰਨੀਦਾਰੀ [karnādarī] See ਕਰਣੀਦਾਰੀ. 2 See ਨੰਦਰੀ.

ਕਰਪਟ [karpai] *Skt* कर्पट *n* tattered garment, rag; bell. 2 dress, robe. 3 ochre-coloured robe.

ਕਰਪਟੀਬੂ [karpātibū] See ਕਰਿਪਟੀਬੂ.

ਕਰਪਾਟੁ [karpai] See ਕਰਪਟ.

ਕਰਪਾਘਾ [karpapha] has done. 2 (they) do. 3 (let it) flourish. "japī sobha guzmukhī karpapha."—prabha m 4.

ਕਰਪਾਰ [karpai] *Skt* कर्प *n* cup, bowl. 2 skull.

ਕਰਪਾਲਾਹ [karpalay] *Skt* कर्पल *n* finger.

ਕਰਪਾਲਾਹ ਸਾਖਾ ਬੀਚਾਰੀ [karpalay sakha bicari]—ram beṇ. 'should regard the world as leaves and branches of the Brahma tree.'

ਕਰਪੱਲਵੀ [karpallavi] *n* an alphabet of signs, depicted with fingers. Various types of alphabets of signs have been conceptualised. Composers have assigned their own signs and have created characters and matras of their own. However a very well known karpallavi is given below:-

"āhī phan kamal cakr tākar.

taru pallav yovan arīgar.

Ōgli acchar cutki mat.

ram kahat lachman se bat."

Shaping the hand like the hood of a snake brings to the mind the ੳ [ura] row; changing it to a lotus depicts the ॥ [kakka] row; moving the finger in a circular way depicts the ८ [acca] row; a gesture showing the beating of a gong with a gavel stands for the ੲ [tāka] row. Raising the hand like a tree, shows ੳ [tatta] row; making a leaf sign suggests ੴ [pappa] row; caressing the moustaches suggests ੶ [yayya] row. Fingers

suggest letters and their snap the vowels. To explain the word **गुरु** [guru], moulding the hands into the shape of a lotus, means **क** [kakka] row of which **ग** [gagga] is the third character. Raising the third finger, to depict **क**, that carries the fifth vowel, which shows snapping the index finger five times. The second character is **र** [rara]; for it at first touch the moustaches, and it will indicate the **य** [yayya] row. **र** is the second character, so raise the second finger. It has the sixth vowel, hence snap the thumb and the index finger six times. Thus becomes the word **गुरु**. In this may be grasped the formation of all words and vowels.

करपा [karpa] *n* a double-edged broad sword, with a wooden handle. It is used like a lance. 2 protector of the hand, tongs. 3 glove.

करपाटी [karpati] *Skt* कर्पात्रिन् *adj* who uses his hands as a vessel; who discards other vessels except his hands. "mon bhāro karpātri rāhro nāgan phirio ban mahi."—*śorā m* 5

करपान [karpan] See **विपट** 2 drinking with hand or one who drinks with hand.

करपाल [karpal] tax collector 2 See **करवाल**.

करपाली [karpali] See **करपेली**.

करपुर [karpur] *Skt* elephant, who fills his belly with the help of his trunk. "karpurgatī bin akal dujo kavan?"—*gyan*. Some ignorant scribes have written this term as "karpurgatī". "kābugnv karpurgatī"—*śaloh*. 2 *Skt* the tree and the fragrant substance made from its sap; camphor "karpur puhap sugādhā."—*gāthā*. See **कपूर**.

करब [karab] doing. "bahur jagg ko karab mitayo."—*arhāt*. 2 *A* **कर** *n* sorrow, grief, woe. 3 distress. 4 anxiety.

करबला [karbala] *A* **कर** a place in Iraq (Mesopotamia) situated on the western bank of river Euphrates, where Hussain, son of the fourth caliph Hazrat Ali, was mercilessly killed by the army of Yazid on 10th October, 680.

See **हुमैन**.

At present there is a big town at this place. According to the preceding census, its population was 60,000. Located there is a gold tombed mausoleum of Imam Hussain. Many Muslims consider it their sacred duty to bury their dead at this place and, therefore, bring dead bodies from far-off places. Rich people from India as Mirs of Khairpur also take their dead bodies there. 2 a compound where models of the martyr's tomb are buried.

करबल [karbal] See **करवाल**.

करबुर [karbur] *Skt* कर्बुर *n* gold. 2 jimson weed, datura stramonium. 3 water. 4 sin. 5 demon. "karbur binasi"—*bhavarśāmrīt*

करब [karabh] *Skt* *n* young one of a camel. 2 young one of an elephant. "karīkarabh bisal kar"—*NP*. 'arms as long as the trunk of an elephant's young one.' See **देवर** 13.

करबिय [karbhikh] son of king Dhritrashtar.

करबी [karbhi] feminine of **करब**

करम [karam] *Skt* कर्म *n* a long stride, pace, step; one and a half yard in length; a three cubit measure. 'prem pirām ke ganau ek karī karam.'—*cāu m* 5. 2 *Skt* कर्म action "karam karat hove nihkaram"—*sukhmanī*.

Scholars have divided actions into three categories:

- (a) kriyaman, which are underway.²
- (b) prarbadh, which have brought forth the existing body.

¹In Delhi, Hissar, Ambala etc, the measure of a karam is 57 inches, and in Simla it is 54 inches. Such variations exist elsewhere also.

²kriyaman karam is of two types: one performed as a matter of routine like having a bath, doing meditation, performing prayer etc, while the other is performed on some special occasions such as Gurburabs or prayers, charitable deeds and oblations performed on the occasions of death and marriage etc.

(c) *sācra*, those actions from previous births whose consequences have not yet been experienced. 3 *adj* ਕਰਮਿਨ੍ (one) who performs. "kaun karam kaun nihkarma?"—*majh m 5* 4 At one place in Guru Granth Sahib karam is used in place of kar mā. See ਕਰਮੀਓ. 5 practice. "mansa kari simritu tujhe... baca kari simritu tujhe... karam kari tue das paras."—*savaye m 4 ke. 6 A* 6 *generosity*. 7 kindness, benevolence. "nanak rakhilehu apen kari karam."—*sukhmāni*. "avan jan rakhe kari karam."—*gau m 5* "nanak nam mik vadai edu uparī karam nahu."—*ram a m 1*

ਕਰਮਾਓਦ੍ਯ (karam-īdroy), ਕਰਮਾਓਦ੍ਰੀ (karam-īdri) See ਕਰਮਾਓਦ੍ਯ.

ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ (karam sīgh) son of raja Sahib Singh of Patiala from rani Aas Kaur. He was born on Assu Sudi 5, Sammat 1855 (16th Oct, 1798). He ascended the throne at the age of 15 on Harh Sudi 2, Sammat 1870 (30th June, 1813). He was a perfect Gursikh, brave fighter, man of good deeds, great administrator and very shrewd person. During his reign he got constructed numerous pacca gurdwaras within and beyond the state and granted jagirs to such holy places.

Maharaja Karam Singh breathed his last on 23rd December, 1845 at Patiala.

ਕਰਮਹੀਨ (karamhin) ਕਰਮਹੀਨ (karamhin) *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

ਕਰਮਕ (karmak) See ਕਰਮਕ.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡ (karamkāṇḍ) *Skt* कर्मकाण्ड *n* part of a shastar dealing with karam (actions). It includes actions which are permitted or forbidden. Apart from this, it also mentions who has to perform which actions and at a what time. "karamkāṇḍ bahu karahī acar"—*gau m 3*.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡੀ (karamkāṇḍī) performer of an action.

ਕਰਮਕੀਰਤ (karamkīrat) actions performed. "karamkīrat ki rekh."—*bavan*.

ਕਰਮਖੰਡ [karamkhāṇḍ] *n* country of grace; situation or role in which God bestows His mercy and forgiveness. 2 philanthropic role or detached action. "karam khāṇḍ ki banī joru."—*japu*.

ਕਰਮਕਾ [karamca] based on actions. "dhurkaramca."—*var maru 2, m 5*.

ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ (karamchārī) worker, employee, official.

ਕਰਮਚੰਦ (karamcāṇḍ) son of Chandu, who fought against Guru Hargobind and was killed by him in the battle of Hargobindpur. 2 See ਕਰਮਚੰਦ. 3 a devotee of Guru Hargobind from Hafizabad who attained ultimate realisation after listening to the meanings of Japu Ji from Guru Hargobind, when on his way back from Kashmir, the Guru stayed at Hafizabad.

ਕਰਮਜਾਰ (karamjār), ਕਰਮਜਲ [karamjal] *n* group of actions. 2 warp of actions. "bithryo adrisā jīh karamjār."—*akāl*.

ਕਰਮਯੋਗ (karamyog) *Skt* कर्मयोग *n* practising altruism, for the purification of mind without expectation of any reward. 2 always remaining ready to perform actions as part of one's duty.

ਕਰਮਥ (karmath), ਕਰਮਥੀ [karmathī] *Skt* कर्मथ *adj* performer of actions, doer of good deeds. "mahā karmathī mahā sujainū."—*drip*.

ਕਰਮਣਾ (karmāṇa) *Skt* कर्मणा third declension: due to action. "rīd karmāṇa bacsa."—*gujjdev* 'due to mind, action and utterance.'

ਕਰਮਣੀ (karmāṇī) *adj* ਕਰਮਿਨ੍ who is a doer, worker. 2 ਕਰਮਿਨ੍ capable of performing action, capable of doing a deed. 3 *n* ਕਰਮਿਨ੍ action.

ਕਰਮਦਕਸ਼ (karamdakṣ) *adj* adept in performing action.

ਕਰਮ ਧਰਮ (karam dharam) *adj* mundane action and spiritual activity. "karam dharam ki sar nē jānē, suratī mukatī kīu paī."—*asa m 1*.

ਕਰਮਣਾ (karmāṇa) See ਕਰਮਣਾ. "mansa baca karmāṇa mē dekhe dojak jat."—*maru kabir*.

ਕਰਮਨਾਸ਼ਾ [karamnasa] *Skt* कर्मनाशा a rivulet which has its origin in the Kaimore mountain of Shahabad district. It traverses a distance of 146 miles in the districts of Mirzapur and Gazipur before joining Ganga near Chausa. There is a myth that this river originated from the saliva of Trishanku. Others hold that it came into being from the urine of Ravan. The orthodox Hindus believe that taking a bath in this rivulet results in the ruin of virtue. 'calat calat kramnasa salta. tahā aī heryo jai calta.' -GPS. In order to remove this misconception Guru Teg Bahadur took a bath in it.

ਕਰਮਨਾਮ [karamnam] name assigned to someone according to his deeds. "karam nam barnat sumati."-japu.

ਕਰਮਪੈਦ [karampeḍ] virtue in the form of a tree.

ਕਰਮਫਲ [karamphal] outcome of one's action.

ਕਰਮਬਧ [karambadh] bound by actions. "karambadh tum jiu kahit hā."-g3d kabir. 2 destruction of actions.

ਕਰਮਬਿਧਾਤਾ [karambidhata] *Skt* कर्मविधातु adj maker of rules for action; God, the Creator. "sabhna ka data karambidhata."-asa ch3t m 1.

ਕਰਮਭਾਗ [karambhag] adj righteous actions, virtues. "karambhag sātan sāgane kast loh udharā."-gau kabir.

ਕਰਮਭਾਵਨੀ [karambhavni] n feeling for actions, desire for doing. 2 destiny determined by action.

ਕਰਮਭੀਰੂ [karambhīru] shirker; dodger due to fear of interruption and misfortune.

ਕਰਮਭੂਮਿ [karambhumī] n per Hindus Bharat

¹See an assertion from Simriti

कर्मनाशा कलकत्तात् करतोया गिरिद्वयम्।

गरिद्वयं बाहुरण्यद्वयम्। करति कीर्तनात्।।

Touching the waters of Karamnasha, crossing the Kartoya river, swimming through Gandika, praising one's self, all result in the ruin of religions beliefs and noble deeds.

desh; territory between Vindhyachal and the Himalaya. In Purans, actions performed on this terrain have to be accounted for in other territories. All other territories are the terrain for suffering their consequences. "ketia karambhumī mer kete"-japu. 2 according to Sikhism, human body is both the territory and the terrain. "karambhumī bipn sokhavan."-poḍi m 5.

ਕਰਮਭ੍ਰਸ਼ਟ [karambhraṣṭ] adj who has gone astray from good action.

ਕਰਮਮਣੀ [karam-maṇi] gem of virtue. 2 arrogance born of action.

ਕਰਮਯੋਗ [karamyog] See ਕਰਮਯੋਗ.

ਕਰਮਰਤ [karamrat] adj who performs good actions; having craving for action. "hau hau karte karamrat."-bavan.

ਕਰਮਰੇਖ [karamrekḥ], ਕਰਮਰੇਖਾ [karamrekha] n line drawn by destiny; its writing; destiny itself.

ਕਰਮਵਿਪਾਕ [karamvipak] n outcome of action. 2 a book containing the sermon taught by the sun to its charioteer Arun describing the outcome of actions. "karamvipak su grāth vicarē."-GPS.

ਕਰਮਵੀਰ [karamvir] adja brave, unrelenting man of action whom trials and tribulations cannot force away from his path. 2 n Guru Gobind Singh.

ਕਰਮ [karma] adj who acts; a man of action. 2 fortunate. "kahu nanak kaun uh karma. jake manī vastā harinama."-asa m 5.

ਕਰਮਾਉ [karmaui] action. 2 effort, performance, achievement. "jisū guru sacā bheṭiṭe bhai, pura tis karmaui."-sor a m 5

ਕਰਮਕਾਰੀ [karmakari] adj who is a performer of good actions. "suṇi pḍiṭ karmakari."-sor a m 1.

ਕਰਮਤ [karmat] See ਕਰਮਤ and ਕਰਮਤ.

ਕਰਮਤ [karmāt] adj the end of an action; its completion.

ਕਰਮਾਂਤਕ [karmātak] destroyer of destiny i.e. knowledge. "gianubhāra tēh karmānt nas." —bhr ravidas.

ਕਰਮਾਣ [karmata] adj engaged in action "purak kōbhak recak karmata" —bavan. 2 Skt कर्माति destiny's vessel.

ਕਰਮਾਣਿ [karmatr] See ਕਰਮਾਂਤ and ਕਰਮਾਣ. "nanak sa karmatr sahibu tuṭhe jo mile." —var asa. "dhigu sidhi dhigu karmatr." —var sorm 3.

ਕਰਮਾਣ [karmān] Skt कर्मण्य adj capable of performing; adept in working. 2 *n* salary, wages. 3 action, activity. "nīphāl sēbh karmān." —sarm 5.

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਈ [karmabai] daughter of Pandit Parshuram, a resident of village Khajal in southern India. She remained engrossed in meditating upon Vishnu. She deserted her husband only because he was not Vishnu's worshipper. Karmabai devoted her whole life to the spread of devotional knowledge. Her memorial is still there in Vrindaban. Her temple is also located near Jagannath. There is a story in Bhagatmal that Jagannath himself went to her to taste the dish of khichri she had prepared. "karmabai keri khichri jim acvi tum rup murari." —GPS

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਹਰਾ [karmabahra] adj devoid of good action. 2 unfortunate. 3 deprived of the Creator's grace. "nanak karmabahre darī dhoe nā lehini." —var asa.

ਕਰਮਾਣ [karmal] Dg *n* sun. 2 See ਕਰਮਾਣ.

ਕਰਮਾਣ [karmala] *n* hand used as a rosary, counting on fingers rather than on rosary.

ਕਰਮਾਣਿਸ [karmavis] See ਰਿਸੁਕਰਮ. "bhān rāgin bēnar mano karmavis." —cāḍi 1.

ਕਰਮੀ [karami] See ਕਰਮੀ. 2 by the grace of. "jis no karami prapat hove" —sorm 5. See ਕਰਮ. 3 by virtue of (good) actions. "karami pavē nisan." —var majh m 1.

ਕਰਮਿਆ [karmia] Skt कर्म्या adj some form

successfully achieved. "kirat rekh kar karmia." —basāt m 5. 2 performer of actions. 3 believer in destiny.

ਕਰਮਿਸੁ [karmisth] Skt कर्मिष्ठ adj ready and eager to perform actions.

ਕਰਮੀ [karmi] due to actions. "karmi sahayo na upje." —anādu. 2 performer of action. 3 believer in destiny. 4 merciful; forgiver of sins.

ਕਰਮੁ [karamu] See ਕਰਮ. "jis no karamu kere kartar." —bhr m 5. 'May God be merciful.'

ਕਰਮੁਕ [karmuk] See ਕਰਮੁਕ. "karmukā udhā." —cāḍi 2. 'raised bow.'

ਕਰਮੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ [karmēdriy] Skt कर्मेन्द्रिय *n* organs of action: hands, feet, mouth, anus and penis.

ਕਰਮੋ [karmo] wife of Baba Prithi Chand and mother of Meharban. She persuaded her husband to ask the babysitter, a Brahmin by caste, to mix poison in the curd to be served to Guru Hargobind. "dhik dhik karmo kin kukarmo, hote bal kya kar mo aī?" —GPS

ਕਰਯਾਰ [karyar] This word has been used in place of karval; sword. "an paryo karyar nikare." —caritr 51. See ਕਰਵਾਲ.

ਕਰਾ [kar-ra], ਕਰਰੋ [kar-ro] adj strong, hard. 2 rude, unaccommodating. "kar-ro dharmarara." —suh m 5 partal.

ਕਰਾ [karal], ਕਰਾ [kara] S sound, voice. "kahen kahavē ihu kiratī kara." —sri m 5. 2 path, way. "sahib ka phurman hoī uṭhi karle pahī." —var sar m 2. 3 Pa entertainment, show. 4 dance.

ਕਰਾਉਣਾ [karlauna] *v* levy tax. 2 moan, groan. See ਕਰਲਾਪ and ਕਰਲਾਉਣਾ. "mar pēi karlane." —asa m 1.

ਕਰਲਾਪ [karlap] Skt कर्लप n moaning, groaning; lamentation that pleads for mercy.

ਕਰਵ [karav] This word has been used to mean Dg kadām. i.e. pace, step. "dūī karvā kar tīn lo." —BG. 2 E curve.

ਕਰਵਾ [karvā], ਕਰਵਾ [karvā] Skt कर्वा n (in

lying position) act of turning with the support of a hand. "karvatu bhala na karvati teri."—*asa kabir*. 'It is better to die than to be shunned by you.' 2 *Skt* **करवाट** market, bazaar.

ਕਰਵਾਟ [karvat], **ਕਰਵਾਤੁ** [karvatu], **ਕਰਵਾਤਰ** [karvatra] *Skt* **करवाट** saw; an implement for sawing wood. "mano rukh kate karvatren ke."—*krishan*. 2 In ancient times there was a saw in Kashi and Prayag, under which innumerable persons cut themselves to pieces to achieve salvation. "aradh sarir kate sarir karvatu dhara."—*ari am I*.

ਕਰਵਾ [karva] paces, steps. "dus karva kar tñ loa."—*BG*. 'Vaman covered all the three worlds in two steps.' 2 *adj* bitter, acrid, astringent. 3 *n* **लोटा** —a small earthen pot (used for holding water). *Skt* **करवा** pitcher. "kace karve rahe na pari."—*suhi kabir*. "karve hoisu toji rekhe."—*BG*. 'Whatever is in the lota, will come out of its spout.'

ਕਰਵਾਇ [karvai], **ਕਰਵਾਈ** [karvai] *n* bitterness, acidity, astringency. 2 act of getting things done by others.

ਕਰਵਾਰ [karvar], **ਕਰਵਾਲ** [karval] *Skt* **करवार** *n* nail, which is hand's son. 2 sword, which is curved like a nail. "karvar ubharat var karyo."—*GPS*. "kalayudh karvar."—*sanama*.

ਕਰਾ [kar-ra], **ਕਰਾਹੀ** [kar-ri] *adj* cruel, unkind. "kar-ra manmukh gavaru."—*siddhosaṅgi*. 2 difficult, arduous. "guru pirā ki cakri mahā kar-ri sukhsaru."—*sava m 4*.

ਕਰਾ [kara] See **ਕਰਾਹੀ**. "sabh taji mane ki kamkara."—*asa m 5*. "gvarani cādkara si."—*krishan*. 'Gopi like a phase of the moon.'

ਕਰਾ ਉਪਰੀ [karā upari] *adj* over the hand, clear, undoubted, above suspicion. This term is a synonym of *hastamalāk vat*. "gurumukhā karā upari hari cetia, se paini mokhduaru."—*sava m 3*. 'There is no doubt about the existence of God.'

ਕਰਾਇ [karai], **ਕਰਾਈ** [karai] gets done. "jeha karai teha hau kari vakhian."—*suhi m 4*. 2 (You) get it done. 3 (I) get it done.

ਕਰਾਇ [karai], **ਕਰਾਏ** [karai] will get it done. 2 gets it done.

ਕਰਾਹ [karah] See **ਕਰਾਹੀ**. "kahyo ki tere udar mē guru ker karahu."—*GPS*. 2 See **ਕਰਾਹੀ**. 3 *n* levelling plank that brings earth from the higher to the lower side. 4 *A* **کرہ** field in which sowing has been completed. 5 field ready for sowing. 6 clean water. 7 *P* **کر** edge. 8 limit. **ਕਰਾਹਾ** [karahna] *v* groan, moan, lament. See *P* **کر** 2 process of levelling soil with the help of a levelling plank.

ਕਰਾਹੀ [karahī] moans, laments. "karahī hē giri se gaj lāge."—*cāḍī I*. 2 levels the field. 3 *A* **کرهه** *n* aversion, disgust.

ਕਰਾਹੀ [karahī] See **ਕਰਾਹਾ**.

ਕਰਾਹੀ [karahī] See **ਕਰਾਹੀ**. "diragh karahe lin."—*GPS*.

ਕਰਾਹੀ [karahī] See **ਕਰਾਹੀ**. "karahī carhke line bare paka."—*caritr 32*. 2 consecrated food offered to Durga and other gods.

ਕਰਾਹੀਯਤ [karahiyaṭ] *A* **کرهه** causing aversion; state of disgust.

ਕਰਾਕੁਸ [karakus] See **ਕਰਾਕੁਸ**.

ਕਰਾਗਾਹੀ [karagau] will do, will earn. "jru mize piara apna te bol karagau."—*bile m 5*.

ਕਰਾਗੁਰ [karāgur] finger of the hand. "gahī tat karāgur."—*NP*. 'holding father's finger.'

ਕਰਾਹੀ ਬੰਦਰ [karahī bādar] in the territory of Bombay, the wharf near Karachi, the main city of Sindh where ships are anchored. It was founded in 1725 AD.

ਕਰਾਕੁਰ [karacur], **ਕਰਾਕੋਰ** [karacor], **ਕਰਾਕੋਲ** [karacol] *P* **کر** *n* sword. "karacor kardhar camkae."—*GPS*. "karacol kirpan ke lijahu nam sudhar."—*sanama*.

ਕਰਾਹ [karāh] *n* mourning cry. See **ਕੁੰਦ** *vr*. "or khapi khapi mue karāha."—*jet m 4*.

कुराबत [karabət] *A* کرابت *n* feeling of being near; state of being a close relative.

कुराबीन [karabin] *T* کرابین long pistol having a broad muzzle, which can have many bullets in its magazine. 2 See *E* carbine.

कराम [karam] See करम. "so pae jisu mastəkr karam."—*dhana m 5*. *A* کرام plural of करीम.

करामत [karamat] *A* کرامت *n* venerability. 2 grace. 3 miracle.

करामलक नया [karamlak nyay] See नया.

करामत [karamat], **करामति** [karamati] *A* کرامت plural of karamat; miracles; supernatural powers with the help of which impossible things can be turned into possible happenings. Apart from those referred to in Hindu and Sikh scriptures, miracles do find mention in the scriptures of Jews, Christians and Muslims. See Zabbur Chapter 105 and Koran Surat Bakar Ayat 87 and Surat Araf, Ayat 160.

करामती [karamati] *adj* performer of miracles; person having supernatural powers.

करामी [karami] See करम.

करायन [karayan] *A* کراین plural of karina; imprints, signs, facets.

करार [karar] *n* bank, coast, shore. "səta ke gire karara."—*rudr*. "kararan te badh manahu niredhī kopkr gajyo."—*krzsān*. 2 See किराड. 3 crevice, creek, hole. "mano pahar karar mē cōc pəsar rəhe ərsu sarak jse."—*cādi 1*. 4 *A* کرا stability. 5 courage. "kīchu pakro karar."—*nasihat*. 6 promise, commitment. 7 satisfaction, contentment.

करारक़दनी [kararkādni] *n* rivulet that erodes its banks.—*sənama*.

करारन [kararən] rivulet bound by its banks.—*sənama*.

करारा [karara] *adj* spicy; in which salt, chillies and spices are opulently put. 2 patient. "gavahī vir karare."—*jəpu*. 3 satisfying. "bin gursəbad karare."—*gəu chāt m 3*. 4 difficult, full of

dangers and obstacles. "age pāth karara"—*sri m 5 pahire*. 5 fast, sharp. "kharag karara."—*var maru m 3*. 6 determined, enthusiastic. "sikkhā di seva karara hoike kāmāvda hc."—*bhagtavli 7* bank of a river, shore.

करारी [karari] feminine of karara. See करार. *n* determination. 2 situation. "tuk dām karari jəu karau."—*trīṣṣg kabir 3* *adj* strong, hard. "vic hauma bhūt karari."—*məla m 4*. 4 difficult, full of obstacles. "hukmī bōde kar karari"—*BG*. 5 promise, pledge. "həm sō ih bīdhi kort karari."—*gurusobha*.

करार [karal] *adj* horrible, dreadful. 2 *n* a minister of Ravan.

कराला [karala] *Pa n* dance. 2 pageant, play. 3 *Skt* herb having unending roots. 4 goddess Kali. 5 feminine of करार.

करावाँडि [karavañi] for getting done. "harī kām karavañi ata."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

करावन [karavən] *v* get done. 2 destroy, take away. See वि व. "api upavən api sədharna. api karavən dos nə lena."—*brīja m 5*. 'to create, sustain, destroy and still remain blameless, detached.'

करार [karar] See किराड.

करि [kari] in hand, within reach. "rīdhi sīdhi nəv nīdhi basahi jisu sādā kari."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 *adv* having done. "kari anarəth dərəbu sōchis."—*varjet*. *Skt* करि elephant; which has got a trunk. "ekahi kar kari he kari, kari sahas kar nahī."—*vrīd*. 'An elephant having one trunk is said to be one-armed but one who possesses thousands of arms is not an elephant.'

करिष्मा [karishma] See करसुम.

करिह [karihā] utter. "gobīd gobīd karihā."—*asa m 5*. 2 *Pkt n* waist. "bər karihā šəmšer."—*GPS*. "kehari so karihā."—*cādi 1*.

करिकराहि [karikarahi] the Creator has. "səgal bharī karikarahi uparo."—*bavān*. See करवर.

कविर्बुध [karikūbh] *n* pitcher-like spot on the forehead of an elephant. "keharī jyō karikūbh vidare"—*saloh*.

कविर्ग [karig] a small plant, also called Kalinga. It grows numerous ears, which emit abundant fragrance from dusk to dawn. During the day time, the flowers do not emit odour. *Cestrum Nocturnum*.

करिजा [karjāva] *Pu n* liver. "kadh karjāva apān lala ko dijīye."—*caritr* 2.

करिजे [karrijē] (please) do.

करिडी [karinī] *Sk* female elephant.

करिद [karid] *adj* king of elephants, Gajraj.

करिदा [karida] See करिद.

करिनी [karinī] See करिडी. 2 army of elephants. —*sanama*.

करिपाटु [karipaṭu] *kar-paṭ-vicc-ūbu*, holding water in the palm; with water in the palm. "karipaṭu gali mān lavasi."—*gau m* 1. 'While holding water in the palm, he indulges in idle talk,' i.e. even at dusk while offering water to the deities and forefathers, his mind is not at peace.

करिपाटी [karipai] "kari karte kari karipai."—*oṣker*. 'Having created living creatures according to their actions, the Creator has done His duty,' i.e. has determined their fate.

करी [kari] elephant. See करि 3. 2 *n* arm that holds the hand. "tun rakhahu dharī kari."—*guj m* 5. 3 short for करीव. 4 you should do, I should do. "kācan ke koṭ datu kari."—*sri m* 1. 5 did; past tense of karen. "jakau kriṣa kari prabhī mere."—*sor m* 5.

करीअ [karīahu] let us do. "hari! sakat seti sāgu na karīahu."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. 2 Please do.

करीअ [karia] *n* sailor, boatman. "tuhu daria tuhi karia."—*gau kabir*. 2 *adj* who does. "karia dhruvbudhi."—*savaye m* 4 *ke*.

करीअ [karīā] *adj* the Creator. "harīā karīā."—*japu*. 'destroyer and creator.'

करीह [kariḥ] *A* كره *adj* condemned; evil. 2 ugly. 3 nauseating, disgusting. See करहउ.

करीहा [kariha], करीहा [karihā] the will to do. 2 I do. "guṇ kamaṇ kariha jiu."—*gau m* 4. 3 See करिहा.

करीव [karikar] elephant's trunk.

करीवबाहु [karikarbahu] *adj* who has long arms like the trunk of an elephant.

करीकरांतक [karikarāntak] *n* sword, that destroys an elephant's trunk.—*sanama*.

करीकन [karikhan], करीहन [karichan] *v* pull, attract. 2 shear, tear.

करीज [karija] *adj* worth doing.

करीट [karit] See करीट.

करीठा [karitha] See करवरीठा.

करीट्ट [karidṛ] See करिंद.

करीना [karina] *A* كرنه *n* rule, method. 2 order. 3 sign.

करीफल [kariphāl] caper fruit, fruit of capparid aphylla. "sudha mīṣṭan pan ke badle kariphāl."—*BGK*.

करीब [karib] *A* قريب *adv* near, close by. 2 approximately.

करीबी [karibi] *adj* near, close by. 2 *n* nearness, closeness. See करीब.

करीम [karim] *A* كريم *adj* merciful, benevolent. 2 generous. 3 elderly.

करीमबखश [karimbakhsh] an army official of emperor Shahjahan who was killed by Bhai Bidhu Chand in the battle of Hargobindpur.

करीम [karmia] *A* كريم O merciful! O benevolent! "karima rahuma alah tu gani."—*tiṣṭg namdev*.

करीम [karimar] killer of an elephant, the lion.

—*sanama*.

करीम करीम [karimul rahim] (japu) merciful and compassionate, generous and benevolent.

करीव [karir], करीव [kari] *Sk* करीव *n* bamboo's new shoot. 2 pitcher. 3 capparid aphylla, which bears caper fruit.

ਕਰੀਲੀ [karilī] *adj* pertaining to the wild caper.
2 (female) deer. "karāṇ karilī."—*akal*.

ਕਰੁ [karu] See ਕਰ. "ahīkaru kare su ahīkaru pae."—*var maru* 2 m 5 'As you sow, so shall you reap.' 2 *Skt* ਕਰ. See ਕਰ 3. "gau birahmaṇ kau karu lavahu."—*var asa*.

ਕਰੁੰਜਾ [karūja] See ਕਰੁੰਜਾ.

ਕਰੁਣ [karuṇ] *adj* full of grief, troubled.
2 merciful.

ਕਰੁਣਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ [karuṇkṛipalū] compassionate to the miserable. "karuṇkṛipal gopal dīnbēdhu."—*kan m* 5.

ਕਰੁਣਾ [karuṇa] *n* compassion, mercy. 2 in poetics one of the nine aesthetic tastes. See []

ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਨ [karuṇanidhan], ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਿ [karuṇanidhi] treasure house of mercy.
2 mainstay of compassion.

ਕਰੁਣਾਪਤਿ [karuṇapati] lord of compassion.

ਕਰੁਣਾਬੁਧਿ [karuṇābudhi] ocean of kindness.

ਕਰੁਣਾਮਈ [karuṇamāi], ਕਰੁਣਾਮੇ [karuṇamāe], ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ [karuṇamāy], ਕਰੁਣਾਮੇ [karuṇamāe] incarnation of kindness; kindest of all. "bhagatvachal karuṇamāyāh."—*śahā m* 5. "tako dukh harāo karuṇamā."—*maru m* 9.

ਕਰੁਣਾਯਤਨ [karuṇayatan], ਕਰੁਣਾਲਯ [karuṇālay] abode of kindness, abode of compassion. "karuṇālay he."—*japu*.

ਕਰੁਣਾ [karuṇa] See ਕਰੁਣਾ.

ਕਰੁਣਾਜਲੀਸ [karuṇajalis] ocean of kindness, treasure house of mercy. "auno arāj das karuṇajalis."—*GV* 10.

ਕਰੁਣਾਮੇ [karuṇamāe] See ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ. "nanak kahit gax karuṇamā."—*gau m* 9

ਕਰੁਣਾ [karuṇa], ਕਰੁਆ [karua] *adj* bitter, acrid. "lagi sāgati karua mūṭha."—*gau m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਕਰੁ *n* earthen vessel, pitcher. See ਕਰੁਆਧੋਧ. 3 *Skt* morsel, bite. "layak hē tūnre mukh ki karua."—*kṛīsan*.

ਕਰੁਆਧੋਧ [karuacōṭh] *Skt* On the fourth day of

the month of Kattak, Hindu women observe fast during daytime, offer water to the moon through the spout of an earthen vessel and end their fast. Widows do not observe this fast. ਕਰੁੰਜਾ [karūja] *Skt* क्यरटा *n* hawk; now this term is being used for the vegetable vendor, in particular.

ਕਰੁਠ [karuṭh], ਕਰੁਠੀ [karuṭhi] *adj* cruel, hard-hearted. "mano phag khēt pīśacō karuṭhu."—*GV* 6.

ਕਰੁਪ [karup], ਕਰੁਪੀ [karupi] See ਕਰੁਪ. "duj bhax karupi dukh pavah."—*vad m* 3

ਕਰੁਰ [karur] See ਕਰੁਰ.

ਕਰੁਰਾ [karura] See ਕਰੁਰਾ.

ਕਰੁਰਾਚ [karurach] *Skt* क्रूरक *n* one having dreadful eyes; Saturn. 2 a demon in Ravan's army. 3 a demon who was killed by the goddess. "karurach ghaya."—*cāḍi* 2. 4 per Sarvloh, son of Brijnad, the demon. "karurach bhāt."—*śaloh*.

ਕਰੇਹੁ [karehu] *do*. "kari ehv karehu."—*var bīha m* 3.

ਕਰੇਕੇ [kareke] having done. "nāḍarī kareke apnī."—*sri m* 1 *jogi āḍar*.

ਕਰੇਜਾ [kareja] *Skt* कर्क *n* liver. "karak kareje māhi."—*śor bhīkhan*. 2 This word also stands for mind (heart).

ਕਰੇਟੁ [kareṭu] *Skt* *n* aquatic bird which belongs to the family of Sarus crane.

ਕਰੇਟਾਰ [karēṭar] *adj* who is a doer. "pap karēṭar sarpār mūṭhe."—*maru a m* 5 *3juli*.

ਕਰੇਦਾ [karēḍa] *adj* who does. 2 while working.

ਕਰੇਰ [karer], ਕਰੇਰਾ [karera] *adj* hard, severe. "mano lukar liye ghaṇ hathan loh karere ko kam savare."—*kṛīsan*. 2 See ਕਰੇਰਾ.

ਕਰੇਰੇ [karere] *docs*. "dhurī pavītr karere."—*kan m*. 'purifies.'

ਕਰੇਲਾ [karela] *Skt* कारेल *n* bitter gourd creeper bearing fruit, which looks like a corncob. 2 bitter gourd vegetable. 3 collirium container

shaped like a bitter gourd.

करेव [karev] *kare-iv*. 2 does "ape karon karev."—*sri m 5*.

करेवा [kareva] socially approved widow-remarriage.

करेवा [kareva] See करेवा.

करेवा [karaya] *adj*/engaged in, doing. "barjuddh karaya."—*krisan*.

करोट [karot] *kar-o*. shield to protect the hand. 2 trench. "otan kud karotan phadh."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* skull.

करोटि [karoti] See करोट 3. karot and karoti are both Sanskrit words.

करोटि छिद [karoti o] *n* protective head covering made of iron; helmet. "ched karotin oten koṭi."—*ramav*.

करोटी [karoti] *n* goddess Kali who holds a skull in her hand. "kamachya karoti."—*cāḍi 2*.

करोड [karod] See करेड and करेड. 2 according to Guru Pratap Suraj, during his sojourn in Malwa Guru Teg Bahadur reached village Karod after having visited Barhe and Gurne. "cale karod gram mahi ae."—*GPS*. 'From Karod, the Guru reached Dhamdhan.'

करोटि [karoti] does. "jese pavak kasat bhasma karoti."—*sahas m 5*

करोध [karodh] See क्रोध.

करोधि [krodhi] due to anger, angrily. "kam karodhi nagaru bahu bharia."—*sohila*. 2 See क्रुपी.

करोधु [krodhu] *Skt* क्रोध anger, wrath. "kamu karodhu kapetu bikhia tajr."—*asa m 1*.

करोप [karop] *Skt* क्रोध *n* wrath.

करोर [karor] *Skt* करोटि *n* ten million, one crore. See करोड़.

करोरी [karori] See करोड़ी.

करोली [karoli] *n* mischief, taunt. "karē karoli niti."—*PPP*. See करोली.

करेड [karor] See करेड.

करेडा [karora] *n* supervisor. See करेडा. 2 revenue

officer of a territory submitting one crore coins as land revenue. See करोड़ी 2.

करेडि [karorī] ten million i.e., unlimited. "karorī hasat teri jahī kamavahī."—*suhi chāt m 5*

करेडी [karorī], करोड़ी [karorī] *adj* multi-millionaire. 2 Emperor Akbar in 1575-76 divided the whole of his kingdom (except Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat) into 182 territories, each with income of one crore coins. Officers of these territories were known as *amī* or *karorī*. During those days a *दा* [dam] was equivalent to 1/40 of a rupee. According to this scale one crore dam were equal to rupees 2,50,000. 3 treasurer. 4 Dunichand, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev who abandoned superstition and false belief and turned benevolent. He is also mentioned as Karori Mal in Janamsakhi. During the inhabitation of Kartarpur, it was he who spent all the money and got erected a residence for the Guru and a dharamsala for the devotees. See करतारपुर 1.

करेडीयाँ दी मिसल [karorīā di misal] one of the twelve Sikh misls. Its leader was a Jatt Karora Singh Barkiwala. Hence it came to be known as *misal karorīā*. Sardar Baghel Singh belonged to this misl. Its capital was Chhalandi on the bank of Jamuna. The dynasty of Gurbax Singh Kalsia state was from this misl. To the same belonged the chiefs of Dhanur of Karnal district and jagirdars of Lode in Ambala district.

करेडीमल [karorīmāl] See करोड़ी 4.

करौ [karā] pace, step. See करौ. "karā adhai dharatī māg."—*BG*. 'Vaman having demanded two and a half steps of land.'

करौजा [karōja] See करौडा. "badri khadar karōje jal."—*GPS*. 2 thorny bitter plant.

करौडी [karoti] *n* serrated sword. "karoti kaṭarā."—*cāḍi 2*. See करौ.

करौडा [karōda] *Skt* करमदीक *n* thorny plant with leaves like those of a lemon tree, the fruit of

which is used for making pickle. *L. Carissa carandas*.

ਕਰੋਲ [karol], **ਕਰੋਲਾ** [karola] *n* hunter. "dhar kar bhes karol ko gai tevan ke dham."—*caritr* 298. 2 *adj* horrible, terrible.

ਕਰੋਲੀ [karoli] *T* کڑوئی short, straight sword; long knife. "karoli kini kaqh pahzlu bidaryo."—*sa'loh*. 2 a state of Rajputana, whose noblemen are of Yadu lineage.

ਕਰੋਰੀ [karō] do, perform. "bhagatz karōu lrv lae."—*vad chst m* 5. 2 pace, step.

ਕਰੋਕ [karāk], **ਕਰੋਗ** [karāg] *Skt* कर्क *n* skeleton. "karōgi laga hāe."—*varsuhu m* 1. 'A living being in the form of a swan, whose business was to pick up pearls (virtues) has instead fallen a prey to sensuality.' "karōg bikhu mukh lare."—*ram m* 4.

ਕਰੋਜਨ [karōjan] **ਕਰੋਜਨੇ** [karōjno] (they) do, (they) perform. "seva karōjan."—*BG*. 2 doer, performer. "kripa karōno."—*BG*. 3 (one) who sustains the poor.

ਕਰੋਜੂਆ [karōjua], **ਕਰੋਜੂਆ** [karōjua] *Skt* कण्टकरञ्ज *L* Caesalpinia Bonducella. This thorny plant is very bitter. Its effect is hot and dry. It is useful in curing-piles, leprosy, abdominal worms and skin diseases. It removes inflammation, purifies blood. It is generally grown as a hedge around the fields.

ਕਰੋਡ [karād] *Skt* कण्ड *n* large basket; small basket. 2 honeycomb. 3 sword. 4 swan-like bird.

ਕਰੋਟਾ [karōta] does, performs. "khaṭkaram karōta."—*sopurakhu* 2 See **ਕਰੋਟੇ ਕੀ ਅਗਿ**.

ਕਰੋਟੇ ਕੀ ਅਗਿ [karōte ki agi] *Skt* कृत्वा oblationary fire regarded as most sacred. "gōga ka udak karōte ki agi."—*basāt m* 1. 2 artificial fire produced with a wooden instrument by invoking the sun. It is ordained that only such fire be used in oblations. See **ਅਰਟੀ**.

ਕਰੋਦਰ [karōdar] *S* *adj* doer, performer. See

ਕਰੋਦਰ.

ਕਰੋਮ [karām] See **ਕਰਮ**. "kahu nanak take purkarāma."—*sor m* 5. "so prabhu ci xi nā avai nanak nahi karām."—*var maru l m* 5. 2 See **ਕੁਮ**.

ਕਰੋਮਕਲ [karāmkal] chronological account of events. "karāmkal yō bhāi."—*VN*.

ਕਰੋਮਾ [karāma] See **ਕਰੋਮ**. 2 *adj* lucky. "kahu nanak ham nīc karāma."—*asa m* 5. 3 due to actions. "hāi jople vade karāma."—*bīla m* 4. **ਕਰੁਨਾ** [karna] *v* boil, get heated, be in distress "karhe nā jhure nā manu rovanhara."—*asa m* 5.

ਕਰਾ [kara] a village of police station Pahoa, tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal. To the south east of this village at a distance of half a mile, is a gurdwara. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. Guru Hargobind Sahib also stayed here. The Guru cured a blind leper at this place. Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib also lent dignity to this place with his visit.

The ninth Guru provided money for the construction of a well and the setting up of a garden. Guru Gobind Singh also came to this village but he did not stay here. Mounted on his horse, he gave a sermon to the congregation and left the village. All these sanctified places are located in the same complex. The ruler of Kaithal, Bhai Uday Singh, got them renovated. The gurdwara is situated sixteen miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station. It receives grants of Rs 425, Rs 55 and Rs 15 annually from the states of Patiala, Jind and Nabha respectively. Bhai Uday Singh donated three hundred bighas of land to these gurdwaras.

ਕਰੇ [karhe] See **ਕਰੁਨਾ**.

ਕਲ [kal] *Skt* कल् make a sound; count; throw; go; take; be impatient. 2 *adj* fascinating, pleasing. "kahiṇ amrit kal dhalan."—*saveye m*

2 ke 'Charming utterance of the Guru is like nectar.' 3 n melody. 4 semen. 5 supernatural power. "niki kīri mahī kāl rakhe."—*sukhmani*. "jīn kāl rakhi meri."—*suhi m 5*. 6 part, segment. "kāli kāl mahī ik kāl rakhi." and "tēte ik kāl kīni durī."—*ram m 3*. 7 tomorrow. "cārān na chādau sarīr kāl jāi."—*gauravidas*. 8 rest, peace. "mān kāl nīmakhmatr nahī parē."—*GPS*. 9 art, education. "jīs bhulāe apī tīs kāl nahī jānīa."—*var gaur 2 m 5* "tu beṣṭu sarāb kāl pura."—*bars m 4*. 10 ignorance which shackles human beings. "gur kē banī bājār kāl chedī."—*gaur kabīr*. 11 device, machine. "bādhān kāṭe so prabhū jākē kāl hāthī."—*brīl m 5*. 12 goddess Kali, Yogini. "kāl sāmukh avat bhāi jāhī bekḥ bīkral."—*NP*. 13 short for भगवत. "jo kāl ko ik bar dhīche."—*cōpāi*. 14 one line of a poetic metre. 15 See बल.

ਬਲਦੀ [kālau] pen "kalau masajni kia sodaic?"—*var sri m 3*. 'Where is the need to ask for a pen and ink pot?'

ਬਲਸ [kalas] *Skt* बलस *n* crest dome on the top of a temple, which is gold-plated. "te jān kau kalas dipāiāu."—*savēye m 5 ke*. 'You have made your servant shine like a dome.' 2 pitcher "kanak kalas bhār anī."—*saloh*. 3 a measure, which at present is equivalent to eight seers. 4 a metre, also known as hullas,¹ which is a combination of two metres. The last line of the preceding stanza should initiate the first line of the following stanza as a requirement of sīghavalokan (back reference). In *Dasam Granth*, this metre has been created by combining cōpāi and trībhāgi, as:

adī ābhe āngadh sarupā,
rag rāg jīh rekḥ nā rupā,
rāk bhāyo ravat kāhū bhupā,
kāhū sāmudrā sarīta kāhū kupā, —

¹Poet Sainapati in his *Gursobha Granth* mentions it as loṭan chād.

sarīta kāhū kupā, sāmudsarupā,
alakhbībhutā amītātā,
ādvē abīnāsī param prākāśī,
tēj surāsī, akrītkrītā,
jīh rup nā rekḥā, ālakḥ ābhēkhā
amīt ādvēkhā, sarābmāī,
sāb kīlvīkḥ harnā pātī udharnā,
āsārān sarnā ek dāī."—*gyan*.

(b) In *Guru Granth Sahib* kalas metres have been created by combining numerous metres. A few of those are given below.

kalas from the combination of cōpāi and savēye.

satīguru sevī parampādū payāu,
abīnāsī ābīgātū dhīyāu,
tīs bhētē darīdrā nā cāpē,
kālyās-harū tasū guṇ jāpē.—
jīpau guṇ bīmal sūjan jān kere,
āmīānamū yakau phurīa,
inī satīgur sevī sābad rasū payā,
namunīrājān urī dhārīa,
harīnam rāsīk gobīd gungahakū
cahakū tātt samātsāre,
kāvī kāly thākūr harīdastāne,
gur ramdas sarābhar bhārē

—*savēye m 4 ke*

(c) kalas from the combination of nīta and sar: Characteristics of nīta are four lines, each having twelve matras, the last two being guru.

Example:

ham ghār sajan ae, sacī melī mīlāe,..
sahīj mīlāe harī mān bhāe,
pāc mīlāe sukh pāīa.
sai vāsātū parapāt hoi,
jīs setī mānū lārā.² ...

—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਬਲਸਹਾਰ [kalas-har] a Bhat eulogizer of the Guru. "kāhū kīrātī kalas-har."—*savēye m 2 ke*. 2 *Skt* water pitcher carrier, water man.

²for the purpose of matras rhyme is payā and layā.

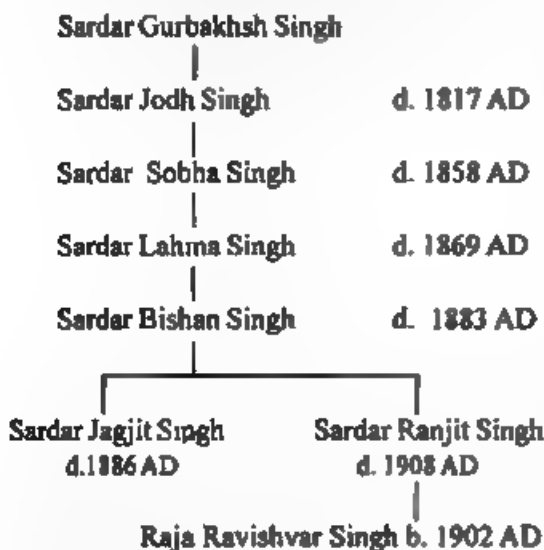


RAJA RAVISHWAR SINGH, RULER OF KALSIA

ਕਲਸਾ [kalsā] See ਕਲਸ 2. "phirle pag kalsā gire."—GPS. 2 a village in Bangar where the tenth Guru stayed for a night. "utre kalse gram sujae"—GPS

ਕਲਸੀ [kalsi] small pitcher.

ਕਲਸੀਆ [kalsia] Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Sandhu, landlord of village Kalsia, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore, was baptised as a Sikh in Sammat 1782. Thereafter he joined Karorian di mist and rendered great service to the community. His descendants live in Chhachhrauli, capital of the state in Ambala district, but the state is known as Kalsia. Their genealogy is as below:



ਕਲਸੁ [kalsu] See ਕਲਸ.

ਕਲਾਹ [kalāh] *n* clash, quarrel. 2 war, battle. 3 sheath of a sword.

ਕਲਾਹਨੀ [kalāhni] termagant, quarrelsome woman.

ਕਲਾਹਾ [kalha] See ਕਲਾਹ. 2 female ascetic. "kalha nam syam tēn dhara"—GPS. 3 goddess of war.

ਕਲਾਹਾਰਿਕਾ [kalhātrika], **ਕਲਾਹਾਰਿਕਾ** [kalhātrita] in poetics, the heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

ਕਲਹਾਰਾ [kalhar], **ਕਲਹਾਰਾ** [kalhara], **ਕਲਹਾਰੀ**

[kalhari], **ਕਲਹਿਨੀ** [kalhini] *adj* quarrelsome, termagant, troublesome. 2 heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

ਕਲਹੀਸ [kalhās] *Skt n* swan. 2 supreme god, the Creator. 3 kadāb tree, Nauclea Cadamba.

ਕਲਕ [kalak] *Skt* कल्क *n* powder. 2 crushed cannabis. 3 excreta. 4 sin. 5 wax of the ear. 6 hypocrisy. 7 **ਅ** **ੴ** uneasiness, restlessless. 8 grief.

ਕਲਕਾਤਾ [kalkatta] Set up at Kalighat on the bank of river Ganga, 86 miles away from the sea, a major city of Bengal, and population wise, the largest in India,¹ it has been the capital of India for a long time. In Sammat 1968 (1911 AD) Emperor George V, made Delhi the capital of India.

In Calcutta there are numerous gurdwaras as Vadi Sangat, where recitation of the Gurbani goes on to the accompaniment of kirtan.

Calcutta is 1176 miles away from Lahore
ਕਲਕਲ [kalkal], **ਕਲਕਲਾ** [kalkala] *n* sound of water flowing from a spring etc. 2 noise, clamour.

ਕਲਕਲਾ [kalkal] See ਕਲਿਕਲ. "khuṣi bhāyo kalkal sri mukh yō kahē."—GV 10. 2 destroyer of Time, Mahakal (the supreme destroyer, God).
ਕਲਕਿ [kalakī], **ਕਲਕੀ** [kalaki] *Skt* कल्कि *n* Kalki's incarnation. "caubṛavō kalki avtara."—kalki.

There is a reference in Vishnupuran that in the horrible age of vice [ghor kalzyug], Kalki Avtar will appear in the house of a Brahman named Vishnuyash at Sambhal, a town in Muradabad district. Mounted on a white horse, he will conquer the land around and destroy the evil doers. See ਮੈਂਡਲ.

ਕਲਕੋਲ [kalkō(h)] *n* peacock and the Indian cuckoo, which have melodious voice. 2 adj one

¹According to 1921 census, the population of Calcutta is 13,27,547

with a sweet voice; melodious.

कलख [kalakh], **कलख** [kalkha] See कलुष. *Skt* कलित्. *आकृष्ट* *adj* drawn. "sīr uparī kharag kalkha." —*var maru* 1 m 3.

कलक [kalga] a flowering plant, which has a red-coloured, crest-shaped flower at its top; coxcomb. 2 *xa* bald man.

कलका *मिथ* [kalga stgh] *xa* bald man.

कलगी [kalgi] *T* कल *n* gem-studded feathered ornament worn on their heads by kings and maharajas of India. 2 comb on the head of a bird.

कलगीधर [kalgidhar] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to wear a marvellous crest on his head. "ab anki as niras bhai kalgidhar vas kīyo mān mahi."—*GPS* Lady Login writes that when the English conquered Lahore, her husband Dr Login took charge of the store-room where precious articles were kept after preparing their list. In those articles was the Kalghi of the tenth Guru. None knows how Maharaja Ranjit Singh had acquired it and where it is at the moment.¹

कलंग [kalagg] *adv* on one side, at one end.

कलघा [kalgha] *adj* Time, the killer. "pakaṛī khare sabh kalgha."—*suhi* m 4.

कलजुग [kaljug] See कलिकाल and जुग.

कलत [kalat], **कलत** [kalatu], **कलत** [kalatr] *Skt* कलत्र *n* wife. "tanu dhanu kalatu sabhu dekhu abhimana"—*bīla* a m 1. "putr kalatr maha bikhra mahī gurisacc lax tarax"—*ram* a m 5 2 buttocks. 3 vagina. 4 See कलित. "sōpe hetu kalatu dhan tere."—*bhcr kabir*. 'accumulated wealth.'

कलदार रुपया [kaldar rupya] See केले रुपया.

कलधौत [kaldhaut] See कलधौत.

कलधारी [kaldhari] See कलधारी.

कलधौत [kaldhot] *Skt* *n* gold. "kaldhot ke bhukhan ḍḍḍ saje jīh ki chabi sō savita dāb-hi."—*krisan*.

¹See Lady Login's recollections, page 80.

2 silver. 3 *adj* whose dirt has been washed away; spotless

कलन [kalan] *Skt* *n* counting. 2 making, creating. 3 morsel. 4 adorning, embellishing.

कलनामा [kalnama] a chapter in Sausakhi and Gurpratap Suray, wherein is a description of actions marking the age of vice. "kalnama gurbakhas stgh toko dino eh."—*GPS*. *ruft* 5, *ch* 24.

कल्प [kalap] *Skt* कल्प *n* process, method; action worth performing. 2 part of a Ved, in which are described the actions to be performed during oblations as also the recitation of Ved-mantars on different occasions and advantages to be gained therefrom. 3 According to Purans Brahma's day is equivalent to 4,320,000,000 years. In the disputation at Mecca there is a strange assumption about kalap i.e when a leaf of the Kalap tree falls a kalap has elapsed and when all the leaves fall, holocaust takes place 4 Kalap tree. 5 short for कल्पना. "ātari kalap bhavaic jori."—*prabha* a m 5. "rove put nā kalpe mai."—*asa* m 1. 6 *S* doubt, suspicion.

कल्पसुत्र [kalapsutr] scriptures composed by saints like Ashvlayan and Apstamb detailing methods for performing oblation etc. 2 a book written by Jain Saint Bhadarvahu.

कल्पना [kalpana] See कल्पना. "mānu dīrū karī asāṇī besu jōgi, ta teri kalpana jai."—*ram* a m 3.

कल्पवृक्ष [kalaptaru] **कल्पद्रुम** [kalapdrum] Kalap tree See सुवस्तु.

कल्पद्रुम अंजना [kalapdrum anuja] Lakshmi, the youngest sister of Kalap tree. According to Purans, both of them emerged from the churning of the ocean. "kalapdrum ki anuja kamnu bin."—*caritr* 109. 'Lakshmi lost her grace.'

कल्पधेनु [kalapdhenu] Kamdhenu, which fulfils the wish that comes to mind.

कल्पना [kalpana] *Skt* कल्पना *n* creation. 2 remedy,

effort. 3 scheme, plan. 4 pretext, logic. 5 feeling.

वलयविवर [kalapbīrach] वलयविवर [kalapvrikṣ] See वलयविवर.

वलय [kalpa] bedding sheet See वलय. "ta par kalpa rocir bichava."—NP. An ignorant scribe has written kalpa in place of talpa.

वलयविवर [kalpauna] v cause worry, upset, render fanciful.

वलय [kalpe] See वलय 5.

वलय [kalaph] A كلف n lunar spot that looks black. 2 scar on the face 3 dye that is used to colour grey hair; hairdye. See वलय.

वलय [kalab] A قلب n heart.

वलयवलय [kalbalaṭ] n furor, hue and cry, din in which nothing is audible. "kalbalaṭ ham ne sunpava."—GPS. 2 cry in distress.

वलयवलय [kalbalk] See वलयवलय.

वलयवलय [kalbut] See वलयवलय.

वलय [kalabh] Skt कल्भ n young one of an elephant. 2 young one of a camel. 3 thorn-apple.

वलय [kalbhu] feminine of kalabh.

वलय [kalam] A قلم pen. "kalam jalau saṇu masvanie."—var srz m 3. 2 branch of a tree, cut for grafting. 3 anything looking like a pen. 4 short for वलय. "kalam khudai paku khara."—maru solhe m 5 'To remain absolutely pious is a divine order.' 5 Skt a variety of rice.

वलय [kalmakh] Skt कल्मष n spot, blemish. 2 sin, defect.

वलयवलय [kalamzan] P قلم n writer. 2 painter, artist. 3 adj struck off what was already written; material stricken off.

वलयवलय [kalamdan] P قلم penstand, a small box for keeping pen, inkpot and other writing material.

वलयवलय [kalamripu] n penknife.—sanama.

वलय [kalmal] See वलय.

वलयवलय [kalmalana] v writhe. 2 fidget and make noise. "kalmalat i kaṭhu bhaṭ bhar."—GPS.

"kai hajarsubhaṭ kalmale"—GPS.

वलयवलय [kalmalī] rendered impious in the era of vice. "kalmalī hoi medni."—var mala m 3.

वलय [kalma] A كالم n Muslim confession of faith. لا اله الا الله "la ilah ill-lahu muḥammadurraṣulallah." i.e. None but Allah is worthy of worship and Mohammad is His prophet. "tav turak janam kalma ucar"—GPS. 2 meaningful sentence. 3 talk, matter, discourse.

वलयवलय [kalmas] Skt कल्मष adj black. 2 dappled. 3 name of a country. See वलयवलय.

वलयवलयवलय [kalmaspad] Skt कल्मषपाद adj (one) having black feet. 2 n a Surajvanshi king named Saudas who ruled over Ayodhya. Once his cook (who was a demon in disguise) cooked human flesh and served it to Vashisht. Getting enraged, the sage cursed the king to turn into a demon. The king also took palmful of water to curse the sage in return because he thought himself to be innocent. His queen, Madyanti, forbade him from doing so. The king spilt the water on his feet that he had taken in his hand. As a result, his own feet turned black.

वलयवलय [kalmak] वलयवलय [kalmakh] T قالم n Tartar country. 2 adj Tartar. "rumu jāgi irmani haḥal te kalmak."—mago.

वलयवलय [kalma] adj written with a pen. 2 grafting of a branch.

वलयवलय [kalmurac] P غور ghogor. In Punjabi, this bird is also known as baggi—ill i.e. a white kite. The female is black in colour. It lays eggs in nests made upon trees during the summer months. This bird lives on the rural filth. Only when it is in heat, does it cry, otherwise it always keeps mum. "maryo kalmurg kelo jry me bhae."—52 poets.

वलयवलय [kalmoṭ] also known as Khera-Kalmot. This village is situated in police station Nurpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. Its residents had

looted a Sikh congregation that was on its way to Anandpur. The tenth Guru raxed the village and punished the offenders. Now a gurdwara stands at this place. The peepal tree under which the Guru sat is still in existence. Guralah is three or four miles to the north of this place. Khara Kalmot is 13 miles to the east of Garh Shankar railway station.

बलर [kalar] *n* alkaline soil. *Skt* बलुर. 2 hard and dry land that cannot be cultivated. 3 alkaline. "kalar kerī kād̥h jīu ahinzīr kīrī dhāhī parī"—*sri m* 1. 4 nitre, saltpetre. "kalar sirī, kiukarī bhavjalū lāghasī?"—*maru solhe m* 1. 'Nitre dissolves in water' Here it stands for hypocritical actions.

बलरकवल [kalārkaṣal] See बलरकवल.

बलर [kalra] See बलर. "kahe kalra sfcahu?"—*basāt m* 1

बलरि [kalari] in the barren land. "kalari kheti bijē kiū laha pave?"—*asa a m* 1.

बलरव [kalvat], **बलरवि** [kalvati], **बलरव** [kalvatu], **बलरव** [kalvati] *Skt* saw. See बलरव. 2 with a saw. "kācān vāne pase kalvati cirra."—*asa farid*.

बलरव [kalvar], **बलरवि** [kalvari], **बलरवी** [kalvari], **बलरवी** [kalvali] *Skt* बलरव *n* distiller of liquor. "n kalvari gavarī mudhmatī."—*keda kabir*. "kalī kalvalī kam mad."—*var bīha s mardana*. "kalī kalvalī māra mad mōtha."—*asa m* 1. 2 *adj* noisy. "kalī kalvalī sara nīberī."—*ram a m* 1. 'In the era of vice (kalyug), cases are decided through noisy religious quarrels.'

बलरि [kalvik] *Skt n* male sparrow. "kīr kalvik kāk."—*NP*. 2 water-melon.

बल [kala] *n* strife; goddess of war. "tābe kala guru ke nīktai."—*GP* 6. 2 quarrel, riot. 3 *Skt* part, portion. 4 sixteenth part. 5 60th part of the 30th portion (ās) of a sign of the Zodiac. 6 power, authority. "dharatīr ākasu jāki kala mahī."—*basāt m* 5. 7 feat, game. "esi kala nā khedīe

jītu dāghahī garā harīe."—*var asa*. 8 basis, support. "bāṣṭhukala dhār gagan dhāria."—*basāt a m* 1. 9 contraption, machine. 10 learning. 11 skill. "sarab kala samrath."—*bavan*. Ancient poets have divided learning and skills into 64 categories, but a difference of opinion exists. Sixteen are mentioned in Brahmanvaivarat. Poet Ban mentions 48; Kalavilash and Mahabharat talk of 64; and 84 are mentioned in Lalit Vistar. If we enumerate them, then they may perhaps go to several hundred. kala should mean learning and skill. See बलर, बैस बल and बलर.

बल [kalā] *P* بَلْ *adj* large, big. 2 some ignorant people write kalā as plural of kala.

बलरी [kalai] *Skt* बलरी *n* joint of the hand and the arm; wrist.

बलरक [kalakād] *n* a sweet made of sugar candy; a special sweetmeat in which sugar is added to condensed milk by heating.

बलर [kalan], **बलरि** [kalanī] *Skt* बलर *n* happiness, well being. 2 benediction, blessing. 3 glory; praise sung in the morning by Bhats etc. "nūdhū sāce sub-han sada kalanra."—*var majh m* 1. "bāgaburgu sīma nale mīh kalan."—*var suhi m* 1. See बलर. 2 *adv* through praise, by eulogising. "sāca khosamu kalanī kamalu vigīra."—*var majh m* 1.

बलरध [kaladhar] *Skt n* the moon, which has sixteen phases. 2 the Creator, the Omnipotent. "akal kaladhar soi."—*sīdhgosaīr*. 'He is immortal and omnipotent.' 3 See बलरि (b).

बलरधरी [kaladhari] *adj* powerful. 2 See बैसरी.

बलर [kalan] See बलर. 2 See बल. 3 *P* كَلْ *n* crown. "kam ke kalan brdhī kīne he bīcarke."—*aj*.

बलरिधि [kalanīdhi] *Skt n* moon 2 *adj* adept in learning and in craft.

बलरैव [kalanar] main town of a tehsil in district Gurdaspur. Akbar was enthroned here and this

town was very dear to him. In Sammat 1772, Banda Bahadur, with help from Khalsa Dal, conquered Kalanaur and Singhs were appointed faujdars in place of Suhrab Khan
बलाप [kalap] *Skt* न sect, community. "pap kalap ap chapjeh."—*GPS*. 2 tail of a peacock. "pākh dharyo bhagvan kalapī."—*kṛtsan*. 3 quiver. 4 bell, girdle 5 trade, commerce.

बलापी [kalapī] *Skt* कलापिन *n* peacock. See बलाप. 2 *adj* wearer of a quiver belt.

बलाबंद [kalaband] *P* کلابند intertwined wire of gold and silver.

बलाबारी [kalabārī] (the art of) acrobatic feat. 2 a jump in which the body spins with head down and feet above.

बलाप [kalām], **बलाप** [kalāmū] *A* کلام *n* dialogue comprising many utterances; conversation, talk. 2 utterance, maxim 3 See बलाप. "sabhna līkhia vūṛi kalām."—*japu*. "karmī vāhe kalām."—*var sar m* 1.

बलापुल्ल [kalāmullāh], **बलापुल्ल** [kalāmulla] *A* کلام per Muslim faith, the utterance of God, Koran. "kalāmullāh ki an tīhare."—*caritr* 38.

बला [kālā], **बलाही** [kālārī], **बलाल** [kālāl], **बलाल** [kālalan], **बलाली** [kālālānī], **बलाली** [kālālū], **बलाली** [kālālī] *Skt* लीकुर distiller. "ek būd bhār tanu manū devau jo madu dex kālālī re."—*ram kabīr*. 'kālālī' means the disposition to be self-sufficient. 2 earthen vessel in which liquor-distiller carries out fermentation. "kara kālālānī lahānī melau."—*ram kabīr*.

बलावत [kāvāt] artist, singer, musician. 2 scholar. 3 moon. 4 powerful, mighty.

बलावती [kāvātī] female musician. 2 prostitute. 3 female scholar.

बलावा [kalava] *P* کلاوا *n* embrace, hug. 2 skein, a ball of thread.

बलावत [kalavan], **बलावत** [kāvāt] See बलावत.

बलि [kalī] *Skt* न sin 2 strife, dispute. "he kalīmul krodhā."—*sahas m* 5. 3 the fourth era.

"hove pāvaṇa karaḥī dhīṇaṇa kalī lakhāṇ vicārī. ... je ko satukare so chiṇ tēp ghārī tēpu na hoi. je ko nau lāe bādnavī kalī ke lakhāṇ ei."—*ram a m* 1. See बलि. 4 warrior, hero. 5 This word has also been used for the people of kalīyug, the era of evil. "kalī hoi kutemūhī."—*var sar m* 1. 6 This word has also been used for Kalki Avtar. "pōn samān bahē kalībān."—*kalkī*. 7 *Skt* कलियुग part in the day to dawn, tomorrow. "khelāṇu aju kī kalī."—*sri a m* 1.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī] See बलागरी.

बलिगरी [kalī-garī] Kalki Avtar, who will end the era of vice [kalīyug]. See बलागरी 2.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī] See बलिगरी 2. 2 See बलागरी.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī], **बलिगरी** [kalīgarī], **बलिगरी** [kalīgarī] blissful, beneficial. "kalīgarī pargāṭ bhāe."—*brha chēt m* 5.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī] See बलागरी. kalyan (that) (scale) has five notes. It has many variants; its pure form is give here. In arohi maddham (4th note) and nīṣad (7th note) are forbidden. gādhar (3rd note) is primary and dhevat (6th note) is secondary. maddham (4th note) is sharp and the rest are all pure notes. Its time of singing is the first quarter of night.

aroḥī-ṣa, rā, gā, pā, dhā, ṣa.

avroḥī-ṣa, nā, dhā, pā, mī, gā, rā, ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Kālīan is at the twenty-ninth place. 2 a town in Bombay presidency, which was once the capital of Chalukya Rajputs.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī] *Skt* कलियुग *adj* grieved, distressed. 2 difficult, hard, tough.

बलिगरी [kalīgarī] *adj* termagant, quarrelsome (woman). 2 *Skt* न a herb also known as kalīkari. Aconitum Napellum. Its effect is hot and dry. It cures diseases of blood, piles, phlegm, cough and colic pain. It heals wounds, aborts pregnancy and kills fleas.

कलिकालेस [kalikaless] strifes of the era of evil.
“mitane sabhi kalikaless.”—*ram m 5*.

कलिका [kalika] *Skt n* sixteenth phase of the moon. 2 pod; flower bud, lily. “duti kalika raden manidu.”—*GPS*. ‘Like White lily is the glamour of teeth.’

कलिकाल [kalikal] era of vice [kaliryug].

(a) surtai adhre me drithtai pahen me
nasika cenan madhy nan rahi hat me,
dharma rahyo pothin vadai rahu vritksan me
badh prapa patan me paru rahyo ghat me,
yahi kalikal ne bihai kio sab jag,
“nayak” sukavz kesi baru he kuthat me,
raj rahu pathan rajai rahi sitkal
raja bhayo nai ru rai rahu bhat me.

(b) mirzade pirzade asal amurzade
sahib fakirzade gose tan go rahe,
rayzade rauzade shazade sahzade
kul ke asirzade tapen kho rahe,
“hakur” kahit kalikal ke kahir bic
pahir pahir piche bhare bhram bho rahe,
dan kirpan same syan gurugyan same
sabh zade mitke haramzade ho rahe.

(c) kur bhaye kubar majur bhaye maldar
sur bhaye gupat asur bhaye jabre,
data bhaye kripa adata kahē data ham
dharu bhaye nidhan nidhan bhaye gabre
sacin ki batan patyat kou jag majh
raj darbaren buliyē log labre,
bhanat “prabin” ab chin bhai himat, so
kaliryug adal badal dare sagre.

2 evil time; painful period. See कलि 3.¹

कलिकाली [kalikali] See काली.

कलिका [kalig] *Skt कलिका n* a dust-coloured bird, whose neck is long and head is red. “bolat kapot bhurig khajan kalig kal.”—*NP*. 2 water melon. 3 the territory which lies between the western Ghats and Godavari. To its north is

¹In Malabharat, Bhisham has accused the king of being the cause of yug 3 as: “raja kalasy karnā.”

Orissa. 4 idr jā (Holarrhena antidy-senterica). 5 sarh tree (alhuzzial lebbek).

कलिका [kaliga] See कलिका.

कलिकर [kalikar] a town in Bundelkhand. It is known for the ancient fort built by Chandel king Kiratbrahm, and Nilkanth temple known as Kottirath. “des kalikar ke nikat sen bircacchan rai.”—*caritr 240*. “kode si kalikar, sabhan mukh raden si, nanak ki kirati smokh sikh ganize.”—*NP*. See कलिकर.

कलियुग [kaliryug] See कलिकाल and युग. “kaliryug udharai gurudev.”—*asa m 5*. 2 See कलियुग 2.

कलिक [kalika] blissful. “dharma phoktano sabhe ik kevlā kalikā bina.”—*kalki*.

कलित [kalit] *Skt adj* accumulated, gathered. 2 afflicted with. “kalit krodh.”—*paras* 3 decorated, embellished. “astaran bar mirdul kalit kar.”—*GPS*. 4 wellknown. 5 fascinating, captivating. 6 See कलित.

कलितार [kalitar], कलित [kalit] See कलित.

कलिका [kalid], कलिकान्या [kalidkānya], कलिका [kalidi], कलिका [kalidra], कलिका [kalidri] *Skt कलिका n* baheṛa tree (beleric myrobalan). 2 sun 3 a mountain that is the source of river Yamuna (Jamna). That is why Yamuna is also known as Kalindi and Kalind Kanya. “kalidra ke srighū te niksyo ahi ko phan kop bharyo he.”—*krisan*.

कलिकार [kalipatar], कलिकार [kalipataru] See कलिकार and कलिकार. “ek nam kalipatar tare.”—*gau kabir*. “kalipataru rog bidar sāsartap nivar.”—*saveye m 2 ke*.

कलिकार [kalibhagvat] *Skt कलिकार* a heretic of the era of vice [kaliryug]; hypocritical worshipper. “kalibhagvat bād citramā.”—*prabha beni*. ‘pretends to worship for a long time.’

कलिक [kalimal] *Skt n* sin, fault. “kalimal daran manahr sadharan.”—*dev m 5*.

कलियुग [kalimul] basis of the era of evil

[kaliryug]. 2 root of strife. "he kalimul krodhā!"—*sahas m 5*.

वलिपुत्र [kaliryug] the fourth era/aeon. See वलि 3 and वृत्र. 2 a priest of Jagannath, who was a great hypocrite and evil doer. Under the influence of Guru Nanak Dev, he turned into a noble and philanthropic person.

वलिपुत्री [kaliryugi] *adj* pertaining to the era of evil. 2 riotous.

वली [kali] kaliryug – the era of vices. See वलि. "nāhī dokh biapāhī kali."—*keda m 5*. 2 quicklime. 3 earthen top of a hubble-bubble. 4 gusset of a shirt. 5 verse, line. "kali madh car jagān bānāī."—*rupdip*. 6 bud. "ali kali hu sō bīdhyo."—*bīharī*. 7 artistic, mighty. "kī sarbō kali hē."—*jāpu 8 A* قلی metal extracted from a mine named kala; bangle; stannum.

वलीकाल [kalikal] era of vice [kaliryug]. "kalikal ke mīte kalesa."—*suhi m 5*. See वलि 3 and वलिबल.

वलीका [kalica] See वलीका.

वलीह [kahd] *P* کلہ *n* key.

वलीहा [kalida] *n* water-melon. "kharbuja kalida sajal bīkarīe."—*BGK*

वलीम [kalim] कलम conversationalist, speaker, orator. "kī sarbō kalimē."—*jāpu*. 'He speaks on everything.' 2 *A* کلیم country, a region of the earth. See *E* clime. "jahar kalim hāftaz."—*ramav*. 'evident from the seven foreign lands.' See वल्लह दिवलीम.

वलीयह [kallyah] *A* کلہ *n* meat cooked on a round thick iron plate. 2 meat roasted after mincing.

वलील [kalil] *A* کلل meagre, inadequate, insufficient.

वलीव [kaliv] *Skt* क्लीव *n* impotent person, eunuch. "talān pur kaliv su nacāhī."—*NP*. 2 cowardly, timid.

वलु [kalu] See वलि and वलु.

वलुध [kalukh], **वलुधा** [kalukha], **वलुधली** [kalukhai]

Skt वलुध *n* dirt, filth. 2 soot. 3 stigma, blot. 4 sin. 5 anger.

वलुधरी [kalucare] sayeth poet Kalh. "kalucare jasu jīpau lahne rasan."—*savaye m 2 ke*.

वलु [kalu] See वलि "ab kalu a to re! iku namu bovahu."—*basāt m 5*.

वलुध [kalukh] See वलुध. "khot kalukhan dindayal."—*NP*.

वलुध [kalukhat] *Skt* वलुधित *adj* sinning, guilty. 2 stigmatised. 3 *n* sin, fault, filth. "sadh ke sōgī kalukhat hāt."—*sukhmani*.

वलुधमणि [kalunasanī] Ganga, which, according to the Hindu faith, is believed to be the 'destroyer of sins.'—*sanama*.

वलुध [kalub] *A* کل plural of kalab (heart)

वलुध [kalur] See वलुध. "kasatvar kullu kalur."—*caritr 217*.

वले [kale] *adv* which subsumes the underworld; underneath. "pīdhu ubh kālē sāsara."—*dhana namdev*. The world is like a Persian wheel whose earthen vessels go into water, then come out and thus this process continues.

वलेस [kales] *Skt* वल्लेस *n* grief, 2 dispute 3 anxiety, worry. 4 anger. 5 In Sanskrit texts, scholars have mentioned five types of kaless. (a) ignorance, lack of understanding, misunderstanding.

(b) pride and arrogance of material wealth.

(c) love and fondness for material things.

(d) animosity, enmity.

(e) insistence on performing undesirable deeds and fearing the consequence of death

वलेसर [kalesar], **वलेसुर** [kalesvar] a mountain in Bibhaur, district Hoshiarpur. "nam kalessar brāhme dharyo."—*GPS and GV 10*.

वलेसा [kaleja] See वलेस. "karak kaleja mahī."—*var mala m 1. Dg वले*.

वलेह [kaled] *Skt* वलेह See वलिह *vr n* dampness. 2 sweat, perspiration. 3 distress, pain. 4 puke, vomit.

बलेघन [kaledan] *Skt* बलेघन *n* wetness, dampness. 2 sweat.

बलेवर [kalevar] *Skt* *n* body, physique. 2 frame.

बलेवा [kaleva] breakfast, light meal.

बले [kale] See बलघ. 2 *Skt* destroyer. 3 epoch, time. "neṛī nā avai jāmākār jāmkaḷe."—*var maru* 1 m 3. 'Messenger of the god of death and the time of dying will not get close.'

बलेर [kaler] *n* peacock's tail, tuft of feathers.

बलेरी [kaleri] *adj* plumed. 2 *n* peacock.

बलेह [kaleh] a village in tehsil Hamupur, district Kangra, where the tenth Guru stayed.

बलेठा [kalota] See टिल्लेठा.

बलेल [kalol] *Skt* बलेल. *n* wave, ripple. "maha kalol bujhāhī mara ke."—*dhana* m 5. 2 state of bliss, mind's longing.

बलेनी [kalāji] *n* black cumin; *nigella indica*. Its effect is hot and dry. It is used as condiment in the preparation of mango pickle and several other medicines.

बलेख [kalāk] *Skt* कलङ्क *n* fault, shortcoming. 2 ignominy, defamation. 3 blemish, stain. 4 black spot on the moon's surface. 5 material such as calcined tin, used in the preparation of medicines etc. "dhātu me tanīk ha kalāk dāre anīk bāran meṭ kanak prakas he."—*BGK*.

बलेकर [kalākar] *adj* who brings into being power, knowledge and craft. "kalākar rupe."—*japu*. 2 enemy of evil.

बलेकी [kalāki] *adj* stigmatised, blemished. 2 Kalki Avtar. "parsuram ram kisan ho kilak kalāki atī ahākare."—*BG*.

बलेग [kalāg] बलेख. 2 *Skt* a branch of river Brahmaputra, which flows in Assam. Kalang river.

बलेगा [kalāga] See बलेग and बलेग. plural of बलेख. "janam jēnam ke hare kalāga."—*bxla* m 5. 2 a plume-like flower.

बलेज [kalāj] *Skt* कलज्ज *n* tobacco. 2 creature killed with a poisoned arrow.

बलेसर [kalādar], बलेसु [kalādaru] *P* बलेसर or बलेसु *adj* indifferent, carefree. 2 a particular class of mendicants. See बलेसर. "au kalādar kesva."—*bher namdev*. "manu mādaru tanu ves kalādaru."—*bxla* m 1 'For me mind is the temple, and body a carefree attire.' 3 These days a person who makes monkeys dance is also known as a kalādar.

"jog to jānho tum udhav,
asan sadh samadhr lagane,
purak recak kūbhak ki gatī,
en lagavat thik thikane,
pe jasudhasut ke jou kotak,
kyōkar tu rīd ātar ane.
maru munīdar su jane kahā kachu
bādar bhed kalādar jane—das.

बलेबक [kalābak] *Skt* *n* a type of green leafy vegetable that grows upon the surface of water like a creeper. 2 lotus. "cādan dhup kadāb kalābak dipak dip tāhā darsae."—*krīsan*. 'The flowers of sandalwood, frankincense, kadāb and lotus shone like magical lamps.'

बलेम [kalām] See बलम. "hathī kalām āgām."—*phunhe* m 5.

बलु [kalh] See बलम.

बलुठ [kalhar] a scholar, Kashmiri Brahmin by caste, who in the twelfth century wrote the chronicle of Kashmir named "Rajtarangini" in Sanskrit. It is written in stanzas, and gives an account of Kashmir from the 7th century.

बलुकाटि [kalharat], बलुकाय [kalharay] a chieftain of Raikot (district Ludhiana) who was raja of Tihara territory near Jagraon. He was a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Raikot from Machhivara disguised as a Muslim pir. He gave him all the resources at his disposal. He sent his shepherd Nuru to Sirhind who brought the news of the martyrdom of the Guru's younger sons. The Guru bestowed a sword to Kalharay and bade him

to keep it with reverence. Kalhe obeyed him to the full but his grandson donned the sword during hunting. After getting injured with it, he died the same day by falling from a horse. People of Kalha's community now live in Raikot. Two articles of the Guru are with them: one is a jug for containing sacred water and the other is a rehal, a folding book-stand. See कलहाड़ा and कलखेट.

कल [kaly] *Skt n* early morning, dawn. 2 tomorrow. 3 yesterday. 4 liquor. 5 tavern, pub. 6 a Bhatt singer of the Guru's glory. "kabz kaly sujās gavāu guru nanak."—*saveye m 1 ke*.
कलहार [kalyas-haru] a Bhatt singing the Guru's glory. "kalyas-haru tasu guṇ jāpe."—*saveye m 4 ke*

कलपाल [kalypal] See कलल.

कलप [kalyaṇ] *Skt n* well being, welfare. 2 heaven 3 name of a rag. See कलमन 2.

कलनाटवार्ति [kalyanarai] In Gurū Nanak Chandroday, it is the name of Baba Kalu. See कलु वावा.

कलयाणी [kalyani] *n* Durga; Goddess, whom the Hindus regard as the bringer of bliss. 2 short for Mata Kot Kalyani. See कलका.

कलन [kalyan] See कलनाट. 2 See कलनाट. benediction, blessing. "iū sun harakh uṭhyo mardana. ucryo sri nanak kalyana. pita pitamah par pun parke barnan nam kare pḡ guru ke. subh guṇ sāg kin parsāsa. nṛpiyo vadīkol avtāsa"—*NP*.

कलाना [kalyana] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a spiritual and devout person. During the settlement of Amritsar, he went to the hills to collect funds and timber etc. At Mandi he was in great trouble. Due to the non-observance of fast on the occasion of the celebration of Krishan's birthday and for not doing worship in the temple, he was arrested on the orders of the raja of Mandi. Taking him

to be an atheist, the raja wished to impose heavy punishment upon him, but on listening to the sermon of this spiritual personage, he became a totally changed man. So he fell upon Kayana's feet and sought forgiveness. The raja accompanied by Bhai Kalyana reached Amritsar for the Guru's audience and became his disciple. 2 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to the Bindrau subcaste. He also served Guru Hargobind and took part in the crusades. See कलनाट जी.

कल्युक्ते [kalyucre] Poet Kaly sayeth. "guru ramdas kalyucre."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

कल्योरा [kalyora] See कलोर. "kam ju ne korik kalyora kedhō kare hē."—*kṛtsan*. 'as if cupid has assumed innumerable forms.'

कलर [kallar] See कलर.

कलरकाल [kallarkal] lotus in barren land, that is, getting best from the worst 2 a noble fellow taking birth in an ignoble family. "kallarkal bhagat prahlad."—*BG*.

कल [kallo] *adj* alone, all alone. 2 *P y n* part of the face that lies between the cheek and the neck; jaw.

कव [kav] *Skt कम् vr* compose verse, narrate, draw pictures. 2 See कवि.

कवका [kavka] See कविता.

कवक [kavac] *Skt n* that which obstructs air; armour, coat of mail. 2 protective mantar. "ram kavac das ka sōnahu."—*gḡd m 5*. 3 kettledrum. **कवक सनह** [kavac sōnah] wearing an armour or coat of mail.

कवकनी [kavacni] army wearing armour. —*sonama*.

कवकतक [kavcātak], **कवकतकर** [kavcātkar] destroyer of armour; sword, arrow, spear and gun.—*sonama*.

कवची [kavaci] *adj* wearer of armour.

कवकु [kavacu] See कवक.

कवडी [kavḍi] cowrie. "kis-hū na kavḍi pūn te

kab hu na kayōhi dēhge.”—*kalki*

कवडी [kavaḍḍi] a rural sport. The players are divided into two groups, with a line drawn on the ground. A player from one side goes to the other side of the line continuously uttering, “Kavadi, Kavadi.” He touches someone on the rival side and comes back to his side without taking a breath and getting caught. If he is caught then he loses. The only tact required is to touch an opponent without taking a breath and not be caught on that side.

कवट [kavan], **कवट्ट** [kavanu] *pron* who. “tin kavanu khalave kavanu cugave?”—*sodaru*

कवटक [kavtak] See **कैटक**. “kalahi kavtak kar bhari.”—*kaiki*

कवटा [kavta] See **कविटा**. 2 poet. “kavte bhi jasi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*

कवन [kavan], **कवट्ट** [kavanu] See **कवट**. “kavan gun pranpati milau meri mai?”—*gau m 5*. “kavanu sujan jo suda jor?”—*gau m 5*.

कवर [kavar] See **कैवर**. “par nari ke het kapak kavran ko ghayo.”—*caritr 21*. 2 morsel. See **कवल**. 3 *Skt* salt. 4 sour juice. 5 curl, tress.

कवरा [kavra] *adj* bitter. “pāc biadhi trage kavre.”—*gau a m 1*.

कवरी [kavri] cowrie. 2 bitter. 3 *Skt* plait, braid.

कवल [kaval] *Skt n* morsel. “bhāyo kaval kar anan payo.”—*GPS*. 2 lotus. “gur ke caran kaval rid dhare.”—*sor m 5*. “kaval khire mukh kaval sudhare.”—*GPS*. ‘put morsels into the lotus-like open mouth.’

कवलनेन [kavalnen] See **कमलनमन**. “kavalnen madhurbhen.”—*sevye m 4 ke*.

कवलपगस [kavalpargas] See **कमलपुलस**. “kaval pargas bhae sadh sāge.”—*guj m 5*.

कवलस [kavlay] See **कुवलस**.

कवला [kavla] Lakshmi. See **कमला**. “kavla caran saran he jāke.”—*gau kabir*

कवलस [kavlas] Kailash mountain. See **कविलस**. “kavlas me dhyan chutyō har ka.”—*cāḍi 1*. See

कुवलस.

कवलसन [kavlasan] Brahma. See **कमलसन**.

कवलसपति [kavlaspati] Lord of Kailash mountain, Shiv See **पद्मकवलसपति**.

कवलसुय [kavlasray], **कवलस्री** [kavlasri] Vishnu, the protector of lotus, from whose navel emerged this flower. “man me kavlasri jo gyana.”—*erhāta*.

कवलकैर [kavlakāi], **कवलपति** [kavlapati] See **कमलकैर** and **कमलपति**. “harījas sunahi tisū kavla kōta.”—*var sor m 4*.

कवकु [kavaku] morsel. See **कवल**. “kalē kavaku nirījan jāne.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘One who knows Him, devours death,’ i.e. a spiritual person conquers death.

कवा [kava] *A* ७ *n* plural of kuvatt. strength, might. 2 See **कवाटि**.

कवावु [kavau] See **कवा**. 2 spoken word, mandate. “kita pasau eko kavau.”—*japu*. See **कव** *vr* 3 See **कवारि**. “de lesahi jīd kavau.”—*var asa*. ‘body as garment.’

कवार्ड [kavar] *A* ५ *n* dress, costume of a rich man. “guri dibanī kavai penaio”—*sri m 5* *pepar*. “galahu kavai khol pāhinaī.”—*BG*. 2 See **कवा**.

कवार्डि [kavard] *A* ५ *n* plural of kardah. rule. 2 drill. “karī kavard vidya sāg.”—*GPS*.

कवारी [kavai] See **कवाटि**. “kahā su lal kavai.”—*asa a m 1*.

कवाडी [kavaci] *adj* who wears an armour. “bhāyo renuka te kavaci kuthari.”—*paras*.

कवाट [kavat] *Skt n* that lets air in and out; door.

कवाद [kavad], **कवादा** [kavada] *A* ५ *adj* shameless, immodest, devoid of self-respect. “dargahu hon khuar kavade.”—*BG*. 2 guide, leader. “dīl mahī soci bicari kavade! bhisat dojak kīnī pai?”—*asa kabir*. ‘Leaders of the Muslims! ponder within.’ See **कवादा**.

कवादि [kavadi] See **अस्तिवि**. “dhru prahīlad kavadi tilocan.”—*NP*.

कवयः [kavayad] See कवयिद.

कवली [kavali] See कवली.

कवव [kavav] See कववि. "ek kavave te sabb
ho."—*maru m 5*. See कव व.

कवव [kavar] See कवव. 2 door. See कवट.

कवि [kavi] See कव व one who composes,
creates or narrates is a poet. Scholars have
described four types of poets:

"path curave bharya, arth curave put,
bhav curave mit so, sute kahe avdhut.
arth he mul bhali tuk dar su

achar patir hē dekhke jije,

chād hē phul navo ras so phal dan ke
bari sō sikbo kije,

"dan" kahe yā prabhinā sō suthri
kavita sunke ras piye,

kirati ke birva kavi hē in ko
kab-hū kumlan nē dije.

kahā guru karen dādhuṭi bāi beno kahā
sake salivahan ke aj-hū b gae hē,

kahā prithu parath pururava puhamipati
haricād purān o bhojvidhā hē,

kahe "matiram" kou kavīn ko nīdo mat
kavīn pratap sab desan me chae hē,

dhūḍ dekho tin lok āmi he kavīn mukh
kete mue mue raja kavīn jivae hē.

2 n Valmiki. 3 Shukar. 4 Brahma. 5 Pandit.

6 in Bengal a physician is also called a kavi.

कविक [kavik], कविका [kavika] Skt कविक rein,
bridle. "mukhbāl āsu kavika jiv manī."—*NP*.
'like a bridle for an intractable horse.' See
कविकाल.

कविड [kavit] See कविड. "pothi git kavī kichu
kade nē karān dharā."—*sri a m 1*.

कविता [kavita] Skt n verse; composition in verse.

कविता [kavita] See कविता and कविता.

कविता [kavita] See कविता

कविता [kavitva] Skt composing of verse, poem.
2 prudence, cleverness. 3 poetic quality.

कविप्रिया [kavipriya] a book on poetics

authored by the well-known Hindi scholar
Keshav Das.

"pragat pācmi ko bhayo kavīpriya avtar,
sotē se āṭhanvē phagun sudī budhvar."

कविराज [kaviraj] supreme poet. 2 Valmiki.
3 Shukracharya. 4 Vyas. 5 Bhai Gurdas.
6 Bhai Nandlal. 7 Bhai Santokh Singh.
8 Vedraj, a supreme physician. See कवि 6.

कवी [kavi] See कवि. 2 blue lotus, water lily.
"cādrāma siveya ko kavīk pahīcānī."—*akal*.
"kaṭu tu he kavīa tu he."—*sri m 1*. 3 *آ*
strong, mighty, powerful.

कवीश [kavīsh] Skt poets have. "suja kaly
kavīn bhakṣatū."—*savtye m 5 ke*.

कवीश्वर [kavīśvar], कवीश्वर [kavīśvar] master poet.
See कविराज.

कवे [kave] Skt कवे of the poet. "git nad kavī
kave sunī."—*tukha barahmaha*. 'having heard
music and poetry.'

कवध [kavādh] See कवध.

कव [kav] See कव. food given or oblation
performed after the invocation of ancestors.
2 food from which balls or cakes are prepared
for the ancestors. 3 world of ancestors.
4 admirer.

कवल [kaval] *آ* singer; one who sings in
the congregation of sufis. Its root is कवल.

का [ka] n layer of gravel. 2 attraction. "kaṭ
bādhān bādhio sis mar."—*basāt a m 3*.
3 restraint. "maṭa moh nī kaṭu."—*var ram 1*
m 3 4 sound produced by gunfire. 5 See कक.

काकी [kaṭī] be boiled; be cooked; be pained
or troubled "ta mere manū, kaṭu kaṭī?"—*gāḍ*
m 4.

काक [kaṭak] n sound produced by lightning or
gun fire.

काक [kaṭak] v crackle, give out a loud
sound 2 thunder. "siri kaṭīo kal."—*bher m 5*

काका [kaṭaka] v crackle, break. "jīdu
nimani kaḍhiē haḍ5 kū kaṭai."—*s fard*.

ਕਰਾਖਾ [kərkha] See ਕਰਾਖਾ.

ਕਰਾਖਾ [kərchha] ਕਰਾਖੀ [kərchhi] See ਕਰਾਖਾ ਕਰਾਖੀ.
"kərchhia phirāni, sau nā jāni suria."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਕਰਾਨ [kəran], ਕਰਾਨਾ [kərna] v fasten tightly, shackle. 2 See ਕਰਾਨਾ. "ta kaitu kərie?"—*var gau 1 m 4*. 3 *Skt* कर्क व become unconscious in grief or due to ecstasy. "sətiguru jini dhāra se kərin sāvahi."—*var sri m 4*. 'They are always engrossed in ecstasy.' 4 *M* कदम adv far away, on the other bank.

ਕਰਾਮੁਰ [kərmur] onom crackling sound. "koldar kərmur"—*paras*. 'The tusk of the boar that carries the earth crackles.'

ਕਰਾਵਾ [kəra] adj bitter.

ਕਰਾ [kəra] n bangle, bracelet. 2 hard layer of gravel. 3 bangle-type hook. 4 adj hard, stiff.
ਕਰਾਸਮੁਰ [kərasamu], ਕਰਾਸਮ [kərasan] *M* ਕਰਾਸਮ n seat made of deerskin. 2 *Skt* कदमन seat made of grass. "kāra kərasanu mānu jagoti."—*sidhgosaṭi*. See ਕਰਾਸਮੀ.

ਕਰਾਹ [kərah] *Skt* कदह n cauldron. 2 dish prepared in a cauldron; pudding of flour, sugar and clarified butter; halva.

ਕਰਾਹਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [kərahprasad] n the supreme Sikh offering made to the Almighty and then distributed among the congregation. It is also known as pācamrit and mahaprasad.

The method of preparation and distribution of kərahprasad mentioned in rahitnāmas is as below:

"kərah karan ki bīdhi sun lije-
tin bhag ko samsar kije,
lepān agē bhukar dije,
mājan kər bhājan dhovije,
kər sanan pavitr hve bāhe,
vahiguru bin avər nā kəhe.
kər tīar coki pər dhare,

"se kərx nā sāvahi." 'Passion does not turn them into ashes.'

car or kirtan bahi kare.

jo prasad ko bāt he man me dhare lobh,
kisi thora kisi agla sada rāhe tis sog."

—*tanama*

pavan tən pavan kər than
ghrit meda le khōd saman,
kər kərah jāpu path su thane,
gurprasad ardas bəkhane."—*GPS*.

See ਪੈਰਾਮਿਤ and ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਕਰਾਹਾ [kəraha] See ਕਰਾਹ. "təpət kəraha bujhi gata."—*maru m 5* Here it means a mind troubled by perversions and distresses.

ਕਰਾਹੀ [kərahi] small cauldron. 2 pudding prepared from flour, sugar and clarified butter. "dhurō patālō lai kərahi"—*BG*. 3 sweet pudding offered to the deities.

ਕਰਾਹੀਆ [kərahiā] adj one who prepares pudding from flour, sugar and clarified butter.

ਕਰਾਕਾਰ [kərakar] onom crackling sound produced by gunfire etc.

ਕਰਾਕਾ [kəra] n explosion. 2 *xa* fasting. "sigh kərake sē rāhē due tie dīn khāhi"—*PPP*. 3 scorching heat without rainfall.

ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kəra bin] See ਕਰਾਬੀਨ.

ਕਰਾਮਨਾਪੁਰ [kəramanapur] a village on the bank of Jamna, where the ninth Guru stayed on his way back from Thanesar and Banibadarpur. It was here that Guru Teg Bahadur removed Maluk Das Vaishnav's misconception about the eating of meat "kāre su manak pur ke rahu. gəmnē sətiguru bəpərvahu."—*GPS*.

ਕਰਿ [kəri] tightly. 2 after being rocked, with anxiety. "māra mohi kəre kəri pəcia."—*bher m 5*.

ਕਰਿਆ [kəria] adj shackled, fettered. "likhi likhi pəria teta kəria."—*var asa*. 'Deep study leads to the unfettering of shackles, but the more they read without pondering, the more do they get egotistic.' 2 distressed, aggrieved.

ਕਤਿਆਲ [kaɾɪal] ਕਤਿਆਲਾ [kaɾɪala] *n* a special type of iron bridle to control intractable horses. 2 rein, bridle.

ਕਤਿਨ [kaɾɪn] See ਕਤਨ.

ਕਤੀ [kaɾɪ] *n* rafter; a wooden piece put aslant on a beam. 2 hook of a fastening chain. 3 hook attached to the sword's sheath. "kaɾiā ar capras vɪsala."—GPS. 4 *adj* hard, stiff.

ਕਤੀਆਲ [kaɾɪal], ਕਤੀਆਲੁ [kaɾɪalu] See ਕਤਿਆਲਾ. "kaɾɪalu mukhe gurɪ grɪnu drɪɾaɪa ram."—vaɖ m 4 ghorīā.

ਕਠੁ [kaɾu] See ਕਠ 3.

ਕੜੁਆ [kaɾua] *adj* bitter. "miṭhe kau kauṛa kahe, kaɾue kau miṭha."—gəu a m 1.

ਕੜੁਚਾ [kaɾuca] *Skt* कूट *n* tiny bundle. "mūh kaɾuce ghah de chaɖ ghoɾe rahi."—cāɖi 3. 'took tiny bundles of grass in their mouths to prove themselves as cows.'

ਕੜੁਨਾ [kaɾhna] *v* boil. 2 be aggrieved, be distressed. 3 ponder over again and again, practise. "pɾɪɪ pəɾhe kar pɾɪɪ kaɾhe rəsɾɪɪn cɪt suno sui cakhe."—kɾɪsən.

ਕੜੁੀ [kaɾhi] *adj* cooked boiled. 2 *n* salted gram flour dish, or a sweet dish, prepared from fine wheat-flour [meda].

ਕਾ [ka] *part* of. "nanak ka prabhū soɪ jɪs ka səbhkoɪ."—asa m 5. 2 *pron* what. "kahu jən, ka nahi ghar tāke?"—gəu kabir. 3 someone. "ka virli jai vuṭhi."—gəu m 5. 4 *which*. "dusar nahi thau ka pəhi jai?"—jet chōt m 5 5 *adj* a little, in some measure. "tina bhukh na ka rahi."—gəu var 2 m 5. "lobhū ka vesahu na kije je ka parvasai."—sava m 3

ਕਾ [kə], ਕਾਉ [kau], ਕਾਉ [kāu] *n* crow. "jɪu sūje gharɪ kau."—sri m 3

ਕਾਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [kāu udauna] *v* make the crow fly away; an omen solemnly professed by women; keeping in mind the relative gone abroad, to beckon the crow perched on the house to fly simply by a word of mouth, without

any gesture to shoo it away; if the crow flies away, it is presumed that the relative will return soon. On the contrary, if it does not fly away, it is evident that his return may be delayed. See ਕਾੜ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ:

ਕਾਉਕੇ [kāuke] a village in police station and tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana. It is situated four miles away to the west of Jagraon railway station. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated half a mile way from the village. The Guru came here from Sidhvan.

The main hall of this gurdwara is elegantly built. Thirteen ghumaons of land was donated by the village to this gurdwara. A fair is held on every Baisakhi day.

ਕਾਉ [kau] *adj* a little, in some measure. "cɪɾɪaɪ dhiɪ na kau."—var ram 1 m 1. 2 *pron* any.

ਕਾਉ [kao] See ਕਾਉ. "jɪu sūje gharɪ kao."—vaɖ m 1 alahni.

ਕਾਊਥਾ [kaaba] See ਕਾਥਾ.

ਕਾਇ [kai], ਕਾਇ [kāi] *adv* why. "kai pap kamaie?"—asa chōt m 5. "kai pəɾola paṭi?"—s fard. "tu kāi garbahi bavli?"—basōt ravɪdas. 2 *for* whom, why. "kes muɖae kār?"—s kabir. 3 *pron* to whom. "jogjivanu jugati na mile kai."—basōt m 1. 4 *Skt* काय *n* body, physique.

ਕਾਇਓ [kaiəu] See ਕਾਉਓ. "kaiəu dhup dip naibeda."—dhana pips.

ਕਾਇਆ [kaiya], ਕਾਇਆ [kāiya] *Skt* काय *n* body, physique. "tū kaiya me ruidi dekhi jɪo dhar upari charo."—gəu m 1. "jab lagu kal grasi nahi kāia."—bher kabir.

ਕਾਇਆ ਸਰੀਰ [kaiə sarɪr] physique, mortal body. "kaiə sarire vici səbhukichu paia."—majh a m 3.

ਕਾਇਆਕਲਪ [kaiakalap] *Skt* कायकल्प *n* rejuvenation; a Vedic strategy to once again rejuvenate the body. "kaiakalap kije."—ram namdev.

ਕਾਇਆ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [kaiə ki agani] *n* heat of the

body that keeps life going. It is generated by the flow of blood in the veins. 2 egotism. "kara ki agani braham parjare."—*bher kabir*. 'Bodily vanity should burn in the intense fire of spiritual knowledge.'

कादिभाषा [katabhogi] *adj* given to enjoying bodily pleasures. 2 he who leads a full life. "jā jāu jogi tā katabhogi."—*asa m 1*.

कादिभाषा [katarat] *adj* vain (one who loves his body.) "katarat behu rup racahi."—*gau kabir*.

कादि [kara], कादि [kāra] *n* dispute, riot. "rah jādi le kara mol."—*PPP*

कादि [kark] See कादि.

कादि [kaice] *adv* why, for what purpose. "kaice bharām bhula?"—*maru m 1*.

कादि [kari], कादि [kari] *Skt* कादि *adv* why, for what purpose. "agode je cheh tā kari muk sajai?"—*asa a m 1*.

कादि [kaith], कादि [kaithu] *Skt* कादि *adj* situated in the body. 2 *n* soul. 3 conscience. See कादि. 4 a caste. See चित्तुपुत्र. 5 one born from a low caste mother and a Kshatri father. It is mentioned in 35th slok of Aushnas Simriti that a Kayasth (कादि) gets his restlessness from the crow (का), cruelty from Yamraj (कामरज) and sawing from the carpenter (कापति) to form an acronym: कादि.

कादि [kaithucetu] conscience; a quality in the human body to be conscientious and dexterous. "ghari ghari ka lekha mage kaithucetu nau."—*maru kabir*. It is this which is also known as Chitargupt.

कादि [kaida] 1 कादि rule, principle. 2 convention, practice.

कादि [kainat] See कादि.

कादि [kainu] 1 कादि *n* plural of kainat slave girls, female servants. "bibi kaula su kain tera"—*bher namdev*. 'Your relationship with Lakshmi is that of maidservants.'

कादि [kaim], कादि [kaimu] 1 कादि *adj*

established, fixed. "kaimu daimu sada patisah."—*gau ravidas*.

कादि [kairi] कादि [kairu] *Skt* कादि *adj* cowardly, timid, unenterprising. "manmukhu kairu karup hr."—*var vad m 3*.

कादि [kairta] cowardice, timidity, lack of enterprising spirit.

कादि [kairu] See कादि.

कादि [kairi] See कादि.

कादि [kai] *pron* any. "un na kai bata."—*ram m 5*. "va kau biadhi na kai."—*jat m 5*. 2 *adj* some, a little. "binsat bar na lage kai."—*prabha a m 1*. 3 *n* algae. "mita na bharām ki kai."—*dhana m 9*. 'ignorance as a form of algae.' flaw.

कादि [kae], कादि [kæš] *adv* why, for what purpose. "kæš an an rucie."—*sar m 5 part 1*.

कादि (kas) *pron* to whom. 2 *n* short for कादि. "asa kas khat dharani kriy"—*kalki*. 'During the war, the surface of the earth flew to the sky. As a result, six worlds remained below and eight worlds appeared above.' 3 कादि *vr* shine, manifest. 4 *n* glitter, light. 5 moss, grass. 6 *Skt* कादि asthma. "madagan kas."—*saloh*. 7 *Skt* कादि whetstone, grindstone. 8 *T* कादि respect, refrain. 9 fragment. 10 slice. 11 *P* कादि part Had it been so! 12 God willing. 13 grief, distress.

कादि [kasu] to whom. "ihu dukhu kasu kahau re."—*asa kabir*.

कादि [kaska] See कादि.

कादि [kaskar], कादि [kaskari], कादि [kaskar], कादि [kaskari] *P* कादि a town in the east of Turkistan. "kaskar ko sahr k janyat."—*coritr 5*. 2 resident of Kasgar. "kabo kaskari ke."—*kalki*.

कादि [kasat] *Skt* कादि *n* wood "suke kasat haria."—*sodaru*. 2 See कादि. "pret-pijar mahi kasatu bhara."—*ram a m 1*.

कादि [kasatkudru], कादि [kasatpris-

[kaɪ] gun, which has a wooden butt.—*sanama*.

कासटवेसर्ट [kasaɪbestɜ] See वेसर्ट.

कासट [kasta] See कासू.

कासट [kasaɪ] See कासट.

कासट [kaɪt] *P* کاشت *n* agriculture.

कासटकार [kaɪtkar] *P* کاشتکار *n* agriculturist.

कासटन [kastən] *P* کاشتن *v* sow.

कासटे [kaste] *adv* why, for what purpose. "esi budhi kaste hoi?"—*NP*.

कासड [kasad] See कासिड.

कासनी [kasni] *P* کاشنی *n* a plant with flowers of sky-blue colour. Its seeds are used in numerous medicines. Its effect is cold and wet. *Cichorium Intybus*. It controls bile and purifies blood. It quenches thirst and relieves temperature caused by prickly heat. 2 *adj* having sky-blue colour.

कासपी [kaspi] See कासिपी.

कासम [kasam] See कासिम.

कासमबेग [kasambeg] Kasimbeg, son of Lallabeg, a commander of Shah Jahan, who was killed with a spear by Bhai Lakkhu, a soldier of Guru Hargobind in the battle of Gurusar.

कासमीर [kaɪmɪr] *adj* of or relating to Kashmir 2 *n* saffron. 3 Persian writers have written kaɪmɪr in place of kaɪmɪr. See कासमीर.

कासरा [kasra] a subcaste of Bahunai Khatris. "dipak dipa kasra gurudvare hukmibāda."—*BG*.

कास [kasa] *P* کاس *n* bowl, mug. "karī kasa darsan ki bhukh."—*trīlāg m l*. "hathi kase laki phuman."—*var majh m l*

कासा [kāsa] *n* vessel made of bronze. 2 flat plate made of bronze. 3 in Rajputana, a plate with meals ready to be served is known as a khāsa.

कासाई [kasai] See कासाई. 2 *adj* with the instinct of a butcher. "kalīkati rajē kasai."—*var majh m l*.

कासागर [kāsaḡar] brazier, bronze-worker, tinker.

कासा [kasar], कासासु [kasaru] *Skt n* pond.

2 pājiri', a preparation comprising flour, fried in clarified butter, mixed with sugar. "bhatu pahiti ru lapsi karkara kasarū."—*asa kabir*.

3 *Skt* विसर food prepared by mixing broken rice and sesame seeds.

कासी [kasi] See काशी.

कासि [kasi] from whom.

कासिक [kasik] See कासीक.

कासिका [kasika] *Skt* कासिका *n* Kashipuri. 2 a commentary by Vaman and Jayaditt on Panini's grammar; an annotation for the clarification of meanings. "kāhū prakriya kasika sarab matthā."—*gyan*. 3 *adj* which gives light.

कासिकार [kasikar] See कासागर. 2 See कासागर.

कासिकी [kasiki] Shiv, lord of the residents of Kashi and the ruler of Kashi. "jnyo kasikisā."—*gyan*.

कासि [kasid] *A* کاسد *adj* who intends. 2 *n* messenger. 3 envoy.

कासिपी [kasipi] *Skt* कासिपी *n* the earth, which is owned by Kashyap. "je karē patr kasipi sarab."—*datt*. 'if the whole earth is put forth as paper.' 2 *Dg* गारु, a bird, the offspring of Kashyap.

कासिम [kasim] *A* کاسم *adj* he who divides or distributes. 2 It happens to be the name of numerous Muslims. See भुसभमनं द्वा कसड विर

कासिमबेग [kasimbeg] See कासमबेग.

काशी [kasi], कासी [kāsi] *Skt* काशी *n* Varanasi, Benaras, principal centre of education and pilgrimage of Hindus in U.P. Shivrūpi. Kasi is situated on the left bank of Ganga. According to the census of 1921 AD, its population was 1,98,447. "na kasi matī upē na kasi matī jai."

‘भूते तपो विनि शिष्य कटहे पाचयेन्मनाम्

कलसत विनि शिष्य कण्ठ पाचयन् चरेत्

कलकलप्य तत् पठे शिष्यक सन्धक् सुविद्वन्मो

चतुरस्त्री दृष्टं ह्येतत् भवेत् कलार उदकम्.—*vrīhdabhsdhan*.

-gurm 3.

For long Kashi has been famous in India. Hindus of all sects have tried to enhance its reputation. Aurangzeb renamed it as Mohammadabad. He got demolished the famous Vishveshvar Nath temple and built a large mosque in its place, which stands there even today.

This city has the following gurdwaras in it:

(a) Vadi Sangat in Mohalla Asbhairo. It is at this place that Guru Teg Bahadur stayed for seven months and thirteen days in Sammat 1722. The cave in which the Guru practised solitary meditation is still there. On his way back from Patna to Punjab, Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here. A robe of Guru Teg Bahadur and his shoes, alongwith those of Guru Gobind Singh, are kept with great reverence and are shown to the public on the Sankranti day. Fairs are held on Poh Sudi 7, Assu Vadi 10 and on Baisakhi.

Maharaja Narender Singh of Patiala got constructed a Shishmahal in Sammat 1911 with considerable amount and also started a daily community kitchen costing rupees two per day. The gurdwara has some income from the rent of houses and some from Ledhupura village. The priest of the gurdwara is Bhai Ishar Singh Nihang. Due to his efforts, the gurdwara-property the people had grabbed was restored by the court orders.

(b) There is a gurdwara named Guru ka Bagh in Laksa Mahal. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here and gave a sermon to Gopal Pande.

(c) In Jagat Ganj, there is Choti Sangat gurdwara. Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed here for some time. It is in a dilapidated state.

(d) Across Ganga, at a distance of three kols from Kashi, there is Guru ka Bagh on 16 bighas of land in Chhota Mirzapur. While he

was staying at Vadi Sangat, Guru Gobind Singh once visited this place. This place is to the north of Ahrora railway station at a distance of three miles.

In Kashi there are about forty such places belonging to Udasi and Nirmala saints where Guru Granth Sahib is kept and recited. 2 bronze. 3 a musical instrument made of bronze. "kasi phuṭi pādita! dhunī kaha samai?"—*bzla kabir*. 4 adj miraculous, marvellous. See वन 3. "kasī krisan caravat gau milī harījan sobha pai"—*mala m 4* बनीय [kasik] *Sk* बनीय adj of or relating to Kashi. "tū brāhmanu me kasik jūha."—*ram kabir*.

बनीपुर [kasipur] See बनी. 2 a town in Karond state in C.P. "phatēk si kelas kamaūgaḍh kasipur."—*ekal*.

ब्राह्म [kaṣiram] a poet, whose composition is included in a play authored by Hridyaram, as:—

parṣuramovac

atr chadvaṛ dou kar jurvaṛ, daso—

nakh mukh dyax apnoke chī(kayo he,
mican dāraṛ bar bar sātraṛ, a)

hvegayo sṛpahi moso tūhu ko tū jayo he,
kahe kaṣiram tēb ram sō parṣuram
sṛkkh bamdev ju ke nīke ke sunayo he,
jāki sohē khat chātr dharī kahī kahī jat
tūhi pe me dasen tīnuka pakrayo he.

ramcōdrovac

pharto kəpoi bol bolāthi bamhan ke
darto ukhar dāṛh jāmi jo badan mē,
jī birkhet pāthēdet jāmlōk tohr
lēto sōbh chātrīn ko ber ek chīn mē,
kahā karō hatya pran əb jo tī hare hāt
subhāt kahāz rēn thādhe hot rēn mē,
yāhe jan nato ho bacyo hē ek bamhan ke
kaṣiram sāmājh sāmājh kar mēn mē.

See footnote to वनमन नदक.

कासु [kasu] from whom, to whom. "tā kahie kasu?"—*prabha m 1* 2 short for कासु "aradh uradh mukhī lagau kasu."—*bher a kabir*. The immanent creature (aradh) is one with the transcendent Creator (uradh), in the sky.

कासेरा [kasera] See कासेरा.

कासु [kasu] *Skt* कासु *n* wood.

कासु [kasu], कासु [kasu] *Skt* *n* limit, boundary. 2 direction. 3 time equivalent to 18 twinklings of an eye. According to Sushrat Samhita, time taken by fifteen twinklings of an eye, and according to Vishnu Puran, time taken by eighteen twinklings of an eye, is equivalent to one kasu. 4 daughter of Daksh, who was Kashyap's wife. 5 situation, circumstance.

कास्यपी [kasyapi] See कास्यपी.

का [ka] what. "kah bhayo dou locan mūdke beṭh rahyo?"—*akal*. 2 to whom. 3 *P* का grass. 4 *A* का obedience. 5 elderliness. 6 strength, power.

का [kā] to whom 2 *n* grass, reed.

कास [kaha] *Skt* कास grass. "kukahī kahasi phule."—*tukha barahmaha* i.e. 'the hair has turned grey.'

काहे [kahtē] *adv* why, for what purpose.

काह [kaha] *n* Brahma's day. 2 Krishan.

काहसिंह [kahansingh] See काहसिंह.

काहु [kahru] *adj* wrathful. "kupyō mahru kahru rup dhare."—*VN*.

काह [kahā] *n* perturbation, anxiety. "cit me atī kahā hoī."—*GPS*. 2 haste, hurry. 3 *Skt* large drum. 4 cock, rooster. 5 *A* काह *adj* lazy. काहली [kahli] *n* haste, hurry. 2 *P* काह laziness. 3 *Skt* young woman.

काहा [kaha] *n* S attack, aggression i.e. riot. "nahī kīse nahī kaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 worth telling, worthy of narration. "avar na duja kaha he."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 deficiency, shortage, loss. "tinsiri cuka kaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. See काहसिंह.

काहा [kahaha] sound of lamentation. "hul pave kahaha."—*s farid*.

काहि [kahī] *pron* what "kahī kabir ab kahie kahī."—*bher*. 2 from whom. "magau kahī rāk sabh dekhau."—*brīe kabir*. 3 *adv* why. "simrat kahī na ram?"—*s m 9*. "harī gun kahī na gavai?"—*trīlōg m 9*

काहि [kahī] काहिनी [kahīnī] See काह and काहिनी. काही [kahi] *adv* why, for what purpose. "baharī navahu kahī?"—*sor m 1*

काही [kāhī] *n* grass, reed. 2 See काही. an alkali meant to produce the effect of iron. 3 *adv* in any way. "cit kathor na bhīje kāhī."—*BG*.

काहिन [kahidin] *P* काहिन *v* decrease. 2 reduce.

काहु [kahu] *pron* to somebody. "bhe kahu kau det nahī."—*s m 9*. 2 *adv* anywhere. "mera manū anāt na kahu jāī."—*sohī m 5 gunvāti*. 3 what. "kahu nanak kahu pāvaha jāu suksagar me paza."—*sar m 5*. 4 *P* काह a medicine, specially used to cure bad cold. Its effect is cold and wet. Lactuca Stiva. This medicine controls bile and purifies blood.

काहे [kahē], काहेकु [kahekau], काहेकु [kaheku] *adv* why, for what purpose. "so kahe na kare prātipal?"—*gāu kabir*. "eko kahie nanka, duja kaheku?"—*var mala m 1*.

काहे [kaho] what is. "tāko acraṇ kaho?"—*dhana kabir*.

काह [kak] See काह.

काह [kakau] to whom. 2 whose. "kakau durau kasu balbāca."—*brīe m 5*.

काहली [kahli] *n* female crow. 2 See काहली.

काहलीकाहली [kahalikahali] See काहली.

काहली [kakahli], काहली [kakahli], काहली [kakahli] *n* hair given the shape of crow-feathers; tresses. 2 bobbed hair. "bahu besyan ke sut tih thae. kakahli jin as bar..."—*NP*.

काहली [kakahli] *n* cuckoo. It is believed that a crow by incubating a cuckoo's eggs hatches the young ones.

काव्यशक्ति [kakbhai] *Skt n* In Hindu faith, food offered to a crow, during rituals such as shraddha, etc.

काकभुशुण्डि [kakbhushundi], काकभुशुण्डि [kakbhushundi] *Skt* काकभुशुण्डि Bhushundi, a Brahman, who turned into a crow due to a curse from saint Lomash. He led a long life and used to tell narratives to the sages. "kakbhushundi te adī rikhusvar." —*NP*. "bahubihāg hī angan jhīva kakbhushund viraje tahi va." —*NP*.

काकम [kakam] *P* ककम *n* an Indian antelope and its skin that is very soft and warm, and is used by rich people for their garments. "atlas jari kakam." —*sakoh*.

काकरी [kakri] *Skt* काकरी *n* melon.

काकरी [kakri] *n* gravel.

काकला [kakla] काकला [kakra] *n* unripe बेर [ber]; jujube plum. 2 haulstone of the size of a बेर [ber] 3 Durga; a goddess with a melodious voice.

काका [kaka] whose. "kahahu kou he kaka?" —*dhana kabir*. 2 *n* boy. 3 son. 4 *Dg* and *S* father's younger brother; paternal uncle. 5 kakoli medicine. 6 shrub, berry. 7 Cape gooseberry; physalis peruviana.

काका [kaka] See काका 1.

काकिडी [kakidi] *Skt n* collection of twenty cowries, damri, a quarter pice. 2 *adj* woman wearing cowries. 3 *n* Shitala Devi.

काकी [kaki] *n* little girl. 2 daughter. 3 *Dg* and *S* paternal, aunt. 4 *Skt* female crow. 5 See का and की; whose. "kaki mai kako bap." —*gau m 5*.

काकी [kaki] whose. See काकी.

काकु [kaku] *Skt n* indicating different meanings by emphasising vowels. "काकु स्त्रियां विकारो यः शोकपीत्तादिभिर्वने —*amarkos*. See ककुवि. 2 satire, sarcasm.

काकुम [kakum] See काकम.

काकुल [kakul] *P* ककुल *n* tress. 2 lock of hair.

काकुवि [kakuvī] See ककु and ककुवि.

काके [kake] whose.

काके [kako] See काकी. 2 See काके.

काके [kako] whom. 2 whose. "kako tanu dhanu sōpatī kākī." —*sar m 9*.

काकोल [kakol] raven.

काका [kakka] *Skt* काका *n* desire, ambition.

काका [kakh] *Skt* काका *n* hay, straw, grass. "hura lalu amolaku he bhari binu gahaku mika kakhā" —*jet m 4*. 'mere straw without a buyer' 2 See काका 3 *P* ककुल elevated house.

काका [kakh] *Skt* काका *n* armpit. "kakh kitabahi gunigahera." —*NP*. 2 mother's womb. "janukar jae na kakh te ae nahī sāsar" —*caritr 125*. 'as if not born from the mother's womb.'

काका [kakha] See काका.

काका [kakha], काकिणी [kakhiṇi] See काका.

काकी [kakhi] काकी [kakhi] *Skt* काकिणी *adj* desirous, wishing for. "kakhi eke daras tiharo." —*sukhmani*. "nam ke jan kākhi." —*sar m 5*.

काकेवह [kakheghāge] a sermon with characters of the क - row. "kakheghāge kal bhāra" —*asa pāṇi m 3*.

काग [kag] See काग and कागड़.

कागड़ [kagau] from a crow. "kagau hoī na ujla." —*var maru 1 m 3*.

काग उड़ावट [kag uḍavat] See कागड़ उड़ावट. "kag uḍavat bhuja pirani." —*suhi kabir*. 'Shooing away the crow, in wait for the husband, has caused pain in her arm.'

कागड़ [kagohu] from the crow. "kagahu hās kareī." —*varsar m 1*.

कागज [kagaj] *A* कागज *n* paper. No written document is available to tell when paper was made in India and who invented it. But one thing is certain that paper has been in vogue in India since the ancient times. The fact is very well supported in an article by Niyarkhus, a commander of Alexander Before its invention, birch bark, filigree, tarpatars, wood, stone, metal sheets, fragments of teeth and skin etc

were used as writing material.

English scholars are of the view that around 95 BC, the Chinese invented the art of paper-making from cotton and wool. When in 704 AD, the Arabs conquered Samarkand, they learnt the art of paper making from the Chinese prisoners. From Arabia to Greece, from Greece to Italy, from Italy to Spain, from Spain to Germany, from Germany to France and from France, it reached England in the early fourteenth century.

Initially, paper was manually prepared. First paper-making machine was made by Louis Robert in France. Such machines were made in England and America in 1804 and 1820 AD respectively. Now in India good quality paper is also made with machines.

कागजी [kagji] *adj* made of paper. 2 thin as a sheet of paper. "kagji nēbu" and "kagji axroṭ", etc. 3 See **कागजी**.

कागजी [kagji] *adj* who makes and sells paper. 2 *n* clerk, petition writer. "kagpe rās ko atz hi su mano gantikār jordayo he."—*kṛtsan*.

कागड [kagat], **कागद** [kagad] See **कागज**. "basudh kagad bāraj kalma."—*asa chāt m 5*.

कागदकुट्ट [kagadkuṭṭ] one who pounds jute etc and makes paper from it. One who pounds small bits of junk and makes paper from the

कागदि [kagadī] due to papers "tin haricād prithmupati raje kagadī kim na pai"—*prabha a m 1*, 'whose glory is not confined to paper', i.e. his full praise cannot be recorded. 2 on paper. "kagadī kalam na likhapharu."—*japu*.

कागदु [kagadu] See **कागज** and **कागद**. "kagadu lūru rāhe ghrīt sāgē."—*ram m 1*.

कागधुसुं [kagbhasūd], **कागधुसुं** [kagbhusūdī] See **कागधुसुं**.

काग [kagar], **कागा** [kagra], **काग** [kagaru], **काग**

[kagalu] *n* paper "kagar nav lōghāhī kat sagaru?"—*mala m 5*. "duya kagalu citi na janda."—*sri m 5 pepai*. In Gurbani these words mean paper, but in varying contexts they carry other meanings as well: "janam janam ke kate kagar."—*asa ravidas*. Here it means account books, while it stands for an almanac in "kaḍhī kagalu dase rah."—*var asa*.

काग [kagar] a village in police station Dialpora, nazamat Phul of Nabha state. It is situated to the west of Dina at a distance of one and a half kos. Years back, it was the capital of Raijodh. Guru Hargobind came here because of the affection showered by his devotee, Raijodh. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. He wrote Zafarnama at this place. "kī tārīf dar kashah kagar kunad"—*zafar*. A dagger given by Guru Hargobind to Raijodh is now with the family of Baghel Singh.

Kangar is to the north of Rampura Phul railway station at a distance of 16 miles. See **नदवन** **महि**.

कागदी [kagardī], **कागदी** [kagardāg] terms used in musicology. They are the notes of *muridāg*. They are marked by alliteration as "kagardī kupyō kapī kaṭak."—*ramav*. See **मंगीउर**.

काग [kāgra] a hill district of Punjab and its principal town. Once it used to be the capital of Katoch Rajputs. Now the main town of the district is Dharamsala.

काग [kāgres] king of Kangra. "tabe kopryō kāgres katocā."—*VN*.

काग [kages] **काग-दी**. See **कागधुसुं**.

का [kac] *Skṛ n* glass. *vr* **का** shine. "kac bīhājhan kācan chadān."—*brīa m 5*. 2 wax. 3 shellac, sealing wax. 4 *adj* unripe. "kac gagria śbh māhria."—*asa m 5*. 5 *adj* clay-built, temporary. "kac koṭā rechētī toyā."—*sahas m 5*.

का [kāc] See **का** 1. 2 anal circle. 3 border of

waist-cloth that is first passed between the legs and then hooked. *Skt* वस्त्र.

वाचवर्मि [kackarami] *adj* cheat, hypocrite. "kackarami na jat sahu."—*sar m 5 partal*. 'A cheat cannot withstand the lure of wealth.'

वाचन [kacani] *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. 2 *adj* golden.

वाचमन् [kacmac] solanum rubrum, cape goose berry.

वाचा [kaca] *adj* unripe or unbaked. "kace karve rahe na pari."—*suhu kabir*. Here earthen pitcher is the body and water is the breath of life. 2 faithless "mukati bhed kis jane kaca?"—*gau a m 1*. "kahide kace sunde kace."—*anadu*. 3 an ignorant person, not steadfast in knowledge and action. "kace guru te mukat na hua."—*oakar*. 4 hypocrite, untrustworthy. "jini manu horu mukhi horu si kadhe kaca."—*asa farid*. 5 mortal; not everlasting. "kaca dhanu sacehi murakh gavar."—*dhana m 5*. 6 *Dg* cowardly, chicken-hearted, timid.

वाची [kaci] unripe, unbaked. See **वाच**.

वाची [kaci] *Skt* काञ्ची *Skt n* waist-string, girdle; especially a girdle made of metal, with small bells attached, popular with women. 2 one of the sacred seven puris (cities) of the Hindus, situated in Chengalpat district of Madras. In ancient times, it was the capital of Cholas and Palhavs. Now it is known as Kanjivaram (Conjeeveram) Bhai Gurdas has mentioned this place as Kanti. See **वांठी**.

वाचीनगरी [kacinagri] temporary town, i.e. mortal body.

वाचीपिंडी [kacipidi] *adj* having immature body; who has not matured his body through celibacy. "kaci pidi sabadu na cine udaru bhare jese dhore."—*maru a m 1*.

वाचु [kacu] See **वाच** glass. "acu kacu dharipahu."—*mala a m 1*. 'Glass melts in the flame of fire.'

वाचुली [kaculi] *Skt* कञ्जुलिका *n* slough; snake's cast-off skin. "taji jahuge jtu kaculi bhuyog."

—*s kabir*.

वाचु [kacu] *T* knife.

वाच [kach] *n* measurement. 2 scheme, plan. 3 underwear for the waist. 4 juggler's dress. "tau ne kach kach anuhara."—*raghu*. 5 act of wearing a dress. "nat jyō kach bes."—*GPS*.

वाचन [kachen] *n* vegetable-grower's wife. "kachen ek tahā mīgai."—*datt*. 2 See **वाचन**.

वाचना [kachna] *v* measure. 2 plan. 3 wear a dress. "anik svāg kache bhakhdhari."—*kan m 5*. 4 dress like a juggler. 5 embellish, decorate. "ni nī bahān kachen kare."—*GPS*. "mādik bol bolāhi kache."—*mala namdev*. 'speak in sophisticated idiom'

वाचनी [kachni] *n* small underwear for the waist. "kati kamniy pe karat keli esi kachni kala nidhi kala si kanh pyare ki."—*gval*.

वाचर [kacher], **वाचन** [kacher] *Skt* कच्छ *n* land along the river bank or seashore. 2 foothill.

वाचा [kacha] desire, ambition. See **वाच**. "kacha the sada ur ātar."—*saloh*. "mor jim vak ache jivan ko bhach kache."—*GPS*.

वाचि [kachi] See **वाची**. 2 duly tailored dress. "kati sājogu banai kachi."—*ram m 5*. Here dress means the body. 3 planned.

वाचि कुचि [kachi kuchi] duly tailored. 2 duly embellished. "kachi kuchi tanu dina."—*sor kabir*.

वाची [kachi] measured, planned. See **वाचन**. 2 *n* vegetable grower; cultivator from a low caste; gardener. "kachi ne ped te tut girae."—*cādi 1*

वाचु [kachu] *adj* (one) who measures a field. 2 See **वाची** 2.

वाचे [kache] See **वाचन**. 2 embellished, wearing gorgeous dress.

वाचे [kache] See **वाचन**. 2 *Dg* what is the matter?

वाक [kaj] *Skt n* wooden hammer with which nails are driven. 2 *Skt* work. "kaj hamare pure satigur."—*ram m 5*. 3 See **वाकटा** cover. "tau mukh kajī lajo."—*sar m 5*. 'with modesty

covered the face.' 4 *Dg* śradh; offering of food to Brahmins in remembrance of the dead ancestors. "jəɪɪ kajɪ viaɦɪ suɦave."—*var mālā m 1*. 'Meat is befitting for such occasions as oblation, śradh and marriage.' 5 *S* feast. 6 *T* jg wild goose. 7 button hole of a shirt or a coat.

वर्तन [kajən] wife of a Muslim qazi. "kajə ərɪ kajən mən jəne."—*GPS*.

वर्तन [kajər], वर्तन [kajəl], वर्तन [kajəlu] *Skt* वर्तन *n* collyrium, antimony, ink. "kajərkoth məɦɪ bɦal nə kəɪɪ."—*asa m 5*. "kajəl har t̪əbəl səbhəkɪchusəjɪa."—*phunhəm 5*. "kajəlu haru tamol rəsɪ."—*var mārɪ 2 m 5*.

वर्तन [kajə] *A* २५ After putting the bridle into the mouth of a horse, tying it tightly with the saddle so that the horse cannot eat grain and graze grass. "jəbəɦɪ səbəd nə mən samjhayo. kajə kəɪən bəɦɪ sam bɦayo."—*NP*. After feeding spices to the horse, it is subjected to currying to improve its digestion.

वर्तन [kajɪ] See वर्तन. 2 in between work. 3 during śradh. 4 useful. "tere kajɪ nə grɪɦ rəj māl."—*ram m 5*

वर्तनी [kaj] *A* २५ a judge (in Muslim law) "kajə hoɦke bəɦe nɪaɦɪ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "kap mɪula kəɦəɦɪ salam."—*bɦər namdev 2* of work. "kimətɪ əpne kap."—*gəu m 1*.

वर्तनी [kəjɪ] *Skt* कर्तनिक *n* sort of sour beverage prepared by mixing वर्तनी [rai]. It is digestive and is useful in removing liver's heat.

वर्तन [kaju] work. See वर्तन. "tɪtu bɪgəɪəsɪ kapu."—*bɦər m 5*.

वर्तनी [kajə] See वर्तन. 2 See वर्तन. "pəɦde səbh kajə."—*ram m 5*. 'covered.'

वर्तनी [kajə] for some work. 2 useful. "jə pəɦəɦɪ tu əpne kajə."—*gəu m 5*.

वर्तन [kəjɦlə] See कर्तनार्थि.

वर्त [kaɪ] *n* act of cutting. 2 cutting, as of a garment etc. 3 wound, hurt. 4 *Skt* depth.

5 deduction as "tənkɦəɦ vɪcəpəɦrupəɦe məɦɪna kaɪ".

वर्तवुट [kaɪkuɪ] planned cutting. 2 act of harvesting and threshing.

वर्तन [kaɪən], वर्तन [kaɪna] *Skt* कर्तन *v* cut. "əɦɪ tɪkɦən mɪoh kɪ phas, kaɪənɦər jəɦəɦguru."—*gəu m 5*

वर्त [kəɦa] *Skt* वर्तक *n* thorn.

वर्त [kaɪɪ] having cut. "kaɪɪ jəvɪ jən lɪe chəɦəl."—*prabɦa m 5*

वर्त वुट [kaɪ kuɪɪ] having harvested. "kaɪɪ kuɪɪ ke dərɪ."—*asa kəɦɪr*.

वर्तनी [kaɪɪ], वर्तनी [kaɪɪ], वर्तनी [kaɪɪ] has cut, may cut, have cut, cuts. See वर्तन. "nəɦəɦu kaɪɪ kəɦəɦu kaɪɪ."—*asa kəɦɪr*. "kəɦu nəɦək gur bəɦdɦən kaɪɪ."—*sar m 5*. "səɦɪgur sɪkɦ ke bəɦdɦən kəɦe."—*sukɦmənɪ*.

वर्तनी [kaɪɪ] See कर्तनार्थि.

वर्त [kaɪɦ] *Skt* वर्तन "kaɪɦ kɪ putɪ kəɦə kəɦe bəɦpɪɪ?"—*gəu m 5*.

वर्त नी वर्तनी [kaɪɦ kɪ rəɦ] See वर्तनी वर्तनी.

वर्तन [kaɪɦgəɦɪ] See वर्तन. 2 There are so many villages with this name. 3 *xa* pyre.

वर्तन [kaɪɦmənɪ] trap someone in a clamp, used as an instrument of torture; wooden trap. In olden times, this harsh punishment was meted out by revenue officials to peasants for collecting land revenue.

वर्तन [kaɪɦmənɪ], वर्तन [kaɪɦmənɪ] See वर्तन.

वर्त [kaɪɦa] *adj* as hard as wood. 2 made of wood. 3 not grafted. "kaɪɦa 3b, kaɪɦa bəɦ." See वर्तन.

वर्त [kəɦa] *n* bank, coast, shore. 2 See वर्तन.

वर्तन [kaɪɦɪyavəɦ] See वर्तन.

वर्तनी [kaɪɦu] *n* saddle, which is made of wood and mounted with skin or silk. 2 wood, fuel, firewood. "kəɦɪ dɦoɦ jəɦəɦəɦɪ."—*asa kəɦɪr*. "tənu bɦɪa kəɦɪɦ."—*gəu kəɦɪr*. 'Bodily vanity has taken the place of fuel.' 3 skeleton. 4 *Skt*

position. place "kaṭhi bhīn bhīn bhīn tanie."—*ram m 5*. 'Beads are positioned differently in a rosary.'

काठीआ [kaṭhia] a Rajput subcaste. See **काठीआवार**
काठीआवार [kaṭhiavar] territory of Rajputs of Kathia subcaste: Surashatar This area lies in western part of Gujarat from the Bay of Kachh to the Bay of Khambhat in the Bombay presidency. It is 220 miles long and 165 miles wide. Its total area is 20,882 square miles and according to the census of 1921, its population is 2,542,535

काठी दरवाजा [kaṭhi darvaza] a gate in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. In olden times, it was made of fine wood. Guru Hargobind entered the city through this gate "johā huto kaṭhi darvaja, kīyo praveṣ garib nīvaja."—*GPS*.

काठीवैद्य [kaṭhivēd] a division prevalent in the olden times. It was the same for every horse. If one hundred horse riders conquered a territory, then without any regard for the rank, it was equally divided according to the number of saddles (horses).

काठ [kaṭhu] See **काठ**

काँठे [kaṭhe], **काँठे** [kāṭhe] adv on the bank, on the shore. 2 aside, to one side. "kaṭhe rahigāto ram."—*s kabir*.

कांड [kāḍ] *Skr* काण्ड *n* bough. 2 trunk of a tree. 3 bamboo or sugarcane, between two joints. 4 reed. 5 section of a book. 6 chapter of a book as "ramain de sāṭ kāḍ" 7 group, cluster. 8 water. 9 column. 10 occasion. chance. 11 stone. 12 cluster of nerves. 13 adj bad, dull.

कांडी [kāḍi] *n* horoscope, which has twelve parts. "gāṇi gāṇi joti ku kāḍi kini."—*ram a m* / 2 branch of Ved *Skr* काण्डिका "vedā ki kāḍiā me kaha tha."—*JSBM*.

काव [kaḍh] new proposal, deep-seated utterance. See **कावना** 2 See **काँह**.

कावहु [kaḍhaku] adj who proposes; who invents "matṛi kaḍhaku aḥi pav dhoṽḍe pivsā"—*var maru 2 m 5* 'who with marvellous dexterity ponders over the eternal truth'

कावना [kaḍhna] *v* take out, pull out 2 embroider. 3 propose something new. 4 separate, reserve **कावा** [kaḍha] *n* insect with a big head called dhakmakora, because it is found in the dhak (forest). 2 one, who by diving, takes out sunken article from a well. 3 amount borrowed from another.

काँवा [kāḍha] *n* bank, coast, shore "maha tarōg le kōḍhe laga."—*prabha a m 5*.

काँह [kaḍhi] See **काव** 2 *n* decoction, "kaḍhi kuṭhar pī bat hōta."—*toḍi m 5*. See **कुठार**. 3 adv on the bank, on the coast. "bīkh dūbda kaḍhi kaḍhiye."—*kāl a m 4*. 4 having taken out. "kaḍhi kharēgu gurgian karara."—*kāl a m 4*.

काँहिया [kāḍhya], **काँही** [kāḍhi], **काँहीआहि** [kaḍhuahī], **काँहीआ** [kāḍhie] specially told. See **कावना** 4. 2 mentioned. "sevak sei kāḍhya."—*vād chāt m 5*. 3 stated "cahu jugi kālīkālī kāḍhi"—*var sor m 3*. 'The era of vice is regarded as the most blemished one.' 4 is mentioned, is stated. "sabh kichu tāka kāḍhie"—*asa m 5* "nanak asaku kōḍhuc sad-hī rāhe samaī."—*var asa m 2*.

काँहे [kāḍhe] See **काँवा**. 2 were mentioned. "ram, ham satiguru lale kāḍhe."—*gau m 4*.

काव [kaṇ] *n* shortage, deficiency. 2 curve, slant. 3 reign. 4 obligation. 5 *Skr* one-eyed, blind of one eye.

कावा [kana] See **काव** 5. 2 crow. Crows came to be known as कावा [kana], because Indar's son Jayant made the shape of a crow and with its beak pecked at Sita's foot which made her bleed. As a result, Ram Chandar pricked one of his eyes with an arrow. In Sanskrit books, it is also mentioned that a crow has one eye-

ball, which rotates in both the eyes. But having caught a crow, we have actually ascertained the truth and found this concept as totally baseless. 3 Accepting righteousness and good behaviour as two eyes, Namdev holds that a person who lacks one of the two is one-eyed. "hīdu āna turku kaṇa"—gṣḍ namdev. The Hindus having abandoned both righteousness and good behaviour, are rendered blind, while the Muslims, having got worldlywise, have renounced righteousness and become one-eyed. Namdev said so, keeping in view the situation prevalent then. This context may also be confirmed from makke di gosā:

"ēdhe kane dojkī dojkī pāni jāi,
kaṇe da chād sāg tū ēdhe nāl nā pāi,
nanak kalī vicc nirmālī gursīkkhū pāvan,
aganiṭ lāghe utmāṭī sacc nam pārdhan.

It is mentioned in slok 348 of Aṭi Simriti that a person having knowledge of Ved and Simriti has sight in both the eyes. Anyone, who lacks knowledge of one is one-eyed, and one deprived of both is blind.

काटि [kaṇi] *n* See काट and काठ. "kaṇi kaḥan te cukipāri."—asa *m* 5. "siru dije kaṇi nā kije."—sava *m* 1.

काट [kaṇu] See काट.

काट [kat] *A* काट *adj* which cuts. 2 See काटी. knife. "kat nīkar hve bīderād kaṭan lāgyo."—GV 10. 3 See काठना.

काट [kāt] *Skt* *n* husband. 2 moon. 3 saffron. 4 spring season. 5 *adj* beautiful, fascinating. 6 end of comfort.

काठ [kaṭaṇ] See काठना 2 *n* cuttings of cloth, resulting from the planning of a garment. "kaṭaṇ kaṭre kaṭarni."—BG

काठना [katna] *Skt* कर्तन *n* spinning. "bīrdha vastr karyo jo kat."—GPS.

काठनी [katni] *n* small basket used for keeping the spinning material and the spun yarn; one

who assists in spinning. "katni tulāru sut jī pahu."—GPS. 'small basket, cotton and spun yarn.'

काटपकट [kātpakhaṇ] *Skt* काटपकट *n* magnet, loadstone. See भिखनाडीम.

काठब [kaṭab] See काटिब.

काठर [katar] *n* a long cutting of cloth 2 small thin piece of a broken earthen vessel children set to whirl with force on the surface of water which then floats there for a while. 3 *Skt* *adj* cowardly, timid. "sur te katar kur te catar."—cādi 1. 4 T काठर mule.

काठरार [katarāra], काठरय [katray] *Skt* काठर *n* cowardice, timidity "katarāra kutvar buhar."—krīsaṇ.

काठल [katāl] *A* काठल *adj* murderer, killer 2 a Rajput subcaste

काठा [kāta] *n* *Skt* wife. 2 beautiful woman

काठमणि [kāṭamaṇi] See काटपकट.

काँठि [kāṭi] *Skt* *n* beauty, loveliness. 2 wish 3 brightness, lustre.

काटिब [katrb] *A* काटिब scribe, writer.

काठी [kaṭi] *Skt* काँठी *n* scissors, shears "se sir kati mūṇāni."—asa *a m* 1 2 knife. "kaṭi kaṭi raje kasai."—var majh *m* 1

काँठी [kāṭi] See काँठि 2 kāṭi has also been used in place of kāci. "kasi kāṭi pun duara"—maru solhe *m* 1. See काँठी 2 3 an ancient city of Nepal, known as Kantipur Now it is called Kathmandu

काठी तीस बडीस [kati tis batis] thirty or thirty-two scissors i.e. teeth and molars, which cut like scissors "jese kati tis batis he vicc rakhe rasna mas ratu ker."—gau *m* 4.

काठवाक्य [katyayān] *adj* born in sage Kat's subcaste; Kat. 2 *n* a sage from the pedigree of Vishvamitar, who formulated, house hold-cum-mantal maxims and general axioms. 3 son of Gobhil, who authored Grihyasangrah and Karmpradīp. 4 Varruch Katyayan who

explicated Panini's aphorisms and wrote essays to make up for their shortage. He lived in 4th century BC.

काट्यायनी [katyayani] wife of Yagyavalkya, who belonged to Kat subcaste. 2 The terrible form Durga adopted in order to kill Mahikhasur, was for the first time worshipped by Katyayan, hence Durga came to be known as Katyayani. 3 adj (female) belonging to Kat subcaste.

काथ [kath] See कथ. 2 See कथ. 3 See कथ. 4 mention, iterate. "ākath kath kath."—*kān m 4*.

काथा [katha] See कथ, कथ. "cuna ३ supari katha."—*BG*. 2 story. "sunī nā jai sacu āmrītu katha."—*asa m 5*.

काथि [kathi] narration. "gurumukhi ākatho kathī."—*sri ३ m 1*. 2 adj worth narrating, worth mentioning. 3 having narrated, having said.

काथुरी [kathuri] See कथुरी and कथुरी. "kathuri ko gahaku aro."—*sar m 5*.

कादर [kadar] *A १०६* omnipotent, all powerful. "so karta kadar karim."—*var asa*. 2 Numerous poets have used kadar in place of katar to mean a coward.

कादरा [kadra] *A १०६* n tight dress, stringed dress, long coat for men.

कादरे [kādro] *P १०६* v short for बि-अंदर-हि, within him.

कादरिख [kadacitāk] *Skt adv* rarely happening, seldom.

कादिर [kadīr] See कादर.

कादिर मुक्ति [kadīr mutik] *P १०६* adj omnipotent, all powerful.

कादी [kadi] *A १०६* In Arabic *كادي* [z] is also pronounced as *د* [d] "kadi kuru bolr maku khai."—*dhana m 1* "vakhātu nā paio kadla."—*japu*.

कादीदि [kadīdī] See कदिदि डी.

कादंब [kadāmb] *Skt adj* of Kadamb tree. 2 n young one of a swan. 3 sugarcane.

कादंबरी [kadāmbri] *Skt n* cuckoo. 2 Sarasvati, goddess of learning. 3 liquor prepared from Kadamb flower. According to Harivansh, Balram invented it. 4 a book authored by Van Bhatt having a mention of Kadambari, the heroine. She was the daughter of Hans Gandharav. See काद 6.

कादंबिनी [kadāmbini] *Skt n* huge dark cloud floating like a flight of swans or herons in the sky. 2 Sarasvati; goddess of learning.

कादरवेय [kadrvey] *Skt* progeny of Kadru, snake. See कद्रु.

काध [kādh], **काध** [kādh] *Skt* wall. 2 shoulder "phaṭe nakan tuṭe kadhan."—*guj kabir*. 3 S husband.

कान [kan] n ear. "mātu dio hārī kan."—*prābha m 4* 2 reed. "disāhī dadhe kan jīu."—*s kabir* 'look like burnt reeds.' 3 reeds of weaver's warp. "dūr uparī jhīlkavāhī kan."—*g3d kabir*. 4 Krishan. "gavāhī gopia gavāhī kan."—*var asa*. 5 See काद, कदि and कदि 6 arrow. "prem ke kan lāge tār bhitarī."—*maru m 1*. 7 *P १०६* mine. 8 *T १०६* blood

काना [kanā] See कान 4.

कानका [kanka] See कनका.

कानकुबज [kankubaj] *Skt* कानकुबज Kanauj city "kankubajisvar ko jīnyo"—*cārītr 217*. 2 territory around Kanauj; Farrukhabad district. 3 Kanaujia Brahman. In Ramayan the following reason is given for this name:

Rajrikhi Kushnabh had one hundred daughters from Ghritachi, the fairy. When the girls came of age, god Varun, attracted by their beauty proposed to marry them, but the girls declined the proposal on the ground that they could not accept it without permission from their father. Enraged, Varun made them hunchbacks. Kushnabh married those girls to king Brahm Dutt. After marriage, their hunch disappeared. These hunchbacked girls give the

subcaste and the territory the name Kanya-kubaj.

ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ [kan dharna] v listen attentively; lend a rapt ear. "kahxo na kanu dhare."—*dev m 9*.

ਕਾਨਨ [kanan] through ears. "gur updes sunxo nahx kanan."—*sar m 9*. 2 *Skt n* jungle, forest.

ਕਾਨਨੇਸ਼ [kananes] king of the forest. 2 deity of the jungle. 3 forest official. 4 dense forest, head of all forests. "base kananes."—*datt*.

ਕਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਨ ਨੈ ਤਾਨ ਕਮਾਨ [kan praman lo tan kaman] *sen* drawing the bow so far that the right hand touches the ear i.e. 'fully-stretched' bow.

ਕਾਨਰਾ [kanra], ਕਾਨੜਾ [kanṛa] a rag, which according to singers has 18 variants—darbari, nayki, mudra, kaṣṭki, vageṣi (vagiṣvari), naṭ, kaphi, kolāhāl, māḡal, ṣyam, ṭṣk, nagdhvanī, ḍḍana, ṣahana, suha, sughar, husenī and pyjyāṭi.

For information of the readers the form of darbari kanṛa is being put forth. It is ṣarav sāmpuraṇ, rag of thaṭasavari i.e. there are six notes in arohi and seven notes in avrohi. In arohi, gādhār is weak, riṣabh is the primary note and pōcam is secondary. riṣab claims proximity with pōcam and riṣabh; gādhār, dhevāt and riṣad are flat, the remaining ones are pure notes. It is sung during the second quarter of the night.

arohi - na ṣa re ma pa dha na ṣa.

avrohi - ṣadha na po ga ma re ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib kanṛa is twenty eighth in order.

ਕਾਨਾ [kana] See ਕਾਨਾ. 2 *Skt* कण्ड reed. *Gk* Kanna and Kanni. 3 one who avoids others due to some weakness of his own. "avarān hasat ap hāhī kane."—*gau kabir*. 4 *A* عَجْ patient, contented.

ਕਾਨਾਧੁਸੀ [kanaphusi] See ਕੰਨਾਧੁਸੀ.

ਕਾਨਿ [kanī] See ਕਾਨ and ਕਾਣਿ. "jih simranī

nahī tuhī kanī."—*ram a kabir*.

ਕਾਨੀ [kanu] one-eyed female. 2 arrow "je kār ik kani kabī chorē."—*GPS*. See ਕਾਨਾ 2 3 caustic remark, which pricks like an arrow. 4 through the ears. "hārī ke sāt sunahu jaso kanu."—*dhana m 4*. 5 in the ears. "kanu kōḍal galī motān ki mala."—*gau a m 1*.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanu] reed. "jru dāv dādha kanu."—*sri a m 1*. 2 ear. See ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ.

ਕਾਨੁਗੋ [kanugo] P ڪانگو petty revenue officer; one who verifies the work done by a pāṭvarī, his junior. 2 See ਕਾਨਸੇ ਦੇ ਹੋਣੇ.

ਕਾਨੁਨ [kanun] *A* ڪانن n law. 2 rules and regulations governing the affairs of a state. 3 a stringed instrument, invented by Pyarsen—a singer descended from Tansen

ਕਾਨੁਨੀ [kanunī] *adj* who knows law 2 legally 3 stringed musical instrument.

ਕਾਨੁਰਾਣ ਦਾ ਚੈੱਭ [kanuraṇ da chābh] a large pond situated near Kanuran village (district Gurdaspur). Numerous springs of water originate from this pond. Due to vegetation and dense forest, Sikhs in times of crisis used to assemble here and it used to serve as a wild fortress for the Khalsa. This extensive pond is closely related to the Sikh history.

ਕਾਨੇ [kane] See ਕਾਨਾ. 2 *pron* to whom. "kahō or kane?"—*ramav*.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanh] Krishan. See ਵਿਸਨ 11.

ਕਾਨੁ ਸਿੰਘ [kanh sīgh] son of Bawa Binod Singh Tehan. See ਬੈਲਾ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ. 2 disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Once while he was plastering, due to his negligence a splash of plaster fell on the dress of the Guru. The Guru ordered the Sikhs to slap him. Accordingly a number of Sikhs gave him slaps. The Guru asked them why so many people slapped him when he had asked them to slap him only once? The Sikhs replied that the Guru's orders should be obeyed by every one. The Guru then asked each of them

to offer his daughter to him. Now all of them kept mum. Ajab Singh of Kandhar offered his daughter. The Guru married her to Kanh Singh. His son Vasakha Singh was a man of great faith and valour.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kanhtrzya] wife of Krishan, Yamuna. "nir bahe nahz kanhtrzya."—*krzsan*. 2 women like Rukmani. 3 Radhika, Radha.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰ [kanhar] Krishan, Kanh.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰਾ [kanhra] kanra rag. See **ਕਾਨ੍ਹਰਾ**. 2 a musical instrument — kanun; "nad naphuri kanhre dōdabhz baje anek."—*caritr* 108.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ [kanha] कृष्ण Kanh. 2 a well known devotee from Lahore. When Guru Arjan Dev was getting Guru Granth compiled, Kanha, Shah Hussain, Chhajju and Pilu, all the four holy men reached Amritsar and requested for the inclusion of their hymns. The Guru asked them to recite their hymns, Kanha recited, thus:

"ohi re me olu re,
jākau bed purana gavē
khojat khoj na koi re,
jāko narad sarad sevē
sevē devī dōva re,
brahma visnu mahes aradhē
karde jāki seva re,
kahī kenha mām as sarup
apṛāpar alakh abheva re."

Pilu said:

"asā nālō se bhālē jo jāmḍiā hi mūe,
cikkar pāv na dōbia na alud bhāe."
Chhajju recited:

"kagad sōdi puttālī tōu na triya nihar,
yāhi mar lījavsi jatha bālōcān dhar."
Shah Hussain said:

"sajna! bolan di jai nahi.
ādar bahar ikka sāl, kis nū akh sunāi,
ikko dilbar sabh ghaṭī ravīa dupa nahi kadal
kahe husen phakur nimāna satiguru tōbolī jāi"
Finding their hymns not in consonance with

his doctrine of Gurmāt, the Guru did not include them in Guru Granth. Enraged Kanha cursed the Guru saying that he would die after lots of sufferings at the hands of his enemies. Disappointed all the four returned to Lahore. On his way back home, Kanha died due to a fall from his horse-driven carriage.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kanykuar] Kanh (Krishan). 2 the Creator, the Supreme One. "kanykuar nihkālāk."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kanykubaj] See **ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ**

ਕਾਪ [kap] *n* a cutting, carving. 2 gum-like adhesive with which birds like nightingales are ensnared

ਕਾਪਰਿ [kapari] with whom 2 cuts.

ਕਾਪਟ [kapṭ] *Skt* adj fraudulent, deceitful

ਕਾਪਨਾ [kāpna] *Skt* ਕੈਪਨ *n* trembling, shivering, vibrating.

ਕਾਪਨੀ [kāpani] *n* trembling, shivering, vibration. "ketak an kāpni caḍhu."—*caritr* 405.

ਕਾਪਰ [kapar] See **ਕਾਪਰ**. "bahu bhojan kapar sōgit."—*sukhmani*.

ਕਾਪਰੀ [kapardi] See **ਕਾਪਰੀ**. "kapardi ke kōth carhe hē."—*caritr* 213. 'will mount on Shiv's head.'

ਕਾਪਰ [kaparu], **ਕਾਪਰ** [kapar] See **ਕਾਪਰ**. "kaparu tant na suhavi."—*gau chāt m 3*. "kapar chode camar lie."—*asa m 1*.

ਕਾਪਰੀ [kapri], **ਕਾਪਰੀ** [kapria] *Skt* कर्पटि adj (one) wearing tatters. "jogi bhogi kapri kīa bhavahz disṭari?"—*asa m 1*. "kar kamādalu kapria re, aṭhsaṭhi kar phirahi."—*guj trilocan*. 2 In Rajputana and Bangar, Hindu bards are known by this name. 3 In Punjab, a caste of degenerate Brahmans, who improvise cups and plates from leaves and sweep temples for their living.

ਕਾਪਰ [kaparu] See **ਕਾਪਰ**. "dhrig dhrig kaparu ḍḍi carāra."—*bia m 3*

ਕਾਪ [kapa] See **ਕਾਪ**. cut 2 *n* a type of adhesive

with which birds like nightingale are ensnared.
कापलिक [kapalik], **कापली** [kapali] *Skt ad* who holds a skull 2 *n* Shaiv sect which bear skull for begging and consume liquor and meat. 3 Shiv, Mahadev.

कापि [kapi] *adv* having cut "bādhān sōgal kapi."—*var guj 2, m 5. 2 Skt* some woman 3 *Skt* कापि at some place.

कापुस [kapuras], **कापुरख** [kapurakh] *Skt* कापुस *n* a low person 2 useless, good for nothing. 3 cowardly, timid 4 impotent "jru kapurakh pucare nari."—*gau m 5.*

काव [kaf] *A* كاف *n* a mountain situated between the Black and the Caspian seas. In English it is known as Caucasus. 2 an imaginary mountain which in Sanskrit is known as Lokālok According to Purans it encircles the whole world like a rampart. 3 a letter of the Arabic script

कावर [kaphar] *A* كفر *adj* infidel, atheist 2 thankless; ungrateful. 3 a race which originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

काविसुत [kafiristan] See **काविसुतान**.

कादल [kaphla] *A* قاف *n* caravan.

कादिर [kafir] See **कादर**.

काविसुतान [kaphirsatan] *Skt* कापि¹ Chitral, a territory lying between Afghanistan and Hindukush. It is sixty miles away from Kabul. Its population is 6,00,000 When Pathans embraced Islam, its inhabitants were opposed to it. Even now most of its inhabitants are idol worshippers. 2 a territory inhabited by the people of the Kafir race that originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

कादिल [kaphila] See **कादल**.

कादी [kafi] *A* كاف *adj* frugal, thrifty. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 a ragini, which is heptatonic. It uses gādhār (full tone and flat) and nīṣād is flat and all the remaining notes are full tone.

¹It is also known as uṣṇak.

pācam is primary and śaraj is secondary. Its time of singing is the fourth quarter of the day. Some scholars call it dhamar.

ascending—*ṣa ra ga mā pa dha na ṣa*.

descending—*ṣa na dha pa mā ga ra ṣa*.

In Guru Granth, kaphi does not exist separately but it has been used in combination with asa, tīṣṭg, suhi and maru. 4 كاف means a follower, that line of a stanza which acts as a refrain, after which are added other lines during singing and which is repeated time and again at the cadence. No specific category is assigned to this verse. Sufi hermits sing lovable verse known as कादी (kafi) with the whole party repeating the leader's utterance.

See a kafi of Miana Bakhsh.

māthri pān mor mān bhavē,
 kōil māst avaz sunavē,
 keṣe gīt pāpiha gavē,
 jhīm jhīm megh mēlare. ..

Here three lines are of sixteen matras each. Last refrain (kafi) is of twelve matras.

(b) In Punjab Bulhe Shah is also very famous for his Kafis. These are in the form of copai and have sixteen matras as in :

uṭh jag ghuraṭe mar nāhī,—
 tō es jāhano jāvēgi.
 phir kadam nā ethe pavēgi,
 ih jobān rup lutāvēgi,
 tō rahīṇa vicc sāsar nāhī—
 mōh ai bat nā rahīdi he,
 uḥ ṣoh āsathō vakkh nāhī,
 bin ṣoh tō duja kakkh nāhī,
 par dekhaṇ valī akkh nāhī,
 ih jan pāi dukh sahīdi he.—

(c) Some people have mentioned tatṣk metre as essential for kafi but this is not correct as it has no specific metre, rather it is a way of singing. 5 a plant found in Arabia and Egypt etc which bears fruit like solonum nigrum.

These fruits are roasted and pulverised. This pulverised powder is boiled and used as tea; coffee.

काशीया [kaphia], काशीया [kafiyah] *n* end-alliteration. *काशीया* See *अनुपुत्र*.

काशुर [kaphur] See *कपूर*.

काब [kab] See *काबज*. 2 *काब* *n* flat plate of brass, platter.

काब [kāb] crow. "ja:1 pahucah:1 khasam kau jau bic:1 nā khahi kāb."—*s kabir*. The crow, here, stands for bad company. 2 kābkhan also means interruption.

काबरादि [kabarādi] *काबरादि*—*अदि*. "kavarādi bakhanke mād baran pad dehu."—*sanama*. 'At first say *का* then *म* and followed by *द* to make *कादि*.'

काबरी [kabri]; काबरी [kābri] *Sk* *काबरी* *n* "kabri pāṭbar ke badle udhaie."—*BGK*. "sakat kari kābri."—*s kabir*

काबल [kabel] See *काबिल* and *काबुल*.

काबली [kabli] See *काबुली*.

काबली [kābli] *n* blanket. "krisan odhe kābli."—*mala namdev*.

काबलीया [kabiliyat] *A* *काबलीया* *n* ability, capability.

काबा [kaba] *A* *काबा* the most sacred place of the Muslims in Mecca city of Arabia, which was first of all built by Adam. During the deluge of Noah, it crumbled and thereafter Ibrahim built it. Even after that, it crumbled and came up several times. Once Mohammad also laid its foundation. See *मुहम्मद*.

Many idols were worshipped in it but Mohammad removed them.

As it stands now, it was built by the emperor of Rome, Sultan Murad IV in 1040 AD.

Its entrance is on the eastern side. This side is 33 yards in length. The western side is 31 yards, the northern 22 yards and the southern side 20 yards in length. Its height is

35 feet. Its masonry work is of brown stone with lime, its plinth is two feet high and ceiling is flat. Its door is thrown open during special festivals only when pilgrims arrive, otherwise it remains closed. To the south-west corner of the building, a black stone (sāge asvad) is inlaid at a height of 5 feet. Pilgrims kiss this stone. In the southern corner is another stone known as "rukniyaman". Pilgrims touch this stone with their right hand. Close to the door near the wall, there is deep place with a border of marble, where three persons can stand. The story goes that it is the same place where Ibrahim, along with Ismail, prayed to God. Around Kaba, there is an open space for circumambulation bordered by a beautiful boundry wall. Kaba remains covered with a black silken cover. Verses from Koran are written on it. "g5g bonarəs hīduā mussalmanā macca kaba."—*BG*. "kaba ghəḥ hī bhitari."—*asa kabir* See *अमरद*, *दिबाराहीम रंज*, *मेरा* and *मुहम्मद*.

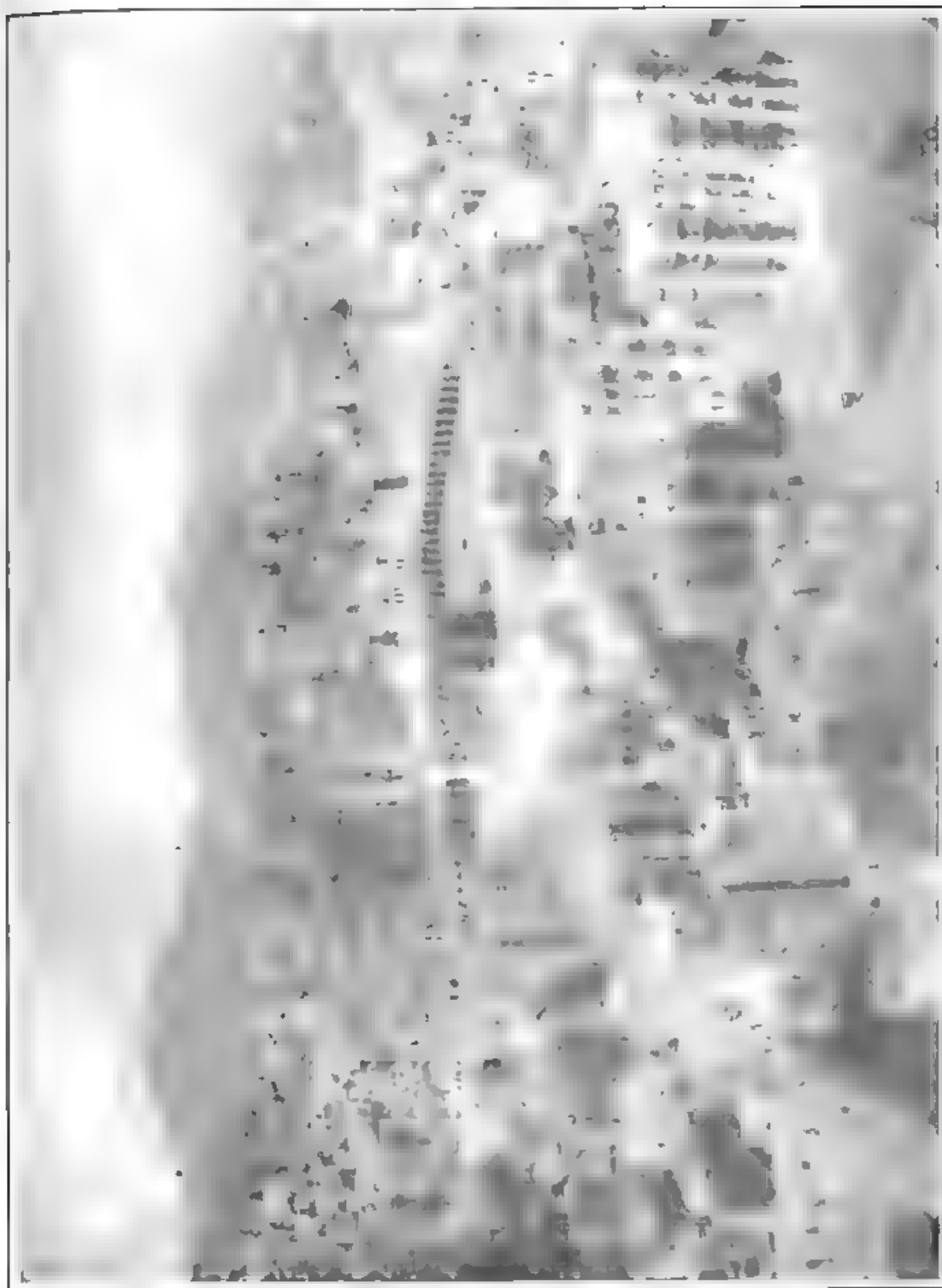
काबि [kabi] See *काबज*. "ka:1 ko:1 kab:1 kab:1 bicarah:1."—*sukhman:1* 2 in Kaba, towards Kaba. See *काबा*. "nivaḥḥ jhuke hē mano kab:1 ka:1."—*caritr* 405. 'as if kazis are bowing to Kaba.'

काबिज [kabi:1] *A* *काबिज* *adj* who is the possessor. 2 *n* the material that impairs the movement of excreta in the intestines.

काबिल [kab:1] *A* *काबिल* *adj* able, capable, competent.

काबुल [kabul] *Sk* *काबुल* a rivulet mentioned in Rig Ved. After traversing Afghanistan, it joins river Sindh near Atak. In the Persian language this rivulet is known as Kabul. Between this rivulet and Logar is situated Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. It is at a distance of 181 miles from Peshawar. It is located 5780 feet above

'As a practice, this covering used to be imported from Egypt but the king of Hajaz has got it made from India.



HOLY SHRINE IN MECCA

the sea-level. The king of Kabul is known as Amir¹

While preaching his sermon, Guru Nanak Dev reached this city in Sammat 1576 and brought many people to the righteous path. "jahī kabul ko nāgar suhava tix mahī praviṣe dukhān dāva."—NP

During the times of Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, Sikhism flourished in Kabul. At present there are numerous gurdwaras.

ਕਾਬੂਲੀ [kabulī] *adj* of or relating to Kabul

ਕਾਬੂਲੀਬੇਗ [kabulibeg] a commander of Shah Jahan's army whom Guru Hargobind killed with a sword in the battle of Gurusar Mehrāj.

ਕਾਬੂਲੀਮੈਲ [kabulimall] a subedar of Lahore appointed by Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1762 AD. In 1765 AD Khalsa Dal captured Lahore from him.

ਕਾਬੂ [kabu] *T* **ਕਾਬੂ** *adj* under control, dependent. 2 *n* authority, command.

ਕਾਬੋਜ [kāboj] *adj* of or relating to Kamboj territory. See **ਕੰਬੋਜ**.

ਕਾਮ [kam] *Skt* **काम** work. "utām uca sōbād kam."—*basāt m* 3. 2 *Skt* **काम** (काम *vr* wish, desire) Kamdev, Eros "kam krodh karī śdh."—*dhana m* 5. 3 desire, wish. "mukatīdayak kam."—*japu*. 4 concept, idea. "tragahū mān ke s-gal kam."—*basāt m* 5. 5 Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who being incarnation of Kam, is given this name.

"kampal anujān-ni adī bhārupe
jacer kahīke pun naik pad diye
satu sōbād ko tāke āt ucari
ho! sakal tupak ke nam sumātr vicari."

—*sanama*.

Kam (Pradyuman) is fostered by Balram, his younger brother is Anuj, Krishan's wife is

¹The present Amir (Amanullah) has assumed the title of king.

Yamuna, grass is its produce, its grazer is the deer, its king being the lion, its enemy is the gun. 6 semen. "tā us nū dekhke us ka kam giria."—*JSBB*. 7 *adj* attractive, heart-stealing. "kamnen sōdar bādān."—*saloh*. 8 useful "avarī kaj tere kite nā kam."—*ase m* 5. 9 *P* **काम** *n* purpose, motive. 10 palate

ਕਾਮ ਅਨਾ [kam ana] *v* be useful. 2 lay down life for one's master. "kamsut apūt ko ayo."—*caritr* 102 'Dashrath's charioteer was killed in the battle.'

ਕਾਮਕਾਸ਼ਤਰ [kamsastrā] a systematic study of men and women, with regard to themselves, virtues, sexual compatibility, types of sexual intercourse and rejuvenation of their bodies etc. Katyayan, Nandishvar and Vatasayan are said to be authorities on the subject. 2 Kokshastar, a treatise on sex.

ਕਾਮਕਾਰ [kamhar] *adj* lustful, lascivious "megāl jru phasāī kamhar."—*basāt a m* 1.

ਕਾਮਕ [kamiak] *Skt* **कामक** *adj* lustful with lust. "kamak mātr kāsire ke kamān."—*VN* 'A sexual mantar is totally worthless.'

ਕਾਮਕਾਰਾ [kamkara] art of love; sexual desire. 2 art of love. See **ਕਰਾ**. 3 wife of Kam—Rati. 4 per Tantarshastar, recitation of mantars for the fulfilment of one's desire.

ਕਾਮਕਾਰੀ [kamkari] *Skt* **कामकरि** *n* work done for the fulfilment of desire. "kamkari sabb tragīke hau sarānī parāugi."—*sar m* 5 *pātal*.

ਕਾਮਕਾਰ [kamkar] *adj* worker. "me ap ka hō kamkar."—*saloh*.

ਕਾਮਕੀ [kamki] See **ਕਾਮਕੀ**. 2 wife of Kam—Rati.

ਕਾਮਕੇਲ [kamkel], **ਕਾਮਕੇਲਿ** [kamkelī] *n* sexual play, love-making, coitus. 2 *adj* debauch, lewd

ਕਾਮਕਾਦਲਾ [kamkādlā] a harlot, who was adept in the teaching of music. Madhvanal, the musicologist, fell in love with her. For details, See *caritr* 91 of Dasam Granth.

ਕਾਮਾਖਯਾ [kamakhya] See **ਕਾਮਾਖੀ**.

ਕਾਮਗਹੇਲੀ [kamgaheli] *adj* engrossed in sex.

"sunṛ sunṛ kamgaheli!"—*srī m 3*.

ਕਾਮਗਾਮੀ [kamgami] *adj* man of graceful gait.

2 self-willed. 3 woman of graceful gait. "gṛjya kamgami."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਕਾਮਕਾਰ [kamgar] *P ੬੬ adj* successful, intent on realising his purpose.

ਕਾਮਕ੍ਰਿਧ [kamgrīh] vagina, vulva.

ਕਾਮਚਾਰੀ [kamcari] *adj* self-willed; he who is intent on realising his wish. 2 *n* garuḍ, a bird: vehicle of Vishnu.

ਕਾਮਕੋਲਨਾ [kamcolna] lust-enhancing dress. 2 erotic dress "kamcolna bhāṛa hē purana."

—*asa kabir*

ਕਾਮੋਚਿਆ [kamacchia] See ਕਾਮਯੀ.

ਕਾਮਯਾਮ [kamjham] See ਰਾਮਯਾਮ.

ਕਾਮਣ [kamaṇ] *n* singing praise of some deity for the fulfilment of desire; recitation of mantars. "kamaṇ ṭuṇe oṣiā."—*BG. 2* charm, spell. "guṇ kamaṇ kamaṇī kare tūpṛare kau pave."—*trīlāg m 1*. 'if a desirous woman recites a mantar of virtues.' 3 *Skt* कर्मण according to Tantar Shastar adoption of magic spells for thrashing, wooing and taming etc.

ਕਾਮਣਿ [kamaṇī] *Skt* कामिनी *n* beautiful woman. "kamaṇī kami nā avai khoṭi avgūṇīar."—*srī a m 1*.

ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰਿ [kamaṇīari], ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰੀ [kamaṇīari] *adj* (a female) who performs magic spells. See ਕਾਮਣ. "bhūḍīkamaṇī kamaṇīari."—*brīla m 1*. "kamaṇīari kamaṇ pae bahurēḡi galī taga."—*vad m 1 alahri*.

ਕਾਮਣੀ [kamṇī] See ਕਾਮਣਿ. "sunṛ sunṛ meri kamṇī pari-utara hoī."—*dhana m 1*.

ਕਾਮਧੁ [kamaṇu] See ਕਾਮਣ.

ਕਾਮਤ [kamat] ڪامت *n* physique, height.

ਕਾਮਤਰੁ [kamtaru] See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਕਾਮਦ [kamad] *adj* who creates desire. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਕਾਮਦਾ [kamda] *adj* who arouses desire. 2 *n* a

goddess who was Ahiravan's favoured deity in the underworld. "dharyo dhyān ur kamad devi."—*tulsi*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰ [kamdar] an official. "kahū kamdar hoī baḍo bīvhar hoī."—*GPS*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰੀ [kamdari] *n* an official.

ਕਾਮਦੂਤ [kamduṭ] stimulus that arouses emotion. 2 spring season.

ਕਾਮਦੇਵ [kamdev] Rati's husband; God of love. See *L* Cupid.

ਕਾਮਧੇਨ [kamdhen], ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ [kamdhenu], ਕਾਮਧੈਨ [kamdhen] per Purans a heavenly cow, that rose from the sea-churning. She is so known because she fulfils all desires. "anik basudha anik kamdhen."—*sar a m 5* "kamdhenu sohi dārbare"—*maru solhe m 5*. "kamdhen basī jake."—*maru ravidas*.

In Kalika Puran there is a story that the daughter of Surbhi gave birth to Rohini, a daughter by Kashyap. In turn, Rohini gave birth to Kamdhenu from the semen of Sursen Vasu. Excited by her beauty a sensual demon adopted the form of a bull and had intercourse with her with the result that a large sized bull was born who became Shiv's vehicle. 2 a cow named Kapila which provided the desired objects. It was handed over by Vishnu to Brahma who gave it to Bhrigu and he in turn entrusted it to the sage Jamdagni. When Kartiviry killed Jamdagni, it went back to Brahmlok. See ਕੁਰਮ ਵੈਦਤ ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕਾਮਨਾ [kamna] *Skt n* wish, desire. 2 effort to change a wish into action.

ਕਾਮਨਾਰਥੀ [kamnarthu] *Skt* कामनार्थिन् *adj* lustful; desirous. 2 *n* Kamdev, incarnation of the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਨਿ [kamaṇī], ਕਾਮਨੀ [kamni] See ਕਾਮਣਿ and ਕਾਮਨਿਨੀ. "kamaṇī cahe sūdar bhog."—*basāṭ a m 1*.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ [kampal] Balbhadar. Balram who

brought up Pardyuman in his lap. Pardyuman is described as the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਨੀ ਸਾਚਰ ਨਾਟਿਕ ਸਰੂ [kampal anujanu jacer nark satru]—sanama Balram the rearer of Kam (Pardyuman), his younger brother, Krishan; his wife, Yamuna; grass grown by her; the stag grazing the grass; its lord, the lion; and the lion's enemy, the gun.

ਕਾਮਬਾਖ਼ [kambaxaʃ] كَمْبَخَش adj granter of wishes. 2 younger son of Aurangzeb, who was born in 1667 AD and died in 1708 AD.

ਕਾਮਬੰਡ [kamban] See ਪੰਚਬੰਡ. 2 symbol indicative of number five, because Kam has five arrows.

ਕਾਮਰਿਪੁ [kamripu] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਰੀ [kamri] blanket. "pisen pisi odhi kamri."—suhī m 5.

ਕਾਮਰੂ [kamru] short for ਕਾਮਰੂਪ.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪ [kamrup] a district in Assam on the border of eastern Bengal and Bhutan, and its adjoining areas. The seat of goddess Kamakhya is at this place. In ancient times, this place was famous for magical practices and rituals etc. Its chief town is Gauhati. 2 a place of pilgrimage in the land of Kamrup, the importance of which has been described in Kalika Puran.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪੀ [kamrupi] adj who looks like Kam; very handsome. 2 one who can change his form according to his wish.

ਕਾਮਲ [kamal] A كَامِل adj complete, faultless, excellent. 2 capable, worthy.

ਕਾਮਲਾ [kamla] See ਸਟਕਾ.

ਕਾਮਲੀ [kamli] blanket, shawl

ਕਾਮਲੀ [kamli] worker, servant. 2 a tribe of cobblers in Rajputana who in the garb of Sadhus make their living by singing hymns, also named Kamri.

ਕਾਮਾ [kama] adj worker. 2 breadwinner. 3 Kamini, a beautiful woman. "ta sam nahi kam ki kama"—caritr 296. 4 Kamkandla, beloved

of Madhvanal. "kācukā kama kasi banai."—caritr 91. 5 wish, desire "kama baid puri kari."—GPS. "jopri puran kama."—briha chēt m 5.

ਕਾਮਕੁੰਡ [kamakus] Skt n Kam's goad, penis. ਕਾਮਕੁੰਧੀ [kamakūḥi], ਕਾਮਕੁੰਧਾ [kamakūḥya] having beautiful eyes. 2 a temple for the worship of Sati's vagina, two miles west of Gauhati at Nilachal in Kamrup on the bank of Brahmaputra river. See ਸਤੀ.

ਕਾਮਕੁੰਡਰ [kamatur] adj afflicted with erotic desire. 2 unhappy (sad) because of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਨੀ [kamani] earned; put into practice. "the kamani nti."—dhana m 5.

ਕਾਮਮਨ [kamaman] v earn, practise, follow. "kamaman ka matia."—maru m 5. 'is slow to follow (practice).'

ਕਾਮਰਤ [kamarat] adj afflicted by sexual desire. 2 troubled by sexual urge.

ਕਾਮਰਥੀ [kamarthi]. Skt ਕਾਮਰਥਿਨ adj having sexual desire. "kamarthi, suarthe vaki pei sevari."—briha sadhna. 2 who wishes the fulfilment of his desires.

ਕਾਮਰਿ [kamari] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਰਿਜ [kamarij] enemy of Kam—Shiv; his sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਕਾਮਿ [kami] See ਕਾਮੀ. "kamarī dekhi kami lobhara."—prabha a m 1. 2 because of the sexual desire "kami karodhi naganu bahu bharia."—sohila. 3 useful, in use. "naru mare naru kami na ave"—g3d kabir.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀ [kamini] Skt beautiful woman. 2 wife, consort. "taji kam kamini moh taje."—var majh m 4.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀਮੋਹਨਾ [kaminimohna] See ਅਰਥਕਾ.

ਕਾਮਿਲ [kamil] See ਕਾਮਲ.

ਕਾਮੀ [kamu] deficiency, shortage. "kahu nanak nahi tiri kami."—asa m 5. 2 in work, on duty. "hari tis ki kami."—var maru 2 m 5 'The

Creator helps in his works.' 3 desire. "tiagī saḡal kamī"—*sar m 5 pāṭal*. 4 *Skt* कामिन् having desire. 5 affected by sexual longing. "kucīl kaṭhōr kapaṭī kamī"—*kan m 5*. 6 *A* كَمِي armed warrior; warrior with armour on. "kamu adī ucarkē ari pād īt su dehu."—*sānām*. enemy of the armoured warrior, the gun. 7 *S* employee, official.

ਕਾਮੁ [kamu] See काम. "utām kamu jāpiē hārinamu."—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 sex, lust. "kamu krodhu āhākaru tājāe."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਾਮੁਕ [kamuk] See कामक. 2 *n* male sparrow.

ਕਾਮੁਕੀ [kamukī] *Skt* कामुक. *adj* desirous. 2 *n* black female buck. "kāhū mirāḡ hvekr bhāli bhāt mohe. kāhū kamuku pyō dhare rup sohe."—*VN*

ਕਾਮੋਦਕੀ [kamodkī] See कामोदकी.

ਕਾਮਤ [kamy] *Skt* *adj* who fulfils desire. 2 what is desired.

ਕਾਮਤ ਕਰਮ [kamy karam] *n* something done for fulfilling desire.

ਕਾਯ [kay] *Skt* *n* body, physique. 2 principal amount, capital. 3 group, gathering.

ਕਾਯਉ [kayau] body only. 2 in the body only. "kayau deva kayau devāl."—*dhāna pīpā*.

ਕਾਯਸਥ [kayasth], ਕਾਯਥ [kayath] See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕਾਯਦਾ [kayada] See ਕਾਇਦਾ.

ਕਾਯਨ [kayan] *A* كَانْ present, existent. 2 *T* كَانْ spouse's brother, brother-in-law. 3 See ਕਾਇਨ.

ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [kayanat] *A* كَانَات *n* plural of kayan, universe.

ਕਾਯਮ [kayam] See ਕਾਇਮ.

ਕਾਯਰ [kayar] See ਕਾਇਰ.

ਕਾਯਲ [kayal] *A* كَالْ *adj* who utters; speaker. 2 he who agrees to. 3 kayal has been used for vyakul. "bahu kayal mān cit hova."—*GPS*

ਕਾਯਵ੍ਯੁਹ [kayvyuh] *n* an act in Yoga by which deeds of many births (lives) can be accomplished merely by imagining them, thus

saving one from rebirths. 2 having many forms through Yogic power.

ਕਾਯਾ [kaya] ਕਾਯਾਂ [kayā], ਕਾਯਾ [kāya] See ਕਾਯ. "kāya lahanī apu mad"—*var bṛha mardana*. 'Body is clay for the distillery and pride is its wine.'

ਕਾਯਿਕ [kayik] *Skt* *adj* pertaining to the body, corporal.

ਕਾਰ [kar] *n* work, action. *P* كَر "jo tudhu bhavē sai bhālī kar"—*jōpu*. 2 *adj* doer, as in cāramkar (cobbler), suvarānkar (goldsmith), ਲੋਹਾਰ [lohar] (ironsmith) etc, in such cases it is suffixed to the base word. It is used in the same manner in Persian as in ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰ [minakar] (gold embroiderer) 3 *n* a deed worthdoing. "jitne jāyō prabhū kine titne sirī kar likhave"—*mālā m 4*. 4 part of earnings used for religious purposes; 1/10th of income kept for noble deeds. "kar bhet gur ki sikh lavāhī."—*GPS*. 5 line. "deke cauka kadhī kar."—*var asa*. 6 per Tantar texts, a magical line drawn for protection. "caugīrād hamārē ramkar dukh lage nā bhai"—*bṛā m 5*. 7 soot "tin ātārī kar karīthā."—*gau m 4*. See ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ. 8 short for ਅਰਿਕਾਰ. "nā kam hē nā krodh hē nā lobh hē nā kar hē."—*akāl*. 9 *A* كَر depth of a river or a well; silt in a well or a tank. "khante kar su vāhīr nikārīhī"—*GPS*. 10 *P* كَر war "xasām ra cu koro kunād vakat kar."—*jōfar*. 11 *T* كَر ice. 12 *A* black colour

ਕਾਰਸ [karas] See ਕਾਰਸ. "je karas ko lai vīsekhe."—*GPS*.

ਕਾਰਸਾਪਣ [karsapāṇ] See ਕਾਰਸਾਪਣ.

ਕਾਰਕ [karak] *Skt* *adj* doer. This word is particularly used as a suffix to other words, such as sukhkarak, dukhkarak. 2 *n* in grammar, declensions of a noun or a pronoun which denote (express) its relationship with the

'Sage Atri writes that if the line is not drawn, the demons take away the essence of grains.

verb. They (cases) are of six types: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative. Except the 6th, all others are in order.¹

Example:

(a) karta: guermukh sīgh path karda he. guru de sikh ne ardas kiti.

(b) karam: sikkh nū prasād chakara.

(c) karan: kalam nal ikkho.

(d) sampardan: mere laighora lrao.

(e) apadan: grāthi tō potha le ao.

(f) sabbādh: babe kalu da putr pōgat de udhar hitaia

(g) locative: gurdvare virc kuran hūda he.

ਕਾਰਕਦੀਪਕ [karakdīpak] See ਦੀਪਕ (b).

ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ [kar karīṭha] *n* black soot and hardness, ink and hardness. "manmukh haara aī kāthor he, tīnī ārari kar karīṭha."—gaur m 4 2 adj black; pitch-dark.

ਕਾਰਕੁਨ [karkun] *P* کارکن *n* servant, worker, manager

ਕਾਰਕੁਨੀ [karkuni] *n* service. "harī name ki ham kau satiguru karkuni dai."—var vad m 4.

ਕਾਰਖ [karakh], ਕਾਰਖਾ [karkha] *n* soot; black ink.

ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ [karxana] *P* کارخانه *n* workshop; a place where work is done.

ਕਾਰਖਾਪਣ [karkhapan], ਕਾਰਖਿਕ [karakhik] *Skt* कार्यापण and कार्षिक *n* an old coin made of gold or silver (weighing 16 mashas, a masha being equivalent to 5 rattis). 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used karkhik for rupaya. "maktab az ek karkhik din kalu, kachuk mithai bāt patia ikkhai he."—NP

ਕਾਰਗਹ [kargah] *P* کارگاه *n* factory, workshop. 2 spinning shuttle. "kahit kabir kargah tori."—asa. 3 weaver's weaving comb.

ਕਾਰਗਰ [kargar] *P* کارگر *adj* useful. 2 effective.

ਕਾਰਗੁਜਾਰ [karguzar] *P* کارگزار *adj* who does or

¹In the sixth declension, the inflection is relational, so it is not a case. See ਵੇਲਾਪਣ (f).

completes a job.

ਕਾਰਚੋਬੀ [karcobi] *P* کارچوبی *n* floral patterns embroidered with golden thread. "tīla karcobi lage lai hira."—sāloh

ਕਾਰਜ [karaj] *Skt* कार्य *n* work "karaj sāgie sadhe."—sor m 5. 2 result, consequence.

ਕਾਰਜਸਿੱਧਿ [karajsiddhi] ਕਾਰਜਸੀਧ [karajsidh] *n* success, achievement. "nam hamare karajsidh."—gōd m 5.

ਕਾਰਜਾਰ [karzar] *P* کارزار *n* battle, war.

ਕਾਰਜੁ [karaju] See ਕਾਰਜ. "karaju tera hove pura."—ram m 5.

ਕਾਰਣ [karāṇ] *Skt* *n* reason. "jini karāṇi guru vīsarīa."—var vad m 3. 2 adv for. "roja karāṇi purāhi lai"—var asa. 3 *n* mode of work, provisions "karāṇ karte vāst he"—var majh m 2. "ape karta karāṇ kare"—majh a m 3. Scholars have categorised modes into two types, first nimitt, that is, as a weaver of cloth, weaving frame, shuttle etc; the second is upadan, that is, material like thread of cloth, clay of pitcher.

ਕਾਰਣਸਰੀਰ [karāṇsarīr] *Skt* *n* state of the body's transcendence, eternal bliss, when the senses lose their functions but only the ego stays to assert itself from which the soul gets a feeling of relief

Vedantists regard ignorance as transcendence or bliss.

ਕਾਰਣਕਾਰਣ [karāṇkarāṇ], ਕਾਰਣਕਰਣੇਉ [karāṇkarṇeu] See ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ. 2 doer of every thing. "karāṇkarāṇ karāṇ"—ram m 5

ਕਾਰਣਨ [karāṇtan] See ਕਾਰਣਸਰੀਰ.

ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ [karāṇmala] It is a mode of expression, a way of describing how action results from cause, and their interaction. As a mode it is also termed hetumalā or "gūpha".

Example:

"sunia māṇia māṇi kīa bhau ātargatī tīrath malī nau."—japu

'Hearing is a cause for agreeing, agreeing for engagement into thinking, thinking is a reason for assertion.'

"seva te man nāmū hū, nāmū rīde vās nam. namśimār kar gyan hve, gyan mokṣ ko dham."

ਕਾਰਣਿ [karāṇi] due to, because of See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣਿਯੋਗੇ [karāṇiyogē] adj warrior-like. See ਕਾਰ.

"ṽṽthe karāṇiyare rakhās haṣṣarāṁ."—cāḍi 3
2 those causing disturbance.

ਕਾਰਣੁ [karāṇu] See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣੇ [karṇe] adv due to.

ਕਾਰਣੇਯ [karṇey] adj worthy of getting done.

ਕਾਰਣਕ [kartak] See ਕਾਰਣਿਕ.

ਕਾਰਣਕਿਆਨੀ [kartakriani] See ਕਾਰਣਿਕਿਆਨੀ.

ਕਾਰਣਕੇਯ [karatkey] See ਕਾਰਣਿਕੇਯ.

ਕਾਰਣਕੀਰਯ [karatviray] See ਕਾਰਣਕੀਰਯ.

ਕਾਰਣਿਕ [karatīk] Skt ਕਾਰਣਿਕ n month of Kartak;
full moon in the month of Kartak.

ਕਾਰਣਿਕਿਆਨੀ [kartikriani] n wife of Kartikay;
power of lord Kartik

ਕਾਰਣਿਕੇਯ [kartikey] Skt son of Shiv. See
ਖੜਕਨ It is written in Brahmvaiyarat that
during sexual intercourse with Parvati, Shiv's
semen fell on the earth, the earth put it in
the fire, the fire deposited it in the bushes of
the elephant-grass (reeds). From this was
born his six headed son, whom the moon's
wife breastfed. Thus he came to be known
by this name. He was born to kill Tarkasur.
He is warrior among gods. Kartikey has been
called Tarkarī as well.

ਕਾਰਣਿਕੇਯਪਿਤ [kartikēyapit] Shiv.

ਕਾਰਟੂਸ [kartus] F cartouche, E cartridge. n pipe made of paper or metal
which contains explosive powder and is fired
from a gun.

ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] P n servant, worker. 2 xa
wooden spade or implement for collecting
garbage. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ

'French Generals brought this word to Punjab.

ਕਾਰਨ [karān] See ਕਾਰਣ. "maia karān bidia
becahu."—prabha kabir. 'sells education for
money.' 2 mode of work. "karān bapura kia
kare jau ram nā kare sahaṁ."—s kabir 'Man is
just a tool for action, what can he do?'

ਕਾਰਨਕਾਰਨ [karānkarān] See ਕਾਰਣਕਾਰਣ.

"karānkarān tū hā"—asa m 5.

ਕਾਰਨਿ [karāni] See ਕਾਰਣਿ.

ਕਾਰਨੇ [karne] See ਕਾਰਣੇ "balz balz jau ramāia
karne."—dhana ravidas.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰ [karbar] P کاربار n business, exchange.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰੀ [karbarī] adj worker, servant; 2 n
manager, organiser.

ਕਾਰਮਣਾ [karmāṇa] v agree to get some work
done.

ਕਾਰਮਾ [karma] See ਕਾਰਿਮਾ. "karma harān kaj
sadhan karat tum."—krīṣṇ. "lagyo nisesahṁ
karma tan ek"—paras. 'The moon has its black
spot.'

ਕਾਰਮਾਦਿ [karmadī] short for karmuk; bow etc
"karmadī krur kōt tuṭhē"—paras.

ਕਾਰਮੁਕ [karmuk], ਕਾਰਮ [karmā] Skt कर्मूक n
which is capable of killing an enemy; bow and
arrow, especially one made of bamboo "ṣṇ
satiguru kar karmuk thire dārici bīc."—GPS.
"bīṣīkkh karmā kase"—cāḍi 2. 'pulled arrow
in the bow.'

ਕਾਰਯ [karay] See ਕਾਰਨ.

ਕਾਰਯਵਾਈ [karayavai] P کاروائی n effort, plan.
2 readiness for work.

ਕਾਰਵਾ [karvā], ਕਾਰਵਾਨ [karvan] P کاروان n group
of travellers. E caravan.

ਕਾਰਵਿ [karvi] See ਕਾਰਵੀ. 2 blue lotus—the night
queen.

ਕਾਰਵੀ [karvi] adj bitter. 2 Skt काली green gourd.
3 fennel. 4 Skt कर्क pitcher "kāṛā kaṇi karvi."
—s kabir. See ਕਰੁਆ.

ਕਾਰਵੇਲ [karvel] See ਕਰੇਲ.

ਕਾਰਾ [kara] n disturbance. See ਕਾਰ. "kara karyo
hamhū sōg bhara."—GPS. 2 adj black. "tisu

halatī paletī mukh kara."—*suhi m 4. 3 Skt n* bondage, imprisonment. 4 pain, misery. "kara tujhe nā vīapai."—*bavan. 5 female messenger* or go-between.

कारागार [karagar], कारागृह [karagrīh] *Skt n* prison.

कारवास [karavas] *Skt n* imprisonment, living in confinement. 2 gaol, prison.

कारि [kari] See कारी. 2 *n* action, tradition, method. "jina kari nā ai."—*sava m 5. 3 effective, efficacious.* "gur ki matī jā ai kari."—*gau a m 1*

कारिका [karika] *Skt n* couplet with a few words but suggesting profound meanings. 2 explanation of a mantr in verse. 3 wife of an actor in a play.

कारिदाय [karidāy] See कारंदाय.

कारिदा [karidā] *P कार* *n* servant, official, employee.

कारी [kari] *n* an act. "sātiguru phurmaia kari ehukarehu."—*var biha m 3. 2 treatment.* "ved ki jāne kari?"—*maru m 1. "sātahu iha batavahu kari?"—sor m 5. 3-goddess Kali.* "sāghar dāi rān kari."—*cādi 2 4 Kali Nag* which was taken out of river Jamuna by Krishan. "pran dāse jāb kari."—*krīsan. 5 line.* "kari kadhī kia thīe?"—*var sri m 1. 6 adj* black, pitch-dark. "kajarkoth mahī bhāi nā kari."—*asq m 5. 7 Skt कारिन् adj* doer. "kukrit pranasankari."—*hājare 10 "sātri sēbed ravīa guṇkari."—ram a m 1. 8 doer of a deed; chief, head.* "sātu sātokhu nagar mahī kari."—*maru solhe m 1. 9 P कार effective, efficacious.* 10 deep, profound. "tan sron jai bhāyo pckham kari."—*sāloh. 11 A कार reader.* 12 Koran's meticulous reader.

कारिगर [karigar] *P कार* *n* artisan; craftsman.

कारिगरी [karigārī] *P कार* *n* artisanship craftsmanship.

कारु [karu] *Skt n* craftsman; manual worker.

2 See कार.

कारुण्य [karuṇy] *Skt कारुण्य n* gratefulness.

कारु [karu], कारु (karū) *A कार* Korah, son of Izhar of Israel who was a wealthy man in Egypt but was the head of misers. This has been described in Koran also. See *बुरह सुत* 29, ayat 38 and surat 28 ayat 76-82. He was cousin of Moses. It is written in Talmud, the holy book of Jews, that the keys of Karu's treasure weighed 300 mule loads. Intoxicated by his wealth, he did not carry out the orders of Moses nor paid any religious offering. Due to a curse from Moses, Karu got buried under the earth, along with his treasures.¹

Bhai Santokh Singh and many other historians have wrongly described Karun as king of Rome.

"rum valait jāhā māhana.
patṣah karū tih thana. ..
tin ko sukh dene ke heta.
pur praviṣe vedikulketā.
karū ker durag jāhī bhari.
tis ke beṭhe jāi āgari."..

—*NP uttararadh a 16.*

Nasihatnama (word of advice) has been written in the context of Karun.

"sun sri nanak gira ucari.
den nasihat sabh sukh kari."

—*tri5g m 1*

¹Croesus, the king of Lydia (Asia minor), who ruled between 560-546 BC is also known as Karu. He was a very rich man, and due to his influence many wise persons came to him, one of them being Solon, who was a great sage. Croesus asked him, "Who is happy in the world?" Solon replied, "He who spends his last days in happiness" When the emperor of Persia conquered and captured Croesus and he was going to be killed, he remembered the advice of Solon and thrice uttered his name. On being asked the reason, he narrated the whole story and the emperor of Persia set him free.

kicē neknamu jo devē khudaī.
jo diśē zimī par so hosi fanaī..
calī gāj jorē nā rakhīo iman.
dekho re karū! ju hote pāreṣan.”

—NP uttararadh a 16.

When Guru Nanak was travelling abroad, king Salim Khan I was on the throne.

ਕਾਰੂਰ [karura] 1 *n* bottle. 2 urine; so named because it is carried to the physician in a bottle.

ਕਾਰੇ [kare] in work. 2 black. “kare ubhe jēt.”—s kabir. ‘Thieves wearing black clothes got up.’ Wearing black clothes, a thief is not visible at night.

ਕਾਰੈ [kare] in work. 2 in service. “guri karē laia.”—var sor m 4.

ਕਾਰੋ [karo] adj black. 2 See ਕਾਰਾ.

ਕਾਰੋੜ [karor] relating to one crore (ten million) 2 belonging to Kotiehar. See ਕਾਈ ਰਾਧ. “su karor rayō.”—VN.

ਕਾਰੋਡ [karōḍ], ਕਾਰੋਡਵ [karōḍav] Skt ਕਾਰਣਵ *n* aquatic bird of the swan species; long-necked duck. “hās karōḍav min khag nana ”—saloh.

ਕਾਰਾ [karha] *n* ਕਾਰਾ decoction. 2 worry, mental tension (pain) “karha sādā rahe mān mahī.”—GPS.

ਕਾਲ [kal] *n* time. “harī simrat kaṭe so kal.”—bīla m 5. See ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਟ. 2 death. “kal ke phasī sēkat saru/sādhia.”—asa m 5. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 starvation, famine. “kal gavaia karte apī”—mala m 5. 5 Shiv, the universal destroyer; he, who destroys the whole world. “kal kripalu hiye nā citaryo.”—savrye 33. 6 short for kalās; ink. “kal matī lagi.”—sri benī. 7 adj black, pitch-dark. “nidak ke mukh hoe kal.”—bīla m 5. 8 *n* time of birth; birth. “kal bīkal sabadī bhāe nas.”—bīla a m 1. ‘The cycle of birth and death became irrelevant due to the Guru’s teachings. 9 tomorrow. “jo upjō

so binās he paro aju ke kal.”—s m 9 day before or yesterday or after tomorrow, today or tomorrow or yesterday; sooner or later. 10 iron. 11 planet Saturn 12 Shiv. 13 cuckoo. 14 grammatical tense: present—I study; past—I studied, future—I will study.

ਕਾਲੀਦੀ [kalīdī] See ਕਾਲਿੰਦੀ.

ਕਾਲਸ [kalās] *n* black colour, smut. 2 dirt; impurity. 3 blemish.

ਕਾਲਸੇਨ [kalsen], ਕਾਲਸੈਣ [kalsen] a Surajvanshi king. From the text of Vachitar Natak it appears that these kings were chiefs of Vēdi, and Sodhi dynasties. “kalsen prithme bhāyo bhupa .. kalketu duse bhua bhāyo krurbaras tisar jag thāyo... kaidhvaj caturath nrīp sohe... kalketu aru kalray bhān. jīn te bhāye putr ghar angan.”—VN a 2.

ਕਾਲਕ [kalak] *n* black soot, smut. “nen kī kalak bīcal dekh.”—caritr 94. 2 blemish, sin. 3 black spot; stain. 4 adj lord of time (death).

ਕਾਲਕਵਰ [kalkavar], ਕਾਲਕਵਲ [kalkaval] Universal Time that subsumes all micro times See ਕਾਲ.

ਕਾਲਕਾ [kalka] See ਕਾਲਿਕਾ. 2 ink.

ਕਾਲਕਾਕਾਲ [kalkakal], ਕਾਲਕਾਲ [kalkal] death of all (supreme destroyer) “kal ka kal nīrāṇu jācna.”—savrye m 4 ke. “nāmo kal kale.”—japu.

ਕਾਲਕੂਟ [kalikut], ਕਾਲਕੂਟ [kalikut] See ਰੋਮਕੂਟ. 2 one that incinerates even death; poison, because it is a symbol of death.

ਕਾਲਕੇਤੁ [kalketu] See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕਾਲਕੰਨਿਆ [kalkānīa], ਕਾਲਕੰਨਯਾ [kalkānya] *n* Jara, daughter of the god of death; old age. “maha sōdri kara kalkānīa graste.”—sahas m 5. 2 See ਰਿਖਕੰਨਯਾ.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ [kalkripān] *n* one whose sword spells death; the supreme destroyer. “kalkripān bīnā bīntī nā tau tum ko prabhū nek rījehō.”—VN.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kalkriya] *n* wheel of time, time’s

movement. "kalkriya esi tēb bhāi."—*VN*.

कालवेध [kalkṣep] *Skt* *n* passing time, spending time; letting moments trickle.

कालख [kalākḥ] See कालस. "namhin kalākḥ mukhi mara."—*asa* *m* 4. "kalākḥ dag lōgar."—*saveye* *m* 3. 2 stigma.

कालज्ञ [kalāgy] *n* astrologer, who knows about time. 2 wise man who grasps the challenge posed by time. 3 cock, rooster.

कालग्रस [kalgrās], **कालग्रसत** [kalgrāsāt] *adj* in the grip of time/death. 2 swallowed by time. (death) "kalgrās sāsar."—*sar* *m* 5 "kalgrāsāt sabh lok siāne uḥi pādīt pe cōle nīrasa."—*scr kabir*. 3 entangled in the confusion of good and bad times.

कालज [kalāj] *n* Yudhishtar—the eldest among the Pandav brothers. Being the son of the god of death, he gets this name. "kalāj dharmāj śalyaripu."—*sanama*. See कालिज. *Pa* black wild cock.

कालजमन [kaljāmān], **कालजमुन** [kaljāmūn], **कालजमन** [kaljāmān] *Skt* son of the sage Gargay, from the womb of Gopali, the fairy. He was a dark-coloured Greek king¹ and was fast friend of Jarasandh. To help Jarasandh, Kalyaman invaded Mathura to kill Krishan, but the latter fled before him. Kalyaman chased him for a long distance. Krishan got into a caye in which the royal sage Muchkund was asleep. Krishan put his cloak on him and hid himself. Thinking him to be Krishan, Kalyaman kicked Muchkund. On this, Muchkund's eyes opened and Kalyaman was reduced to ashes. See मुचकुंद. "jerasādhi kaljāmūn sāghare"—*gau* *a* *m* 1 "jāg dārayād kaljāmān."—*krīṣṇ*.

कालजाल [kaljal] *n* noose of time (death) "kaljal jām johi nā sake."—*vād chēt* *m* 3.

कालजरादी [kaljharāḍi] See जेरादी.

कालत्र [kalatr] See काल. "sut pito sagal kalatr mata."—*sri* *m* 1.

कालवेदसी [kaltredarsi] See विवाहवेदसी. "krīpa sīdhu kaltredarsi."—*hāre* 10.

कालदास [kaldarā] death's jaw, See कालदास and **काल**.

कालदेव [kaldet] death in a demon's guise. "kaldet sāghare jampuri gae."—*basāt* *m* 4

कालधुन [kaldhuj], **कालधुन** [kaldhuj] See कालधुन.

कालि [kalani] *adj* which causes death. "jag-upjavani palani kalani."—*NP*.

कालनुज [kalnuja] younger sister of Kal, Yamuna—*sanama*.

कालनेमि [kalnemī], **कालनेम** [kalnem] maternal uncle of Ravan who wanted to stop Hanuman from bringing the reviving herb. Hanuman killed him. 2 a demon who was son of Hirnaykashipu. He had one hundred hands and as many faces (heads). He captured heaven and expelled gods. He was killed by Vishnu, later reborn as Kans. "rakatbij kalnemu bidare."—*gau* *a* *m* 1.

कालपाट [kalpari] with the passage of time. 2 by the divine dictum; per the Creator's order. "kal par brahma bapu dhara."—*cōpāi*.

कालपिता [kalpita] the sun, father of the god of death.—*sanama*.

कालपी [kalpi] a major town of a tehsil of district Jalaun in U.P. Its crystallised sugar has been rated very high by the ancient poets. "sahar kalpi mahar basat te."—*cōritr* 3. "maya yahr kalpi ki mīari ko kuja."—*devdas*.

कालपुरख [kalpurakh] *n* messenger of the god of death. "kalpurakh ka mārde man."—*bher kabir*. 2 short for akalpurakh; god. "kalpurakh ki kari bādai."—*paras*.

कालप्रमाद [kalpramān] measure of time, thus described in Vishnupuran.

The time taken to utter a monosyllable is *nīmeṣ*; it is one wink of the eye

¹Doctor Spooner writes of him as a king of Persia.

- 15 nimeṣas make one kaṣṭha.
30 kaṣṭhas make one kala.
20 kalas make one muhurat.
60 muhurats make one day and night.
15 days and nights make one pakṣ or moon's phase.
2 pakṣas make one month.
2 months make one ritu.
6 months make one ayan.
2 ayans make one year.

Amarkosh writes:

- 18 nimeṣas make one kaṣṭha.
30 kaṣṭhas make one kala.
30 kalas make one kṣaṇ.
12 kṣaṇs make one muhurat.
30 muhurats make one day and night (āhoratr)¹.
15 āhoratrs make one pakṣ.
2 pakṣas make one month.
2 months make one ritu (season).
3 ritus make one ayan.
2 ayans make one year.

According to Jyotish Prabhakar:

- 15 nimeṣas make one visa.
15 visas make one cāsa.
3 cāsas make one pal.
60 pals make one ghaṛi.
8 ghaṛis make one pehā.
8 pehārs or 60 ghaṛi make one day and night.

Now a days, time is divided like this :

- 60 seconds make one minute.
60 minutes make one hour.
3 hours make one pehā (watch).
8 pehārs (24 hours) make one day and

¹Hindus and Sikhs consider day and night as time between

²one sunrise and the next. Muslims take them as extending from one evening to the next evening, whereas the Christians imagine them from one mid night to the next mid night.

night.² See कल्प and पुरु.

कालफास [kalphas] noose of death. "kalphas jeb gar mē meli."—*maru* m 9.

कालब [kalab] ۱ کلب n mould. 2 body, physique, mortal frame.

कालविकास [kalbika] birth and death. See कल 8 and विकास.

कालबुद [kalbud], कालबुत [kalbut] ۲ کلب n mould, frame, figure. "kalbut ku hastani man baura re."—*gau kabir*. For trapping an elephant the figure of a female elephant is made and installed in a deep pit covered with grass. On seeing it, the male elephant is attracted towards it and falls into the pit. 2 body.

कालभास [kalbhas] ۳ کلمه n light before sunrise. "kī khā kalbhasā"—*datt*. 'Datt is resplendent like the morning light.'

कालमाही [kalmakhi], कालमाही [kalmakhi], कालमाहा [kalmacha], कालमाही [kalmachu] adj resident of Kalmas. "kalmakhi chubhe chātradhari."

²The present day scholars thus formulate day, night and year. The earth rotates round its axis and also revolves round the sun. The time taken by it to complete one rotation about its axis is called day and night. Thus time is divided into 24 hours and each hour into sixty minutes and each minute is further divided into as many seconds.

Earth completes one revolution around the sun exactly in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. So the full year should be of this much duration. But this being an incomplete number, a year is taken to be of 365 days and every 4th year is thought to have 366 days. The excess in minutes and seconds can thus be accounted for

At no place is there the same time all over the world. When there is day in countries of the east, there is night in those of the west. Similarly, when there is day in the western countries, it is night in their eastern counterparts. In the polar regions of north and south, day and night last for many months, the reason being that at these places, the sun shines for a longer period and at other times it remains set for as much duration.

—*kalki*. See कलमाव.

कालमुखा [kalmukha] *adj* whose face has been blackened with soot. "tau kalmukha ūṭhi jahi."—*sar m 5*

कालयमान [kalyāman], **कालयवन** [kalyavan] See कालयव.

कालर [kalar] See कलर. "kalar bhit gīrie."—*bīla m 5* 2 nitre, which is drawn from the saline land. "kalar ladasi sar lāghnau, labh na pūji sath."—*var maru / m 1*. 'Nitre dissolves in water.'

कालरात्रि [kalrar] See कलराट.

कालरात्रि [kalratrī] *Skt n* night of death. 2 dark night. 3 calamitous night. 4 night of lighted lamps (Diwali) Kattak Badi 30. 5 Kali goddess; Kalika.

कालराय [kalray] See कलराय.

कलरि [kalari] in saline land. "kalari bijasi durmatr esi."—*mala a m 1*. 'Seed does not sprout in saline land.' Sowing seed there means putting charity in an undeserving box.

कलरा [kalra], **कलरी** [kalri] *adj* black, dark, pitch-dark.

कला [kala] *adj* dark, black. 2 blemished, accused. 3 *n* thief, who puts on black clothes at night. "kalā kale vān."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 See कलरस. 5 a person from the hills who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, and turned very pious. 6 *Dg* lunatic, obstinate.

कला हरण [kala haraṇ] licentious young man. "tu suni hayna kalā! ki varie rata?"—*asa chāt m 1*.

कला खान [kala xan] ruler of Peshawar who, on the orders of emperor Shah Jahan, went to capture the sixth Guru and met with his death at the hands of the latter. See कलखोशिन मजिदुल्ल. 2 a Pathan, heading one hundred and twenty five soldiers who, during the battle of Bhangani, did not want to desert the tenth Guru as did his disloyal companions. See मुँगुसरा.

कलगर [kalagar] *Dg n* opium, black poison.

कलतर [kalātar] *Skt n* some other time. 2 time

preceding after birth. 3 *adj* which happens at other time.

कलानुजसि अमरु [kalanujais aṣṭr] Yamuna, the younger sister of Kal (god of death), her master Varun, and his weapon, the noose.

कलपाटी [kalapaṭi] the sea whose water looks black. The sea near Andaman and Nicobar islands looks very dark, hence the name. 2 Indian criminals, who, when sentenced to exile from their native country, were sent to those islands. For this reason, exile is also called Kalapani.

कलाबाग [kalabag] *n* a small cantonment in district Hazara, situated on the road between Ebtabad and Murri. 2 a town in Isakhel tehsil of district Mianwali, situated on the right bank of river Sindh. Large quantity of yellow alum is extracted at this place, for use in many medicines.

कलयुध [kalayudh] sword, the weapon of the god of death (double edged sword) "kanikarātak kaṣṭripu kalayudh karvar; karacol kirpan ke lijahu nam sudhar."—*sanama*. 2 weapon of Yam (death), noose.—*sanama*.

कललेख [kalalekh] vilifying writing, a writing in which the blame is put on others. "je tu akal latph kale lrikh na lekh."—*s farid*. 'Don't write against others, when you, yourself overflow with vices.' 2 evil deeds which may bring bad luck.

कलि [kali] because of death. "sabh badhi jam kalī."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "jeb lagu kalī grasi nahī kara."—*bher kabir*.

कलिक [kalik] *n* dark colour, soot, black ink. 2 *Skt adj*/temporal, related to time. See कलिक 2. **कलिका** [kalika] *Skt n* black colour, soot. 2 dark-coloured goddess; goddess Kali. 3 dark clouds full of rain. 4 a small song bird. 5 power of the god of death to destroy the whole world, power to destroy.

कलिक [kalikh] *n* soot, black ink. 2 black spot, blemish.

वर्णित [kalɪj] *E* College. *n* institute of higher learning (education)

वर्णितर [kalɪjɾ] See वर्णितर and वर्णितर.

वर्णित् [kalɪɪr], वर्णित् [kalɪɪri] See वर्णित्.

वर्णित [kalɪd] *adj* related to the Kalind mountain.

वर्णितर [kalɪdas] the great Sanskrit poet who was born at Singigoda Panchthup in district Murshidabad in Bengal region. It is difficult to ascertain his time; many scholars have described him as having been born in the 5th century AD or as some believe his birth, even before that. Poetry of Kalidas is very captivating. It is not wrong to call him the greatest poet of India. Shakuntla, Kumarsambhav, Naloday, Malvikaganimitar, Raghuvansh, Meghdut, Vikrammovarshiya are his celebrated compositions. Those who have read these can appreciate the exceptional brilliance of his mind. In Dasam Granth, Kalidas has been described as the incarnation of Brahma. "ih brāhm vednɪdhan dās-aṣṭ sastrəprəman karkalɪdasəvtar rəghukavykin sudhar."—*brahm*. 2 There have been several other Sanskrit poets too with this name.

वर्णित् [kalɪdɪ], वर्णित् [kalɪdrəkə], वर्णित् [kalɪdri] river Yamuna (Jamna) starting from the Kalind mountain. 2 daughter of Kalind (the sun). In ancient writings (Purans) Jamuna has been shown as the sun's daughter. "kalɪdri tət kərə vilasa."—*VN*. "kalɪdri tət sətɪguru bəthə sərəb sunaɪ."—*NP*.

वर्णित् अरुण वरुण [kalɪdri aruɪ tənɪ] Dharamraj (god of death), younger brother of Yamuna, his son Yudhishtar. —*sanama*.

वर्णित [kalɪbɪ] See वर्णित.

वर्णित [kalɪma] कलमिन् *n* darkness, black ink dark colour, soot. 2 hair dye.

"gəi ve tarun əb tarunə nə neh kərə
tərnə bəternə tərni əgərn gən,
rəhə he nə baki əb nəjər jubaki baki.

rasɪksabha me bəth rasna to cahe mon.

bite dɪn y ke əb əvədɦɪ nəjke rəhə

ujre bhaye hē kes ujre biṣa ke bhən

kal ki baki pe mukhkāj ki kali pe

sasɪṣəvli pe əb hpe kalɪma ko kən?"

3 black spot, blemish.

वर्णित [kali] *n* black goddess, Kalika. "cādi dəyo vidar, sron pən kali kəryo."—*cādi* 1. 2 a river rising from the Himalayan mountain. 3 name of a cannon of the tenth Guru. 4 a serpent which was taken out of Jamuna river by Krishan; Kaliy. "kali nathɪ kɪa vədə bhara."—*asa* 1. 5 tomorrow "mat janəhu aj ki kali"—*dhana* 1. 6 *adj* black, with black spot. "kali koɪ tu kɪt gunɪ kali."—*suh* *ferid*. 7 blemished, polluted. "kal hoiə dehuri."—*səva* 1. "cəhu jugi kalɪ kali kādhi."—*var* *sor* 1. 8 short for वर्णित (kalin) like sāmkaɪ instead of sāmkaɪn. See वर्णित 2. 9 *Dg* opium, cannabis. 10 age when the hair is black (young age) "kali jɪnhɪ nə ravɪə dhəuli rəvə koɪ"—*s* *ferid*.

वर्णित [kalɪə] *adj* killer, murderer "sāt kalɪə dɦərətɪ bɪdərəu."—*gə* *d* 5. 'I destroy the saint's killer from this earth'

वर्णित [kalɪcə] See वर्णित.

वर्णित दर [kalɪ dər] spot in the Jamuna where Krishan tamed the black serpent.

वर्णितर [kalɪdas] See वर्णितर.

वर्णितर [kalɪdhar] deep current; pure and deep water that looks dark. "buḍə kalɪdhar."—*s* *kəbir*.

वर्णित (kalin) ٲٲٲ *n* carpet, soft bedding of cotton. 2 *Skr* वर्णित *adj* temporal as sāmkaɪn (contemporary).

वर्णितवर्णित [kalinathə], वर्णितर [kalinag], वर्णितर [kalinath] Krishan, the nose-chainer of Kalia,

*Per Sanskrit rules, this is a wrong term; grammatically its correct version should be sāmkaɪk, but carried away by tradition, scholars keep using it wrongly

the black serpent; a huge serpent residing in Yamuna whom Krishan chained by the nose. See काली- 4.

कालीपेश [kalipoś] *adj* wearer of black robes. 2 *n* an order of ascetics who wear black robes (as a sign of eternal mourning). "kalipos kalādra."—BG.

कालु [kalu] See काल. "kalu nā cāpe harigun gar."—ośkar. 2 See कालु. 3 yesterday; the day that has passed. "chizu chizu keri garo kalu lese jatū aju hē.—jē m 9.

कालुख [kalukh] See कलुख, कलस and धनि.

कालु [kalu] See कालु बबा. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who served him at Kartarpur. 3 a resident of Sultanpur of Bamni subcaste who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a load carrier (bearer) who was a पीर (pir) of water carriers (jharu). His headquarters is at Pachnangal (district Hoshiarpur) where water carriers come to worship him from far off places. The congregation is held on the Baisakhi day 5 See कालुनाथ.

कालुधर [kalukhat], **कालुधी** [kalukhi] *adj* with a black spot; culprit, marked by a blemish. "kalukhat moh ādhar."—asa chāt m 4. "jru kajar bhari mādir rakhio, jo pese kalukhi re."—dev m 5

कालुचंद [kalucād] This is another name of Baba Kalu. See कालु बबा.

कालुचंद के दुलारे [kalucād ke dulare] the darling son of Kalu—Guru Nanak.

"griye ahar raigujar luhar nau
kūjre kahar jahī phutē āk bhal ke,
banē labanē dhobi dhivar kasere kachi
dhanak tāboli kol teli mādcal ke,
baḍhu baḥḥare bari dhonue mālah malū
koṭi jhōḍ jhivar kulal c kaial ke,
kesari nṛhal kalucād ke dulare bina
tare kon sare nic bic kalukal ke.
kayath sunar suji khati bariyare brīd

chipe rāgrez je nhavrya paptal ke,
paṭve paṭoli kori kunbi mādari brīd
mrītak mālech pūj khate jiv palke,
cuhre camar curhere c khaṭik dūm
dūmre hālāikhor bhul budhe balke,
kesarinṛhal kalucād ke dulare bina
tare kon sare nic bic kalukal ke.

कालुनाथ [kalunath] an ascetic of village Nathana in Ferozepur, who on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, got worthy of salvation. This place is popular in the Malwa region. See निबन्ध 2 See कालु 4.

कालुब [kalub] *P* کالوب *n* body. 2 *A* کلوب plural is kalab (heart). 3 *A* کلوب turncoat; he who is not firm on what he says. "kalubr akal manī gor nā manī."—var māla m 1. 'A person does not bother to remember the cremation ground', e.g. has forgotten his death.

कालु बबा [kalu baba] born in year 1497 Sammat from the womb of mother Banarasi in the family of Bedi (Vedi) Shivnarayan (alias Shivram) and died in Sammat 1579. He was father of Guru Nanak, the universal teacher. Bhai Santokh Singh has described Talwandi as the place of his death. See नन्दचंद पुस्तक 'ब्रह्मचर्य' 26 page 57.

कालुबि अकल [kalubr akal] who has frivolous mind; having perverse mind. See कालु 3.

कालेसैवा [kalesāja] Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Nand Chand, a resident of Daroli, who managed Guru Gobind Singh's finances, sneaked away from Anandpur after stealing the sacred book of the Udasi saints. Then he came and stayed with Dhirmal, who took him for a spy of the Guru. He got him killed and his dead body was cremated at Kale Sanga. "kale sāja phukyo jai. mrītak bhayo im dharam gavaī."—GPS. See नंदचंद.

¹In history he has been variously described as Kalyan Rai, Kalu Chand and Kalu Rai as well.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾ [kalekha] *n* black colour; soot. "tāke mukhī lagē kalekha."—*sar m 5*.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾਨ [kalexan] See ਕਾਲਖਾਨ.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾ [kalekhā] blackness, soot. See ਕਾਲੇਖਾ. "īrāk kadhē īnan kārī ūtarī kalekhā."—*var maru 2 m 5*

ਕਾਲੋਸੀ [kalosi] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Kakka subcaste. He was a great warrior. The Guru bestowed upon him the honour of being a warrior and learned man (noble man), hence deserving of salvation.

ਕਾਲੰਕ [kalāṅk] See ਕਲੰਕ. 2 *adj* with a black spot; blemished. "jāmpurī bādhīkhare kalāṅk."—*prabha a m 5*.

ਕਾਲੰਗ [kalāṅg], ਕਾਲੰਗ [kalāṅga] *n* blemish. "ta kau kachu nahi kalāṅga."—*gāu m 5*. 2 *adj* connected with the territory of Kaling. 3 See ਕਲੰਗ.

ਕਾਲੰਜਰ [kalājār] a mount of Bundelkhand on which is situated the temple of Neelkanth Mahadev. At its foothills is the city of Kalinjar. Mahmud Gazanavi attacked this temple in the year 1022 AD. See ਕਲਿੰਜਰ.

ਕਾਲ੍ਹ [kalh] *Skt* ਕਲ੍ਹ *n* yesterday. 2 tomorrow
ਕਾਵ [kav] See ਕਾਵਰ. 2 *n* crow. "piche patālī sadīhu kav."—*var majh m 1*.

ਕਾਵਰੀ [kavurī] *n* female crow.

ਕਾਵਰ [kavar], ਕਾਵਰ [kāvar] *Skt* ਕ-ਤਰ a flexible rod of bamboo etc on each side of which are slung pans like a weighing balance, and used for carrying water or other articles. "khūr khād parsad karae. bahut sukavar sāṅ calae."—*GV 6*.

ਕਾਵਰੂ [kavru] See ਕਮਰੂਪ.

ਕਾਵਰੂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kavru kumārī] daughter of Kamrup; goddess Kamakhya. "kavru kumare adhamudhare."—*akal*.

ਕਾਵਾ [kavā] See ਕਮਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2.

ਕਾਵੇਰੀ [kaverī] a famous river of south India which originates in the western ghats and falls into the Bay of Bengal. According to Sikand

Puran, she was the daughter of sage Kaver, which flows as a river. It is called Ardhganga. 2 prostitute. 3 turmeric.

ਕਾਵਨ [kavy] *n* a poetic composition. 2 aesthetically—pleasing sentence. 1 Scholars have divided poetry into two types: gady (prose) and pady (verse), holding that if this prose or verse is not aesthetic and does not cast a spell, it is not kavay. Those proficient in prose and verse have described its two more types e.g. śravī and drīṣī. e.g. one pleasing to the ear is śravī and the one pleasing to the eye is drīṣī i.e. stage play. 3 Shukar, who is proficient in poetry. 4 See ਰੋਲ.

ਕਾਵਯਗੁਣ [kavyagun] madhury (sweetness or charm), oṅ (brilliance) and prasād (offering). For generating these three qualities in poetry, there are three techniques, namely, sweetness, manliness and maturity.

ਕਾਵਯਦੋਸ਼ [kavyadosh] Poets should always avoid faults described in literary treatises so that their poetry does not get spoilt or corrupted. Though there is a need for a separate book to interpret this subject yet for the benefit of the readers, we illustrate in brief a few faults.

1 śabad-hin is to distort the true form of the verse in order to maintain the flow of its rhyme.

"kanak ॐ manak pun loṅṅ jāniye ..
kai jugg jāne kalēppā vītayo."

—*GV 10*.

"śrī nanak āṅad amār, ramdas ārjān."

—*GPS*.

"sur sāt kupe nāhī pes jāe. ..
nakhatt guru ravī lakkh jāe. ..
tā madh ek sudhasar schar,
khardar apar hamesar."—*PP*

¹ "śabad sarāṅh sūbh vyāṅ var salākrīṅ gūṅrup,
bhavadik rae rāī yū 'kavay' ukat kavrbhup."

—*bava ramdas*.

Likewise many poets have written *sūder* as *sūdr*, *sarav* as *sṛav*, *topkhana* as *tupkhana*, *dhobi* as *dhubi*, *bābār* as *bābbār*, *pratap* as *partap*, *nagar* as *nagr* etc so as to render the verse defective. Words in a couplet should be arranged in a manner as if a narrative poem were being written. Excellent poets are those who without deforming the words maintain the flow of the rhyme in a couplet.

2 *karāṅkaṭu* is to use words and sentences which sound discordant to the ears e.g.

“bhar ke dhiṛd dākaraṇ lehi”.

3 *asamarath* is to use words which may suggest derogatory or impolite meaning.

“ras maddh mohan ju tian sō khelhi”

It can be read like this also:

“ras maddh mohan jutian sō khelhi”.

4 *nirarthak* are meaningless words used only to complete a metre.

“puri uri ras bhan kari kacari sāg.”

5 *aṣṭil* is the use of obscene words:

“ap sō milap kaho kese hoy maharaj,
cobdar cutia na jandet blutir.”

—bhagvant kavi.

6 *kalāṣṭ*, or difficult couplets are like a puzzle and not easy to understand.

“nir-ari nirakh ghanajut harkhyo.”

7 *pāgu* or *yatibhāg* is to use more or fewer characters or matras before a pause in the metre, or to distort harmony by employing forbidden *gān* (foot) like *jagan* in a couplet.

8 *punarukti* is the repetition of the same word in the same sense.

“jā nar ko nahī gayan he, so nar pasu saman.”

9 *ādhi* is to use words against norms or conventions e.g.

“nasika kamal jesi nen hē nagare se.”

10 *badhir* is to join antonyms e.g.

“jaya sō mīl tat bakhani.”²

11 *mrītak* is to use such words as carry no significance other than of rhyme and alliteration.

“anan manan sohito tanan bhanen jan.”

12 *aparāth* is to create a composition that does not carry any marvellous meaning.

“jāi bāṛṣ ghan gagan te sur hare ādhar...
netran se jān pekhte sunat kan se bat.”

13 *nagan* is poetry without metaphorical brilliance.

14 *rasviruddh* is to write by joining opposed sentiments e.g. to combine the gorgeous and the heroic with the ludicrous and the terrible.

15 *deṣviruddh* is a description going against the land to which it pertains.

“gīrīsrīgān pār kamān sōbha,
maruthāi rajhās mān lobha.”

16 *kalviruddh* is an anachronism.

“himritu mēphule kamāl kokiḍhuni caḥūr”.

Bhai Santokh Singh has, in all humility, in the third chapter of *Nanak Prakash*, thus described poetic defects.

“ādhi ju badhir pāgu nagan mrītak, punarukti
aparāth ki samāḥ nā avai,

ver deṣ kal gān āgān navo hi ras

vividhālākār hū ko bhed nahī pavai,

kou gun he nā mo bhanat maddh jāno mān

gunān hasyog āpāṭi pavai,

ek gun yame so vidit sūt sāt suno !

sakiguru kiratī so nirmāl bhavai.

ਕਾਵਯਲਿੰਗ (kavaylig) This is to underline the meaning with a logical example or application.

“arath samrath yukti kar hoy,

kavylig ko lacchan soy.”—garabgājoni.

Example:

“thapīa nā jāi kuta nā hor

ape apī nīrājān soi” —japu.

²ਜਯਾ (jaya) means mother or consort and ਤਾਤ (tat) stands for father or son.

To underline the truth that the divine can neither be created nor changed, there is in the second line the contention that He Himself is everything.

"sri guru pəg surteru sərəs
hī sab māgal kharī,
darid vighan nā vyapari
bəsaḥī rīde gatīdan."—NP.
"səṭi guru parəs parəs kə
kācan karə manur mālina."—BG.
guru mīl pəṭyo janəm məm
səkarī ki jīm bhrīg."

—alākar sagar sudha.

कव्यार्थपट्टि [kavyarthapattī] type of poetic expression in which appear non-stated meanings, e.g. if so and so happens then this is in no way impossible, or whosoever has done that, for him how can this be impossible?

Example:

"kavla carən sərən hē jāke,
kaḥu jan, ka nahi gharī tāke?"—gəu kabir.
ajaməlu pīgla lubhatu
kōcaru gəe harī kə pas
ese durmāṭi nīstəre
tu kiū nā tarāḥī ravidas?"—keda.
"mrīg min bhrīg pəṭāg kōcar ek dokh binas.
pəc dokh əsadh ja māḥī takī ketak əs."

—asa ravidas.

"bəpure kəḥā pahārīye ayas nāḥī mane?
tīn lok pər hukəm təv nāḥī pherən thanr."
—GPS.

"əcər cərə cər əcər bḥae jəb
kya gənti nər bəpurən ki tab."—GPS.
"jo pahan le ʊr dūbēte,
tūmrə vəcənən tē su tarāte,
ih sagər kəya tərən duhela?
tarahū bhəvajal bhurī suhela."—NP.

"kərəv pəḍəv hāṭh kər nīstḥur
səghər kar vīnse bəlrəs,
īm bəḍīrən ki daṣa bhāi jəb

alpan ki gīnti kaḥu kas?—GPS

काफ़ा [kafā], काफ़ा [kafā] n decoction; extract prepared after boiling.¹ 2 worry; anxiety. "tā bhāu kəḥa kafā?"—majh m 5. "kafā choḍī əcīṭ haən sote."—bher m 1. "tisu ki kafā?"—var ram 2 m 5.

कि [ki] adj how much, how. 2 part a word meant to link parts of a sentence so as to make the context clear "us nē əkhīa ki mē ih kām ap hī kar lāvāga." 3 or, "sadhū mīl sidhī pāis ki ihu jog ki bhog."—gəu kabir. "ghəṭ māḥī jū ki piū."—s kabir. 4 question marker; what. "jīsu ʔtarī lobhu ki kərəm kəmave?"—sor ə m 1. "suru ki sənmuḥ rən tē dərpe?"—gəu kabir. 5 pron whom. "binu gursəbde janəm ki lekḥəḥī?"—asa m 1. 'is in no reckoning?'

कि (ki) Skr कि part what. "joge nā ki jage nā ki?"—guj jədev. "kī kari bīkar?"—sar pəṭal m 5.

किउ [kiu], किउवर [kiukər], किउवे [kiuke] adv how. "kiu vānī ki v jana?"—jəpu. "kiukarī ihu mānu marie."—var ram 1 m 3. "nīksio kiuke jai?"—s kabir. 2 for what (why). "səmjhat nāḥī kiū gəvar."—jəp m 9.

किउर [kiur] See किउ.

कि (ki) See किउ.

क्रि [kri] did.

क्रिह [krihu] adv how. 2 of. "mansa krihu dībənəḥu koi nāsi bhəji nīkle."—var vəḍ m 4. 'from the gathering of men'. 3 from.

क्रि (kia) did (favour) "mənmuḥ luṇ hərəm kia nā jəṇia."—var majh m 1. 2 of. "tīs kia guṇa kə ʔt nā pāz."—ram ə m 3. 3 adv somehow. "əṭul nā jai kia mīna."—maru solhe

¹According to Ayurveda (Indian system of medicine) four tolas of medicine should be boiled in 64 tolas of water. After evaporation, when water is reduced to 16 tolas, it should be taken off the fire. Likewise, the quantity can be increased or decreased.

m 5. 'The immeasurable Creator can not be measured by any means.' 4 *pron* what. "kia sev kamavau kis kahī rijhavau?"—*suhi* m 5. 5 *part* interrogative.

विश्वाम [kias] See विश्वाम.

विश्वामरि [kiakarī] *adv* because, how. "kiakarī kahīrajai?"—*asa* m 3.

विश्वामी [kianu] *P* کيلى *adj* who is related to the Kay [kay] dynasty of Iran as "kamane kayari".

विश्वाम [kiam] See विश्वाम.

विश्वाम [kiamat], विश्वाम दा दिन [kiamat da din] See विश्वाम.

विश्वाम [kīar] विश्वाम [kīara] *Skr* वेदार *n* garden, field, raised boundary of a field to store water, cut with a spade to allow the flow of water while irrigating. "manu tanu nirmal karat kīaro, harī sīce sudha sājori."—*jet* m 5. 2 See विश्वाम 3.

विश्वाम साहिब [kīara sahib] in Nankiana (Nankana) Sahib, the place where Guru Nanak revived the field laid waste by the cattle. See नानकियान.

विश्वाम [kīara], विश्वामी [kīari] *Skr* कृकाट *n* cervical joint, neck, nape of the neck. 2 *Skr* a type of tent or umbrella. "lahine dharionu chātru sirī asmanī kīara chikionu."—*var* m 3. 'A majestic canopy was set.' 3 *P* ۱۷۲ pain, misery. 4 sadness, grief.

विश्व [kis] *pron* who, whom. 2 push and pull, struggle. "us di mere nal kis he." 3 also used for kis (monkey). "cape kisā." and "jinyo kisā."—*ramav*.

विश्व [kisāk] See विश्व.

विश्वविंध [kiskidh] *Skr* किष्किन्ध *n* territory adjoining Mysore 2 a mountain in the territory of Kishkindh. See विश्वविंध.

विश्वविंध [kiskidha] ancient capital of Kishkindh, where Bali and Sugriv, the monkey kings, ruled. It is a small town on the bank of

river Tungbhadra, sixty miles north of Balari; about two miles to the south west of this is Pampa tank, and to the south west of Pampasar (Pampa tank) is Anjana mountain, where Hanuman is said to have been born. This is the place where Ramchandar killed Bali.

विश्ववर्ष [kisetvar] See विश्ववर्ष.

विश्व [kiset] *A* ۱۲ *n* part, instalment. 2 justice, equity. 3 part of debt which is paid in (instalments). 4 *P* ۱۲۵ crop, cultivation, farming.

विश्व [kisetan] *P* کشتن *v* sow. Its other form is kasetan.

विश्व [kisti] *P* کشتی *n* boat. 2 boat-shaped begging bowl kept by mendicants 3 boat-shaped tray or plate used for offering presents to the bridegroom.

विश्व [kisthe] *adv* where, at which place. "kisthe rovari roj."—*majh barahmaha*.

विश्व [kisan] See विश्व.

विश्वविंध [kisanād] See विश्वविंध.

विश्वविंध [kisanadas] a trader of Malerkotla who made offerings to Banda Bahadur and saved his town from plunder.

विश्वविंध [kisanballabha] See विश्वविंध.

विश्व [kisna] See विश्व गंगा. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a Brahmin of Jhingan subcaste who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru appointed him a preacher. 4 a devotee of Jhanjhu subcaste who, on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, turned a warrior and an enlightened being.

विश्वविंध [kisanarjun] See विश्वविंध.

विश्व [kisanu] See विश्व. 2 This word has been used for Vishnu also "kisanu sada avtari rudha."—*vaq* m 3.

विश्व [kiset] *A* کسب *v* earn; make profit.

विश्व [kisan] *A* کسب *n* type. 2 variety, method.

विमल [kismat] *किस्मत* *n* share. 2 luck, fate. 3 country, province, territory.

विमल [kismis] *किश्मिश* *P* *n* dried resin.

विमल [kisiya] *किसिया* *adj* dyed in saffron. 2 saffron-coloured; saffron "jit jit drisṭi pasariye titahi kisiya cir."—*caritr* 30

विमल [kislai] *किसलै* *Skt n* which moves very little; which shakes slowly in the wind; a tender shoot.

विमल [kīṣar] *किसर* *P* *n* country, a foreign land.

विमल [kisas] *किसास* *P* *act* of sentencing a person to death for committing a murder.

विमल [kisan] *किसन* See *विमल* and *विमल*.

विमल [kisar] *किसर* *n* short for *kesagra*. "khuṭhe kisar, jaru jāadhar."—*VN*. 'Buns of hair got undone.'

विमल [kisarṭh] *किसरथ* *for* what, why. "kisarath ko ih ja ham gheri?"—*krisan*.

विमल [kisu] *किसु* *pron* who, whom "kisu hau sevi, kisu aradhi?"—*dev m* 5

विमल [kisuk] *किसुक्* *Skt* *वेसुक्* *n* bearer of water; in which water flows; stream, river. "maru mih na triptia agi lahe na bhukh. raja raj na triptia sar bhare kisuk."—*var majh m* 1. 'Desert land is not content with rain, fire is not content with fuel, king is not content with kingdom and sea is not content (filled) with rivers.' 2 *pron* for any one. 3 by one only. 4 See *विमल*.

विमल [kīṣuk] *किसुक्* *Skt n* *kī* (what is) *suk* (parrot) what is in front of a parrot's beak? *Kesu*, flower of *पल्ल* [pāl], which looks like the beak of a parrot. 2 *dhakk* or *palah*, a tree (*Butea frondosa*) 3 its leaf.

विमल [kīṣukha] *किसुक्खा* *got* what happiness? attained what comfort? "ghar asada chadke gole de ghar jar kīṣukha?"—*BG*.

विमल [kīṣodri] *किसोद्री* *having* a slim waist. See *विमल* "sumod me kīṣodri sō gadho lapṭayo he."—*NP*.

विमल [kīṣor] *किसोर* *Skt n* a boy of 11 to 15 years of

age (teenager). 2 son, male child. 3 colt. 4 sun

विमल [kissa] *किसा* *n* story; tale, legend.

विमल [kiṣṭa] *किसटा* *dried* fruit of *zardalu*, used for cleaning silver or for removing sour taste in spices.

विमल [kih] *किय* *pron* whom. 2 *adv* somehow, in some way. "rup rāg aru rekh bhekh kou kahṭ na sakat kih."—*japu*. 3 *P* *क* because. 4 *pron* who.

विमल [kīharī] *कियारी* *adj* what type. "oi pāl ghari kīharī"—*keda m* 5. 2 *pron* which

विमल [kīhī] *कियी* *pron* to whom. 2 which "kīhī brdhi lakhau gusai."—*sor m* 9.

विमल [kīhu] *कियु* *adj* Some, very little. "kīhu cala na caldia nali?"—*sor m* 3. "sabh kīhu tere vasi he."—*var biha m* 4. 2 *adv* in some way. "bin satiguru kīhu na dekhia jar."—*majh m* 3.

विमल [kīkū] *किकु* See *विमल*.

विमल [kīkanṭari] *किकन्तरी* *some* ignorant writer has erroneously used this word in *Shastarnammala* for *kākyanari*. horse's enemy—the tiger.

विमल [kīkū] *किकु* *Skt* *किकु* *n* waist band which produces little noise; waist band with bell-beads. "kīkū sabad jhanatkar khel pahṭ jiu."—*savṛye m* 4 *ke*.

विमल [kīkar] *किकर* See *विमल*

विमल [kīkar] *किकर* *Skt* *किकर* *n* slave, servant; one who can do menial jobs. 2 a tribe of demons

विमल [kīkarṇi] *किकरणी* *army* of slaves; employing many menials.—*śanama*.

विमल [kīkari] *किकरी* *Skt* *किकरी* *n* a tree (*Acacia Arabica*) "kīkari bije jāṭu."—*s fard*.

विमल [kīkri] *किकरी* *n* maid, female attendant. "subh bacan bol gun amol kīkri bīkar."—*sar m* 5 *partal*. 'Habits (nature) will become like a maid servant.' 2 *kī-kari?* what can we do?

विमल [kīkari] *किकरी* *adj* one who wears waist band with bellbeads. See *विमल*. "kīkri kalka."—*paras*.

विषयविषय [kika kiki] *S* क्या क्या. See क्या विषय.
विषय [kikan], विषय [kikan] horse. See ब्रह्मरथ.
विषय [kikan] cavalry.—*sanama*.

विषय [kikan], विषय [kikan] horse. See ब्रह्मरथ.
"mōdahī tōdahī, rōdahī cīr plan kikan dhasi
vasudha mahī."—*cāṇḍī 1*.

विषय [kikani] See विषय 2 horse rider.

विषय [kikronu] has done what. 2 what did
he do? "donrai akhe kikronu."—*var ram 3*.

विषय [kikū] See विषय.

विषय [kikir] *Skt n* horse. 2 moth. 3 cuckoo.

विषय [kikur] adv how, because.

विषय [kikuri] *Skt n* a stringed instrument.
"kikuri anup vaje."—*ram m 5*.

विषय [kiku], विषय [kiku] adv how. "tis dī kimatī
kiku hoī?"—*bīla m 3*.

विषय [kike] adj resident of Kekay land. *व*
character. "kike kalmakhi."—*parās*. See वेव.

विषय [kikkar] See विषय.

विषय [kikkur] adv because, how.

विषय [kikyan] See ब्रह्मरथ.

विषय [kig] short for विषय.

विषय [kigri] See विषय.

विषय [kigura] See ब्रह्मरथ.

विषय [kiguri] See विषय 2 and 3. "ghatī ghatī
vaje kiguri."—*sri a m 1*. Veena embodying
reflective resonance.

विषय [kigura] See ब्रह्मरथ.

विषय [kikkici] gnashing of teeth in anger.
See ब्रह्मरथ.

विषय [kicat] See विषय. "kripa kicat guri
kiri."—*gau m 4*.

विषय [kican] *Skt n* a small quantity.

विषय [kicpicanā] *v* gnash jaws, grind
teeth in anger. 2 get soiled with mud.
"kicpican jodha mōdahī."—*carrī 1*. 'Soiled
in blood mixed with mud, warriors fight in the
battle field.'

विषय [kicbeg] See विषय.

विषय [kicar], विषय [kicarāk], विषय [kicaralau],

विषय [kicarū] *Skt* कियच्चिरम् adv how long, till
when. "kicarū jhatī lāghaīe chaparu tute
mehu?"—*s farid*. "kicaraku bānhe dhuru?"
and "kacc bhāde rakhie kicarū tū nir."
—*s farid*.

विषय [kicā], विषय [kicālek] *Skt* किञ्चित् *n*
earthworm; long worm seen during the rainy
season.

विषय [kicit] *Skt* किञ्चित् adj very little, a bit

विषय [kicir], विषय [kiciru] See विषय.

विषय [kich], विषय [kichu], विषय [kichu] adj little.
"ham murakh kichu nā jāha."—*asa chāt m 4*.
2 *pron* anything. 3 something. "jo kichu karṇa
so kari rahia."—*var asa m 1*

विषय [kijar] please do; let us do. "lakh bahe
kīa kijar?"—*saveye m 4*

विषय [kijab] *A* كذب *n* lie, falsehood, untruth.

विषय [kijabgo] *P* كاذب adj who tells lies,
who indulges in falsehood.

विषय [kijalk] *Skt* विजलक *n* stamen of the
lotus flower. 2 pollen of the lotus flower
3 ovary of lotus.

विषय [kijeha] adv like what, how. "mukh
kijeha tau dhanī?"—*var maru 2 m 5*

विषय [kijh], विषय [kijhu] adj something. "kijhu
nā bujhe kijhu nā sujhe."—*s farid*.

विषय [kij] See विषय. 2 See बट.

विषय [kinka], विषय [kinkāga] *n* particle, straw.
mote.

विषय [kit] adv which way, where. 2 *n* fame,
reputation. "jīh barān jat nahī kit anāt."—*datt*
See विषय.

विषय [kitāk] adv how much, how

विषय [kitkit] adv where 2 adj gratitude
from one whose task is accomplished. "kit
kit kin sabh kaj ko sudhar din."—*GPS*.

विषय [kitku] adv for what, for whom. "malu
dhanu kitku sājahi?"—*sri m 1*. 2 where,
which way.

विषय [kitna], विषय [kitno] adj how much.

"rahin nahī, gahukitno!"—*gau m 5* 'Man has to leave the world (die), but how strong is its grip!'

विडव [kitav] *Sk* adj evil, bad. 2 mad. 3 cheat. 4 *n* thorn-apple. 5 gambler. It is written in Nirukti that a gambler asks another gambler, "What do you have?" or "What is your stake?" For this reason he is called kitav.

विडव [kitra], **विडरी** [kitri], **विडरे** [kitre], **विडरे** [kitro] adj how much, to what extent, how many.

विड [kita] did, performed. "jam kal vasi kita."—*var suhi m 3*. "sabh pun tini kita."—*gau var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* work, task, profession. 3 adj how much. 4 *A* **قطعه** *n* piece, part, division. 5 component of a metre, part of a verse.

विड [kitab] *A* **کتاب** *n* manuscript, book, scripture. 2 letter, epistle.

विडवड [kitabāt] *A* **کتابت** *n* written document.

विडव मुक्कड [kitab mukkadās] *A* **کتاب مقدس** holy book; religious book regarded as ordained by the Creator like Guru Granth Sahib, Ved, Bible, Koran etc.

विडवी [kitabī] adj related to a book. 2 chapter from a book. 3 book-like 4 written as in "kitabī boli." (bookish language).

विडि [kiti] *n* deed, fame. "nam kitī sāsar kirāṇ ravī."—*saveye m 3 ke*

विडी [kiti] See **वीडि**. 2 adj how many. "kiti jobān priti binu."—*s farid*. 3 *pron* any. "upai na kitī parajae."—*majh a m 3*.

विडी [kitī] adj how many. "kitīstu dāriaz vāṇani vahidīa."—*asa m 5*.

विडीअकु [kitiaku] adj how, how much, how many. "kitiaku dhāg gujha thī na hit."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 'Try any means, love cannot be concealed.'

विडु [kitu] adv where. "jahī nirase kitu?"—*var asa*. 2 why; for what. "satiguru jini na

sevio se kitu ae sāsar?"—*sri a m 5*. 3 *pron* which. "kitubidhi purkha! janamu gavaia?"—*sīdh gosāṭī*. "pair kitu bhāi?"—*sri m 4 vāṇjara*. 'how to get it?'

विडु [kitu] *Sk* कितु *part* but. 2 but also.

विडु [kitu] See **विडु**.

विडे [kite] adv somewhere. 2 adj how many. 3 *pron* some, any.

विडे [kite] *Sk* विडि *adj* how many. "kite nama ōtu na jāṇia."—*ram m 1*.

विडे [kite] adv somewhere, anywhere. "kite desi na aia suṇie."—*ram a m 1*. 2 somehow; in some way. "horu kite bhagati na hoi binu satigur ke updes."—*sri m 1*

विडे [kitō] how much. 2 *part* or. "kitō cat thare bhayo bharam bhari."—*GV 10*. See **विडे** 3 did, performed "nanak sakhā jī sāgi kitō."—*gatha*.

विड [kitti], **विडि** [kitti], **विडिज** [kittiyā], **विडिज** [kittiyā] *Sk* वीडि *n* fame, reputation. "dev det kitti bujh hē."—*paras*. "jine kittiyā jittiyā ōj tamā."—*VN*. 'who won fame in fierce battle.'

विडव [kithau] adv from where, from which place. "kithau upjē kahī rahe."—*var besāt*

विड [kitha], **विडव** [kithau], **विडे** [kithe], **विडे** [kithe] adv from where, from which place. 2 at some place. "rahanu kithau nahī."—*s farid*. "kithe tede mapia?"—*s farid*.

विडवेग [kīdbeg] The original word is kūdbeg. See **वुड** 7 and 8; an employee of emperor Jahangir who along with Vazir Khan many times came to see Guru Hargobind. Bhai Santokh Singh has given his name as Kinchbeg.

विड [kida], **विड** [kidā] adv how, in what way.

विडव [kidar] See **विडव** and **वेडव**. "her kidar su bhayo harana."—*NP* 'was astonished to see the field.'

विडव [kidara] according to Bhai Santokh Singh, a Sikh, resident of village Madar, who

had swollen lymph glands, which got cured with a touch from Guru Arjan Dev.

"madrī utre guru prabhū¹ dasan lae turāg.

"sri arjan ji is thāl ae,

srīkhh kīdara mīlyo subhae,

huti hājūrā gar mōhī tahu,

det vīkhhad mīṭat so nahu."

—GPS *rasi* 5 a 52.

See भट्ट 4 for reference 2 Guru Arjan Dev's disciple of Jhanjhi subcaste who rendered service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a devotional singer in the court of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 See वेदरा.

ਕਿਦਾਰੀ [kīdarī] a famous generous disciple of Guru Arjan Dev 2 a resident of Dalla who was disciple of Guru Amardev 3 See वेदरी.

ਕਿਦਿਹ [kīdih] when, which day.

ਕਿੰਦੁਕ [kīduk] *Skt* बंदुक *n* ball.

ਕਿਦੁ [kīdu] *pron* which. "kīdu thavāhu ham ae?"—*gau m* 1. 2 from whom. 3 *adv* how, in what way. "labh kīdu hoi."—*bher m* 3.

ਕਿਦੁਰ [kīdur] distant, how far.

ਕਿਦਰ [kīdhar] *adv* in which direction, in which side.

ਕਿਧੋ [kīdhō], ਕਿਧੋ [kīdhō] *part* or. "kīdhō devkanya kīdhō basvi hē."—*ramav*. 2 for example, as a matter of fact. 3 In Dasam Granth at countless places kīdhō means that time. "hoi ikatr kīdhō brījbalak."—*krīsan*.

ਕਿਨ [kīn] *pron* plural of ਕਿਸ. "kīn bīdhī milīe kīn bīdhī bīchurē."—*majh a m* 3. 2 *adv* why not. "ūth kīn jōpāhī murarī?"—*s kabir*. 3 or. "surag vekōṭh kīn darab līp."—*GV* 10. 'Heaven, paradise, acquisition of wealth.' 4 See ਕਿਨਿ.

ਕਿਨਕ [kīnka] See ਕਿਨਕ *n* a minute particle i.e., for a moment. "harīnamo dīravāhu ik kīnka."—*var sor m* 4.

ਕਿਨਕੇ [kīnkhe] See ਥੇ.

ਕਿਨਰ [kīnar] *Skt* किन्नर *n* a male of abominable
¹Guru Hargobind Sahib.

shape, with the body of a man and head of a horse. He is the offspring of sage Pulstay. Such beings dance when Gandharavs sing in the court of Kuber. They dance in heaven as well. They are also called kī-puruṣ. "kīnar gūdhrah gan karē gan."—*cōḍi* 1.

ਕਿਨਰੀ [kīnri] *n* wife of Kinner; horse-faced dancing woman. 2 Veena, a double-stringed musical instrument. "kāhū kīnri kīnri lē bōjavē."—*ramcōḍrīka*. 3 ਕਿਨਰੀ a single-stringed musical instrument of the ascetics. See ਕਿਨਰੀ.

ਕਿਨਰ [kīnar] whom 2 whose.

ਕਿਨਾਤ [kīnat], ਕਿਨਾਯਤ [kīnayāt] See ਕਨਾਯਤ. "harāhu urkha karāhu kīnayāt."—*NP*

ਕਿਨਾਰ [kīnar] See ਕਨਾਰ.

ਕਿਨਾਰਾ [kīnara] *P* کناره *n* bank, shore. 2 side. 3 border.

ਕਿਨਿ [kīni] who. 2 how, why. "kīni kahīe kīu dekhīe bhāi, kartā eku akathu."—*sor a m* 5.

ਕਿਨਿ [kīni] See ਕਿਨਿ. 2 *adv* how many, to what extent. "khevāt kīni gae."—*asa forid*. 'How many rulers have come and gone!'

ਕਿਨਿ ਕਿਧਿ [kīni bīdhī] by which method, how, which way. "kīni bīdhī avāṇu javāṇu tūja."—*majh a m* 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kīne] *adj* how many. 2 *pron* who.

ਕਿਨੇਹ [kīnehā], ਕਿਨੇਹਿਯਾ [kīnehīā], ਕਿਨੇਹੀ [kīnehī] *adv* how, like what, of what type. "eh kīnehī cakrī jītu bhāu khasam nā jāt."—*var asa m* 2. "jīna nā visrē namu se kīnehīa?"—*asa m* 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kīne] *pron* someone. "kīne vīrīe cakrī dīthī."—*gau m* 3.

ਕਿੰਪੁਰਾਖ [kīpurakh], ਕਿੰਪੁਰਸ਼ [kīpurush] *Skt* किम्पुलख *n* an abominable person. See ਕਿਨਰ. 2 a part of Jambu island, believed to be between the Himalayas and Hemkut. "kīpurakh khōḍ pāvese jai."—*NP*. 3 Nepal has also been mentioned as Kimpurush in ancient texts.

4 animals like apes, monkeys etc. born from placenta who bear a lot of resemblance with human beings.

किंपुरुष [kɪpuruʃ] lord of Kimpurush gods; Kuber.

किफायत [kɪfayət] *A* كفاية *n* sufficiency. 2 frugality, closeness.

किबदती [kɪbdāti] See किबदती.

किबला [kɪbla] *A* قبله *adv* in front of; facing. 2 *n* a place of worship to face for prayer—Kaaba, the famous place of worship of Muslims in Mecca. “man kari mēka, kibla kari dehi. bolanharu paramgur ehi.”—*bhar kabir*. ‘Make up your mind and face God.’ Mecca is within the self and God, the lord of all beings, is there for worship. It is the supreme Lord who is muezzin as also an imam, who leads the prayer assembly.

किबला-आलम [kɪbla-alam] *A* كبرياء *icon* that is the focus of worship by all, the Creator. See विचल. 2 This epithet is also used for kings by the needy ones who look upto them with expectation.

किबला [kɪblas] See किलस.

किबा [kɪba] *part or*. “ek joti eka mili, kiba hor? mahor.”—*gau kabir*. ‘When the human soul merges with the Divine, can there be any alternative? No, not at all.’

किबोलहि [kɪboləhi] through foul words, through depraved utterance. “tut nehu kiboləhi saku.”—*oākar*. 2 says what?

किम [kɪm] *adv* how, in what way.

किमत [kɪmət] See क़िमत. 2 the name of a hill chief who is mentioned in Vichitar Natak eg. “himat kimatsahitrisae.”

किम [kɪmac] See क़िम.

किम [kɪmar] *A* كمار *n* gamble.

किम-बाज [kɪmarbaz] *P* كمارباز *adj* gambler.

किमि [kɪmi] See किम.

कियुर [kɪyur] armband (wrist band). *See वेयुर.

“bhuḥ sūdar kar sajat kiyura”—*NP*

किर [kɪr] See किर.

किरा [kɪras] *n* vocation, profession. “koi delali kiras kamae.”—*BG* 2 *Skt* कृषि farming. “jām cuha kiras niti kurakda.”—*var gau* / *m* 4. 3 cultivation. “na ko kiras kare.”—*var ram* / *m* 2.

किरा [kɪras] *n* farmer; one who cultivates land; cultivator, ploughman.

किरादी [kɪrasādi], किराद [kɪrasādu], किरात [kɪrasān], किराती [kɪrasāni] *n* ploughing, cultivation 2 cultivation. See किरात. “kirsāni kirsānu kare.”—*gau m* 4 “jese kirsānu bove kirsāni.”—*asa m* 5. ‘As the farmer sows the seed.’ “kirsāni jirakhe rakhvala”—*ram m* 5.

किरा [kɪrasā] See किरा.

किरा [kɪrək] See किरक. 2 sand or minute particles of stone which, when they get between the teeth, produce grinding sound. “ate vic kīrək he.”

किरा [kɪrək] *Skt* कृषि *n* farming. “jese kīrəkahi baras megh.”—*mal m* 5 “jiu kīrəkhe hari aro pasua.”—*gau m* 5.

किरा [kɪrkha] *n* process of ploughing; making of furrows with a plough; ploughing. 2 de-weeding; removing unwanted grass (weeds) “bīkhe bīkar dusaḥ kīrkha kare.”—*sri m* / ‘like de-weeding, removing perverse thoughts.’ 3 drawing a line or making a furrow. “lekha dharamraj kibaki jāpi hari hari nam kīrkhe.”—*sri chāt m* 4. ‘Recitation of the Creator’s name strikes down the account of ill deeds from the dossier maintained by Dharamraj.’

किरा [kɪrakh] See किरा.

किरा [kɪrəc] *n* small broken piece of bone or glass. “pāri kīrəc kuch tāhā nihare.”—*GPS*. 2 straight sword “ilmaniru halabbi magrabi kīrəc junabbi jāti.”—*GPS*.

किरा [kɪraṇ] *n* fine ray of light. 2 sun.

किराधर [kɪraṇdhar] bearer of the ray of light;

the sun. 2 moon. "dotry divakar kidh5 kirandhar."—*caritr* 266.

विरटपद यद यद [kirandhar dhar dhar] bearer of rays, the sun or the moon; their bearer, the sky; and the arrow flying through the sky. —*sanama*.

विरट [kirṇa] *Skt* वृ means pierce, destroy, throw, separate etc; and kirṇa is its derivative verb. "kalar kari kādḥ jiu ahi nisi kiri dhahipaz."—*sri* *m* 1.

विरटि [kirāṇi], **विरटी** [kirṇi] *adj*/which has rays of light. 2 *n* moon. "sahaji bhai sācio kirāṇi āmrī kēl baṇi."—*saveye* *m* 2 *ke*. 'From the divine verses of moon-like Guru Nanak, you have attained peace of mind.' 3 sun. "sarvar kamāl kirāṇi akasī."—*mala* *a m* 1. 4 with rays. 5 in rays. "kirāṇi ravī kirāṇi pragaḥ sāsara."—*saveye* *m* 3 *ke*. 'Your greatness is shining in the rays of the sun.' 6 river, because its water drips down from the mountains. "sat samūd jāki he kirṇi."—*bāna*

विरट [kirat] *Skt* कृत् *n* profession, work, job. "dharāmkirat kar sātan seve."—*GPS*. 2 deed, misdeed. "siri siri kirat vihanā."—*maru* *m* 5 *ājuli*. 3 *adj* done, performed. 4 See **विरति**.

विरटमंजोगी [kiratsājogi] as a result of previous deeds; moved by the inevitable alone. "kirat sājogi detraṇu calata."—*bher* *a m* 3

विरटकरमा [kiratkarāma] *Skt* कृतकर्मा *adj* who has performed deeds. "tū suni kiratkarāma."—*tukha barahmaha*.

विरट विरट [kirat kirat] See **विरति विरति**.

विरटग [kirtagg] See **विरजग**.

विरटघा [kirtaghā] See **विरुधत**.

विरटत [kirtan] See **वीरजत**.

विरटति [kirtāṇi] due to deeds. "kirtāṇi priā."—*suhu* *m* 5 *portal*.

विरटम [kirtam] *Skt* कृति *m adj* artificial. 2 imaginary. "kirtam namu kothē tere jihva."—*maru solhe* *m* 5. 3 composed, created. "bin

kartar na kirtam mano."—*hajare* 10.

विरट्रेख [kirtrekḥ] *n* written according to the deeds done. "kirtrekḥ karī karmia."—*bāsṭ* *a m* 5

विरट [kirta], **विरटि** [kirtai] *n* deeds. "sadh sevo sādā karo kirtae."—*brā* *a m* 5

विरटप [kirtas] *P* قریب *n* paper. "kuḥ kuḥ saṇ kirtas banāia."—*BG*.

विरटारथ [kirtarath], **विरटारथ** [kirtarath] *Skt* कृतार्थ *adj* whose purpose has been fulfilled; successful in mission. "jap harī kirtarath."—*ram* *a m* 1. "hirde namu sādā kirtarathu."—*brā* *a m* 1.

विरटि [kirati] *Skt* द्विदि *n* deed, misdeed. "kirati karam ke bichuḥ"—*barahmaha majh*. 2 labour, hard work. "jiu godāhu tiu tum sukh pavahu kirati na meṭajaj."—*bāsṭ* *m* 1. 'Fruit of this labour will not go in vain.' 3 fame, glory. "kirati sājogi soti uṭhihoi."—*gau* *m* 5. 'burnt herself in her husband's pyre just for the sake of glory.'

विरटिविरटि [kirtikirati] *Skt* द्विद द्विज. See **विरटारथ**. "prabhu kirati kirati kari."—*sar* *m* 5 *portal*.

विरटी [kirti] *adj* hardworking, industrious.

विरट [kiratu] See **विरट**. "naki nath khasam hath kiratu dhake de."—*var* *sor* *m* 2. 2 See **वृड**. 3 good deed, practice. 4 performed i.e. having done a good deed, having done a favour. "mau piu kiratu gavaini."—*var* *majh* *m* 1.

विरटग [kiradgar] *P* الکر the Creator, the Transcendental One.

विरटग [kirdar] *P* الکر *n* deed. 2 practice, exercise. "kara kirdar."—*maru solhe* *m* 5. 'Put body to good deeds.' 3 See **विरट**.

विरत [kiran] See **विरट**.

विरत [kirna] See **विरट**.

विरपछे [kripache] See **विरुधे**.

विरपट [kirpaṇ], **विरपत** [kirpan] *Skt* कृपा *n* miser. "kirpan lobh priar."—*sr* *a m* 5. "kirpan

tan man kilbikh bhare."—*toḍi m 5*. See **विराध**.
विराध [kirpa] *Skt* कृपा *n* kindness, compassion
 "kirpa kije sa matī dije. —*suhi chāt m 5*.
विराधी [kirpai] *adj* kind, compassionate.
 "mohan din kirpai."—*maru m 5* "tau milio
 jau kirpai."—*kan m 5*. "bhagat vachalu
 kirpae."—*bzla m 5*.
विराधस [kirpas] *Skt* कृपास्थ *adj* seat of kindness;
 where kindness resides; "prabhu kirpa kari
 kirpas."—*kan m 4*.
विराधस्य [kirpadh], **विराधस्यि** [kirpadhi] *Skt*
 विराधस्यि, विराधस्यि *treasury* of kindness; last
 word in kindness; ocean of kindness. "ho ho
 guru kirpadhi."—*kan m 5*.
विराधन [kirpan] See **विराध** 2 *adj* abode of
 kindness. 3 kind. "hari ho ho kirpan."
 —*kan m 4 pāṭal*.
विराधनद [kirpanad] river of kindness. "dije
 sadhu sāgati kirpanad."—*sar m 5*. 'oh! river
 of kindness.'
विराधनि [kirpani] See **विराधन** 2 with a sword.
 3 from kindness with mercy. "milie gur
 kirpani."—*asa m 5*.
विराधनिय [kirpanidh], **विराधनियि** [kirpanidhi]
Skt विराधनियि, *treasure* of kindness, ocean of
 compassion. "kirpanidhi prabhu din
 darala."—*bzla m 5*.
विराधनी [kirpani] See **विराधी** 2 *adj* kind and
 compassionate (female). "jan parap kirpani"
 —*saloh*.
विराधर [kirpar] See **विराधन**.
विराधरी [kirparia] *adj* kind, generous,
 compassionate. "sei hoe bhagat jini
 kirparia."—*gaua m 5*.
विराधल [kirpal], **विराधलु** [kirpalu] *adj* kind,
 generous. "kirpalusada daralu."—*bzla chāt m 5*.
विराधल [kirpavat] *adj* kind, benign. "puri
 rahe kirpavat."—*sar m 5*.
विराधी [kirpis] *adj* kirpa-*is* lord of kindness.
 "hari ho ho kirpis."—*kan m 4 pāṭal*.

2 Creator's kindness.
विराधेन [kirpen], **विराधेन** [kirpen] *adj* house
 (source) of kindness. 2 kind. "prabhu bhae hē
 kirpen."—*kan m 5*. "tini paio jisu kirpen."
 —*dhana m 5*.
विराधेन [kirpāgna] *adj* whose kindness
 prevails, lord of compassion. 2 image of
 kindness; embodiment of compassion,
 kindness-incarnate. 3 kind. 4 *n* compassion,
 kindness. "so bujhe jis kirpāgna."—*maru solhe*
m 5.
विराधे [kirpāt] *Skt* विराधे: with kindness.
 "kirpāt hariā matī tatgīanā."—*sahas m 5*.
विराधे [kirbati] *adj* with worry, worried. 2 sad,
 melancholy. See **विराध** 2, 3, and 4. "mukh tina
 de kirbati bat na puche kor."—*māgo*.
विराध [kiram] *P* كرم *Skt* कृमि *n* insect, worm.
 2 germ, microbe which, unlike bacteria, cannot
 be seen. 3 microscopic cells or seedlings in
 blood or semen, which are a source of
 procreation.¹ "rakat kiram mahi nahī
 sāgharia."—*maru solhe m 5*. 4 low, inane
 mean.
विराधे [kiramci] *A* قرمز *red* dye made from
 microbes.
विराधे [kirmaina] *adj* house of insects;
 who has maggots in his body; gangrenous;
 suffering from leprosy. 2 on small insects.
 "karahu dāia kirmaina."—*maru solhe m 5*.
विराधल [kirmala] See **विराधल** 2.
विराध [kirla] *Skt* कृत्स्नास *n* lizard, chameleon.
विराधे [kirlī] house lizard. See **विराध**.
विराध [kirva] *n* insect, microbe.
विराध [kira] *P* كير *pron* to whom, for whom.
विराध [kirā] *A* قريب *be near, be close*. 2 conglomeration of many planets in a zodiac. 3 See **महिराधिराध**.
विराधिराध [kirāia] See **विराध**.
विराधी [kirakhi] pulled, dragged, removed.
¹See **विराध**.

erased "jiu suraj ranti kirakhi."—vars m 4
विराट [kīrat] *Skt* n a tribe of uncivilised men—
 bhil, niśad. 2 territory of Bhutan, Sikkim;
 Kiratdesh. 3 concoction of four drugs
 (charaita). 4 **آیت** reading, studying.

विराटारजुनीय [kīratarjunīy] Bharvi's com-
 position that narrates the story of war between
 Arjun and Shiv. This story is described in detail
 in the 3rd chapter of Mahabharat. See **धटवचन**.

विराज [kīran] See **विरा**.

विराज शाह [kīran šah] son of Zaman Shah,
 chief of Kabul, who was made ruler of Lahore
 for some time. He was severely defeated by
 the Sikhs on the bank of Ravi

विराजली [kīranū] See **विराजली**.

विराम [kīram] *A* **کرام** plural of *kārim*.

विराज [kīraya] *A* **کرایہ** n fare.

विराज [kīrar], **विराज** [kīrar] *Skt* **विराट** and **वृज**
 n shopkeeper, businessman. 2 slave of wealth.
 "nal kīraja dosti kure kure par."—sava m 1.
 3 timid, cowardly

विरि [kīri] adv See **विरा** "āhīnisi kīri
 dhāhipar."—sri m 1

विरिजा [kīrija] *Skt* **विराज** n deed, function
 2 conduct. 3 ritual or performance like śradh.
 "pīd pātālī meri kesau kīrija."—asa m 1.
 4 See **विराज**.

विरिजाचार [kīrijačar] n conduct; performance
 of religious ceremonies. "kīrijačar karahi
 khaṭkarma."—gurm 5.

विरिजाम [kīrijaṃ] See **विराजाम**.

विरिजाम [kīrija] See **विरिजाम**.

विरिजामन [kīrijan] silken thread used for stitching
 wounds. "tāhā tāhī kīrian ke ghav sina."
 —gurusobha.

विरिजक [kīricak] See **विरिजक**.

विरिजकमार [kīricakmar] n destructive attack;
 assault like the one Bhimsen launched on
 "The saying is "nadiršahi katlam." (massacre by Nadar
 Shah).

Kichak. "vesya ek jiyat nāhi baci. eśī mar
 kīncak maci."—cārītr 168. See **वीरक**.

विरिज [kīri] *Skt* n crown 2 See **विरिज** 14.

विरि [kīl] *Skt* part having decided, decidedly.
 2 n truth 3 falsehood. 4 reason. 5 repentance.
विरि [kīlak] *P* **کیرک** n reed, pen. 2 *Skt* nail.
 "āb ī kharo karī tarū kīlak laḡyo pag jeh."
 —GPS. 3 also used for kīlkari. "mar kīlak
 bahurūa ūthai."—BG.

विरिजली [kīlkaṭī] n cry, shriek.

विरिज [kīlka] a couplet which is also called
 āsta and totak. As bhujāgprayat is double the
 form of śākhari in the same way kīlka is
 that of tīlka. It comprises four lines, each line
 with four sargas, NS NS NS NS.

Example:

pākrē nit pāp parat ghāne,
 jān dekhān ke tar śuddh bāne,
 jag chor bhaja gati dharmān kī,
 sujāhā tāhī pāpkriya prācuri.—kalki.

विरिजक [kīlkar], **विरिजली** [kīlkarī] n act of
 persistent shrieking.

विरिजकित हाव [kīlkicīt hav] See **हाव** "hot
 jāhā ik var hitras has rās rōṣ. tā sō 'kīlkicīt'
 kāhīt hav sabhe nirdōṣ."—jagadvīnōd.

विरिजिला [kīlkīla] *Skt* n peol of laughter,
 expressive of joy; joyful shriek. 2 *Dg*
 fisherman. *Skt* कृकलिका, "jāyō kīlkīla machīe
 du par."—cārītr 266

विरिज [kīlṭa] *Pa* n long basket in cowtail form
 carried by the hillmen on their back.

विरिजिख [kīlīkh] sin. See **विरिजिख**. "kīlīkh
 kaṭe nīmakh āradhīa"—sorm 5.

विरिजामपाद [kīlmaspad] See **विरिजामपाद**.

विरिजाम [kīlmak], **विरिजाम** [kīlmakh] Tartar. See
 वरिजाम. "kāboj kīlmak kāhīn pāl me kaṭdare."
 —cārītr 217.

विरिजिख [kīlvīkh] *Skt* विद्विष n sin. 2 guilt.
 "kīlvīkh utarāhī sudh hoi."—bīla a m 5
 3 disease.

विला (kila) *ف* *n* fort, castle.

विलाल (kila) water. See वीलाल. "kin sanan kripalu kila."—GPS

विलाल (kila) grown from वीलाल (kila) (water); lotus. "kilaḷapō, divakarke binjyō akulae"—NP

विलोपनी (kilokhri) See विलोपनी.

विलोप (kilol) See विलोप.

विल (kill) small nail.

विल (killat) *ف* *n* feeling of being meagre in number and quantity; shortage, lack.

विल (killa) *n* stake, nail, peg. 2 measure of land equivalent to one acre.

विली (killa) small peg, spike.

विव (kiv) *adv* how, in which way, by what means. "kiv kar akha kiv salah?"—japu.

विवदंती (kivdānti) *Skt* विवदन्ती *n* hearsay; rumour.

विवरिजा (kivriya) *Pu n* doorflap, door. 2 window; opening. 3 See विवरिजा 2.

विवरीया (kivriya) See विवरिजा. 2 doorkeeper, guard, sentinel.

विवा (kiva) See विवा.

विवार (kivar) See वार. "darsanu dije kholi kivar."—bīla kabir.

विवारी (kivari) *n* small window, an opening. 2 small flaps of the door. 3 *adj* watchman at the door; officer on duty at the entrance of a palace. "kam kivari dukh sukha dāvani."—bher kabir. 'Passion is the officer in charge of the fort and pain and pleasure are two watchmen at the entrance.' 4 *n* kind of tax prevalent in Rajputana, collected from each house.

विवार (kivar), विवार (kivara) See वार and वार.

विवारी (kivari) See विवार.

विदे (kivē), विदे (kive) *adv* how, in what way. "malu haume dhoti kive na utre."—sri m 3.

विदेहे (kivehe) have to do. "tryodas baras gae phirehe. jahu hame kachu kaj kivehe."—ramav. 'O Bharat! you go, I have some work to do.' 2 how (in which way) is it?

विदे (kivē) See विदे. 2 used in place of kiyā also. "har kop kivā."—rudr.

विदी (kiri) *Mi n* announcement; shout made to warn; in Pothohar it is called key. "kiri pavēdi muharon."—sor a m 3. "kiri pavēdi-i khara na api muhar."—s ferd.

वी (ki) See वि. "bagoyad ki man phuj ko saham."—krisan. 2 did. "ki pratipal."—bher namdev. 3 *pron* what. "aigaro ki na aio."—suh chāt m 1. 'When the Creator has come to mind, what is left behind?' i.e. 'Nothing remains behind.' 4 *adv* why, for whom. "ki visarēhi? dukh bahuta lagē."—asa m 1. "janmat ki na muo abhaga."—maru solhe m 3. "gahio ki na ācla?"—phunhe m 5

वी (ki) *P* *ف* short for वि-दी (ki-i), that it.

वी (ki), वी (kio), वी (kio), वी (kia), वी (kia) did. "bādhap hari ek, nanak kio."—maru m 5. "kio sigarumilā ke tai."—bīla a m 4. "guru ramdas ghar kio pragasa."—saveye m 5 ke.

वी (kia) is/are done. "te kiahi pavan."—var sar m 2.

वी (kia), वी (kia) has done. "kāt hamaro kiao khasmana."—asa m 5. "kia khelu bad melu tamasa."—saveye m 4 ke.

वी (ki-i) did. "ham har ki guru ki-i he basithi."—naṭ pātal m 4.

वी (kie) did. "kāl koṭi kie dhānvāt."—sūchmanu. 2 *adv* by doing. "sunatī kie turaku ye hoega?"—asa kabir.

वी (kis) *pron* who, to whom. "rāb chāl chidr lagat kahu kis?"—sukhmanī. 2 did, began (journey) "pun kasi ko kis piana."—GV 10. 3 *Skt* वी *n* monkey. "mahabali ravan das sis. prakram garab haryo mil kis."—GPS. 4 ka (sky) is (lord), the sun. 5 bird.

वी (kisar) *Skt* विसर *n* needle-like thorns on the ears of barley, paddy and wheat. "sarū kisara cithia kanu lara tano jharī."—var majh m 1. It means organs like fingers etc.

बीसु [kist] *P* کیت what is? short for *kī-ast*. *Skt* किमसि.

बीह [kih] what.

बीह [kihā] *adv* where. "bule beṇ kihā kare ghaṛ jhā?"—*ramav.* (He) said, 'Where is he who has given wounds.' 2 In the hill dialect, it means why.

बीक [kik] did, made. "nam bina nakṭe nak kik."—*prabha m 4*. 2 See मसिबीक.

बीकास [kikaṣ] *Skt n* member of a low caste; cōdal.

बीकाट [kikaṭ] *Skt n* Bihar state; where a caste by the name of *kikaṭ* lived in ancient times that is why is this name for Bihar. 2 horse. 3 poverty, indigence 4 an old name of Magadh region. 5 *adv* penniless, penurious.

बीकर [kikar] See बिबीर.

बीकुर [kikur], बीकु [kikū] *adv* how, in what way. "tuhade nal kikū nibhegi."—*JSBM*.

बीर [kie] *n* mud, sludge, slime. "biapāt mohkuc."—*asa chāt m 5*.

बीरडी [kicai] should keep. "tin sāgi sāgu na kicai nanak jina apna suau."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

बीरक [kicak] *Skt n* hollow bamboo. 2 son of king Kekay and brother-in-law of king Virat who was killed by Bhim for molesting Dropadi. Many Hindi poets have written his name as बिबीरक and बीरक. See बिबीरक, बिबीरकान्न and बीरक.

बीरक [kicar] *n* mud, sludge, slime. "kicar hath na budai."—*sava m 1*. Here it means an evil act.

बीरि [kicari] in the mud, in the slime. "kicari ala giriparia."—*s kabir*.

बीरि [kicri] put (apart) "bhrām te kicri bhīn."—*bavan*.

बीरे [kice] बीरे [kice] make. See मसुबीरे. "hāirās kice jū."—*majh m 4*

बीरडी [kijai] See बीरडी.

बीरहु [kijahu] do.

बीरहु [kijetu] is done. "kahe kijetu he manibhavan?"—*maru kabir*.

बीर [kija] did, provided. "sacu sahib sukh kij he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

बीरे [kije] please do. 2 is done.

बीट [kiṭ] *Skt n* insect. "kiṭ hasatī sagal puran."—*g5d m 5* 2 insignificant, petty. 3 *adj* hard, rigid. 4 This word has also been used for Kaitabh, the demon. "sahasbahu madhu kiṭ mahikhasa."—*gau a m 1*. 'Sahasarbahu, Madhu, Kaitabh and Mahikhasur' See बीट. 5 See बिब.

बीटक [kiṭak] *Skt n* insect. 2 *adj* hard, rigid.

बीटन [kiṭaj] *n* silk, produced by a kiṭ (insect).

बीट पखारी [kiṭ pakharī] *adj* worm in the stone, worm to be found in stone. "acitdan dei prabhu mera vici pathar kiṭpakharī he."—*maru solhe m 4*.

बीटब [kiṭabh] See बीट. "tāte madhu kiṭabh tan dhara." *VN*.

बीटी [kiṭi] *n* ant. "ik bīhōg ik kiṭi rita"—*NP*. 2 humility, gentleness. "kiṭi parbat khata."—*asa kabir* See बीर. 3 *adj* humble, gentle. "kiṭi hori ke khar."—*s kabir*.

बीटु [kiṭu] See बीट

बीर [kiṭ] has made, has done. "koi vira apan kit."—*naṭ m 5 partal* "man apne kau me hārisakha kit."—*toḍi m 5*.

बीडा [kita] done. "kita paie apna."—*var asa*. 2 created. "kita kaha kart manī man?"—*sri m 1*. "kite kau mere sōmane, karāharu triṇu jare."—*sor m 5*. 3 create. "kita lorī kām su hāri pahī akhir."—*var sri m 4*.

बीडा करिया [kita kartia] work performed. 2 already done; creation, created. "kita kartia os da sabhu gāta."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

बीरि [kiti] *n* reputation, fame. 2 *Skt* द्विती (कृति) attempt, effort. "jap na tap na karam kitī."—*basāt m 5*. 3 did, performed.

बीडीअह [kitianu] he did it. "bhīrahu moklai

kitianu."—var ram 2 m 5. 'from adversity changed to prosperity.'

कीतु [kitu] See कीड. "tek nanak sacu kitu."—sri m 5.

कीडोली [kitoi], कीडोसु [kitosu], कीडोसु [kitosu] has made. "mno jog kitoi."—mūdavyu m 5.

कीडोन [kiton], कीडोन [kitonu] has made. "kiton apna pāth nirala."—BG "jeha kitonu teha hos."—sri m 3.

कीडोम [kitom], कीडोमु [kitomu] I did. 2 has put. "idhanu kitomu ghaṇa."—var jet.

कीडुस [kidris] Skt कीडुस and कीडुस adv as it looks; of what kind, of what sort.

कीन [kin] has done, had done. "manukh ko jṇam lin simrān nāhr nimakh kin."—jeja m 9.

2 why, for what. "mucu mucu garabh gae kin bacīa?"—gau kabir. 'There were so many miscarriages; why has this escaped?' 3 why not. "kin sunehi gone!"—sri m 1. 4 P كین n enmity. 5 battle, war 6 guile. 7 See की.

कीनसि [kinasi] has done. "jo kichu kinasi prabhurajar"—basāt a m 1. 2 why not. "prabhu sarnagati kinasi hog?"—basāt a m 1

कीनह [kinah] See कीन 2.

कीनहकोस [kinahkos] P کینکوش adj one who tries to take revenge.

कीनखप [kinkhap], कीनखब [kinkhab] See कखप.

कीन [kina] did, performed. "so pae jo kichu kina he."—maru solhe m 1. 2 P کین n enmity, rivalry. See कीन 4. 4 The word कीन also carries the same meaning.

कीनखम [kinaram], कीनखमीडे [kinaragie] See कखमी.

कीनी [kini] has done, has performed. "həri gətikini."—gau m 3. 2 See कखीन.

कीम [kim] A قيم n plural of कीमड, value. "tis di kim na pai."—sri m 3. "kun na saka paz sukh mitihu bahare"—jet var.

कीमड [kimat] A قیمت n price. 2 value. 3 estimate, guess.

कीमडि [kimati] See कीमड. "kimati koī na jānc dūj."—maru solhe m 5 2 See कीमड 3. "anik dokh aru bahut sapai. takī kimati kahanu na jai."—maru m 5. 3 adj who knows the worth; who judges the value. "sabh kimati milī kimati pai."—sodaru.

कीमटी [kimti] P قيمتي valuable, precious. See कीमड.

कीम [kima] A کیم n minced meat.

कीमडे [kumae] appreciator, one who values merit. "nāhi kimati kumae."—bhar m 5.

कीमहु [kumahu] from the price. See कीम. "sukh kumahu bahre."—var maru 2 m 5.

कीमिया [kimīya], कीमीया [kimia] G کیمیا n alchemy; chemia. Earlier people engaged themselves in converting copper into gold and lime into silver. Though they did not succeed, yet due to their research, there originated the science of chemistry. This has enabled many countries to accumulate large quantities of gold and silver.

कीमीयागर [kimiagar] P کیمیایگر alchemist; person engaged in practising alchemy.

कीमुखर [kimukhar] P کیموکھ n granular leather made from the skin of a donkey or a horse and dyed in green, mounted especially on the sheaths of the swords.

कीर [kir] Skt कीरट adj indigent, penniless. 2 parsimonious, miserly. 3 greedy. 4 Skt n parrot. "kir sō priti kari gāṇika."—gurusobha. 5 Kashmir. 6 adj of Kashmir. Dg n oarsman, fisherman.

कीरड [kiran] Skt कीर्ट adj scattered, dispersed. 2 extended.

कीरहा [kirha] Skt क्रीडा n wail; cry at a high pitch; lamentation.

कीरत [kirat] a poet of Bhatt lineage who sang 'An ancient name of Egypt. The Egyptians were the first to enter the field of chemistry. Thus was named this science.



SHRINE OF BABA GURDITTA JI, KIRATPUR

eulogies of the Gurus. "kavī kīrat jo sāt caran murī lagahī."—*saveye m 4 ke 2* See ਕੀਰਤਿ.

ਕੀਰਤਨ [kīrtan] *Skt* ਕੀਰਤਨ *n* discourse, speech.

2 In Sikh religion, singing the praise of the

Creator in musical measures is termed as kīrtan

"kīrtan namu simrat rahau."—*bxla m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨਸੋਹਿਲਾ [kīrtansohila] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ and

ਕੀਰਤਿਸੋਹਿਲਾ. 2 ending; completion.

ਕੀਰਤਨਿ [kīrtanī] in praise of the Creator. "harī

harī kīrtanī ih maru rata."—*sor a m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨੀਆ [kīrtania] *adj* who sings the praise of

the Creator. "bhālo bhālo re kīrtania."—*ram*

m 5.

ਕੀਰਤਨੁ [kīrtanu] See ਕੀਰਤਨ. "harīkīrtanu

sunu."—*gaur m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ [kīratpur] This town is situated in the

hilly area on the bank of Sutlej river in district

Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una, police station Anandpur.

It was founded by Guru Hargobind through

Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1683. The land for

this was purchased from Raja Tara Chand of

Kehlur. Guru Nanak Dev had blessed the

foundation of this town, when the Guru visited

this place and stayed at Charan Kamal, and

met Baba Buddhan Shah in the forest.

Kiratpur is at a distance of 14 miles from

Ropar¹ and 31 miles from Garh Shankar

railway station.

The following gurdwaras are in this holy town:

(1) Shish Mahal dwelling places for the

Gurus situated in the middle of the residential

area. Guru Hargobind came here in Sammat

1691 and lived here till the end of his life. Guru

Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan were born here.

To the north of these palaces, are baths used

by the Gurus then. The gurdwara is dilapidated

due to lack of permanent income.

(2) Harimandir Sahib. Related to Guru

¹Now there is a railway station at Ropar also.

Hargobind, this gurdwara is also a dwelling house situated in the residential area of Kiratpur. It has five ghumaons of land attached to it.

(3) Khuh Guru ka. This well was got dug by Guru Hargobind.

(4) Charan Kamal. Related to Guru Nanak

Dev, this gurdwara is situated near Kiratpur

to the north-west. The Guru came here during

his travels to the hills. He obliged Sain Buddhan

Shah with a sermon. See ਚੁੱਢਣਾਹ. An elegant

gurdwara is raised there. It has annual income

of rupees six hundred from the attached estate.

The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

(5) Chubacha Sahib. A gurdwara related

to Guru Har Rai, situated within the city. At

this place, crushed grain was soaked in a large

spacious brick trough for the horses and the

Guru himself served it with his own hands and

this gurdwara is a memorial to that event. Its

building is ordinary and it does not have any

income.

(6) Takhat Sahib, situated in the residential

area, is built in memory of the anointing of

Har Rai and Harkrishan as Gurus. The

gurdwara is in dilapidated condition. There is

no priest.

(7) Tir Manji Sahib, related to Guru

Hargobind, is to the south of Kiratpur and at a

distance of about half a mile. The Guru used

to shoot arrows from this place. A small

structure exists; it has neither a priest nor any

income.

(8) Damdama Sahib. A gurdwara related

to Guru Har Rai is in the centre of Kiratpur

near Harimandir. The Guru used to hold

congregation at this place.

Two shops adjoining the gurdwara are

rented at Rs 25 a year.

(9) Dehra Baba Gurditta is a magnificent

building, half a mile away from Kiratpur to the south. Baba Gurditta was cremated at this place. Dehra owns five hundred ghumaons of land. A fair is held at the time of Holi.

(10) Patalpuri, related to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, is situated on the bank of Sutlej at a distance of two furlongs to the south-west. The ashes of Guru Harkrishan were brought from Delhi and installed at this place.

Only small structures remain there to commemorate Guru Hargobind and Guru Harkrishan, but the shrine, with a golden dome relating to Guru Har Rai, is very large and high.

Sixty rupees a year are paid by the Patiala state; there is enough income from the offerings.

(11) Buddhan Shah Ji da Takia, a hermitage related to Baba Buddhan Shah, is close to the shrine of Baba Gurditta, at a distance of half a mile from Kiratpur to the south. This place was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Gurditta.

The hermitage has been built of baked bricks, within which lies the grave of Baba Buddhan Shah. To the north, away from it is the cremation ground of the hermit's, goats, dogs and the lion. The priest, Sain Alla Ditta belonging to "Charnauli", looks after it with devotion.

(12) Viman Garh is situated in Kiratpur where the severed head of Guru Teg Bahadur was kept for some time and from here it was taken to Anandpur in a bier by Guru Gobind Singh with the congregation reciting hymns in praise of the Almighty.

वीरवि [kiratī] *Skt* कीर्ति *n* greatness, reputation, glory, praise. "je ghar kiratī akhū."—*sohila*.

वीरवि सतब [kiratī satābh] *Skt* कीर्तिस्तम्भ *n* pillar erected to keep alive the memory of some one.

वीरविसाली [kiratīṣālī] *Skt* कीर्तिशालिन् *adj* praiseworthy, honourable.

वीरविसेहिला [kiratī sohila] a composition containing five hymns recited by Sikhs at the time of going to bed. Its name is 'Sohila' but, many people call it 'Kirtan Sohila'. It is also called 'Arti Sohila'.

वीरविमल [kiratīmal], **वीरविमल** [kiratīman] *adj* having good reputation, honourable, praiseworthy. 2 *n* the eldest son of Vasudev who was killed by Kans immediately after his birth. "putr bhayo vasudev ke kiratīmat tih nam."—*krīṣṇ*.

वीरवी [kurti] See **वीरवि**.

वीरवीर [kurtia] a mace-bearer in the service of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 *adj* who lauds of his mentor.

वीर [kuran] See **वीरवि**.

वीर [kira] *n* insect, worm. 2 low, mean. "jan nanak kira."—*gāu m 3*. "sultan khan kare khini kire."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *A* قير black stone. See **सपीअल** and **मधुल**. "tun makhtul saped sapial ham bapure jas kira"—*asa ravidas*.

वीरवि [kirat] *A* كير measure equal to two rattis; four grains. See **नगर**. 2 See **विरवि**.

वीर [kiri] ant, small insect. 2 unimportant, inferior. "niki kiri mahi kal rakhe."—*sukhmanu*. 3 humility, gentleness. "kuri jito sagla bhavan."—*ram m 5*.

वीरविरम [kirekiram] penniless and low, poor and petty. See **विरम** and **वीर**. "ham kire kiram satigur sarnai."—*sodaru*.

वीर [kil] *Skt* *n* stake, nail. 2 flame of fire. "sohat jyō bārvanā kila."—*NP 3* elbow. 4 according to Tantar Shastar an incantation that prevents the effect of its counterpart. "kil pājal argala mahatam sahas nam setta je."—*saloh*. 5 weapon. 6 pillar, column 7 *A* كير artistic piece, poetic utterance. 8 *P* كير *adj* bent, oblique. 9 penniless.

वीरख [kilak] *Skt* *n* stake, nail. 2 See **वीर** 4.

ਕੀਲਣਾ [kilṇa], ਕੀਲਨਾ [kilna] *v* dig a nail after uttering a mantr. See ਕੀਲ 4. Those who practise Tantar Shastar (black magic) believe that this practice prevents pain and suffering and controls evil spirits and ghosts.

ਕੀਲਾ [kila] *n* stake, nail. See ਕੀਲ.

ਕੀਲਾਲ [kilal] *Skt n* water, which extinguishes flames of fire, so called for its capability of extinguishing fire. 2 nectar. 3 one which is tied to a stake; the animal.

ਕੀਲਾਲਸ [kilalaj] *n* born from water ਕੀਲਾਲ [kilal]; lotus.

ਕੀਲਿਕਾ [kilika], ਕੀਲੀ [kili] *n* nail; small peg. 2 axle of a handmill that stays in the hole in a piece of wood fixed in the centre of rotating grindstone. "sriguru pṛg hē kilika man dano dḥig kin."—*NP*. 'Grain stuck to the axle, escapes from getting ground.'

ਕੀਲੋਕਾਲ [kilokal] *A* کھلاک *n* conversation, dialogue.

ਕੀਰ [kir] a Khatri caste that originated from the Sarin subcaste. "mula kir bakhaṇie."—*BG*.

ਕੀਰਾ [kīra], ਕੀਰੀ [kiri] *n* male and female ants. 2 termite. "It sirane bhui savaṇ kīra laṛio mas."—*s fārid*. 3 *adj* inferior, inane. "kīra thapī dei patsahi."—*mar majh m 1*.

ਕੀਰ੍ਹ [kīrh] *n* milk of a cow or a buffalo milked for the first time after calving. A sweet dish called behuli is prepared from this milk.

ਕੁ [ku] suffix ku is used in Punjabi in the sense of 'approximately a little' as in "soku rupaye da mal khridīa he." 2 *Skt vr* make sound, resound, echo. 3 *part* low. 4 damned. This prefix imparts derogatory sense to a word as in kuputr (evil son), kukaram (act) etc. 5 *n* earth, land.

ਕੁਅਰ [kuat] force, strength. "dohū hath kar kuat praharyo."—*caritr 56*.

ਕੁਅਰ [kuar], ਕੁਅਰ [kūr] *Skt* ਕੁਮਾਰ boy upto the age of five years. 2 prince, son of a king. "kan kuar nīhkalāk."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਕੁਅਰਿ [kuarī] *Skt* ਕੁਮਾਰੀ girl upto the age of five years. 2 princess, daughter of a king.

ਕੁਅਰ੍ਹਿ [kuau] *n* call, cry, shout for help 2 *S adv* where, when. "jina nen nīdravle tina mīlan kuau."—*s fārid*. 3 See ਕੁਅਰ੍ਹਿ.

ਕੁਅਰ (kuah) *n* slander; ill [ku] speaking ਆਹੁਨ [ahvan].

ਕੁਅਰ [kuar] *n* pitcher. "suṛne ka cauka kācan kuar."—*basāt m 1*. 2 See ਕੁਮਾਰ. 3 month of Assu. See ਕੁਮਾਰ. 4 *adj* unmarried. "kuar kānīa jese karat sigara."—*suhi kabir*. 5 ghi kuar. *L* Aloe Perfoliata; also called karnar by many. Its latent effect is warm, dry and it provides relief from rheumatic and joint pains.

ਕੁਅਰਾ [kuara] *adj* unmarried. "guru ke sut hē jugal kuare."—*GPS*. See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕੁਅਰਿ [kuarī], ਕੁਅਰੀ [kuari] girl upto the age five. 2 girl, maiden. "gachahu putri raj kuari" —*basāt a m 1*. "rajkuarī purādrie" —*ram namdev*. 3 unmarried girl. "ja kuari ta cau."—*s fārid*. 4 maid servant. "jacr ghari lachmi kuari."—*mala namdev*. 5 morsel, bite. "khitha kal kuari kara."—*japu* 'considering the body as a morsel of death.'

ਕੁਅਲਿਉ [kualio], ਕੁਅਲਿਉ [kualio] *adj* belonging to a low [ku] house [alay]; of a house of ill repute; from a low family. "khari kualio kurupi kulakhani."—*majh a m 3*.

ਕੁਅਰ [kuāḍ] *Skt* ਕੋਦੰਡ, *n* bow.

ਕੁਇਰ [kuir] See ਕੁਅਰ. "muchī muchī kuir rulaia."—*asa a m 1*. See ਕੋਰ.

ਕੁਇਰਿ [kuiri] See ਕੁਅਰਿ.

ਕੁਇਰ੍ਹ [kuiru] See ਕੁਅਰ. son of a raja, son of a richman. "babarvani phirgai kuiru na roṭi khai."—*asa a m 1*.

ਕੁਇਲਾ [kuila] See ਕੋਇਲਾ. "khitha jai kuila bhai."—*s kabir*. Here khitha, means the body.

ਕੁਈ [kui] *pron* any. "ān pān thir na kui."—*var majh m 1*.

ਕੁਸ [kus] *Skt* कुस, *n* kind of spear grass. 2 water

3 Kushu, son of Ram. See ल॒ 6. 4 according to Purans one of the seven islands. "pahuce dip huto kus namu."—*NP*. 5 a demon killed by Krishan in Dwarika. 6 ploughshare. 7 *P* کُش kill, put to death; its origin is from kustan, and used as suffix, it denotes a killer as in mardamkuş (killer of human beings). 8 *P* کُش female genital organ, vagina.

क़ुसट [kusat] leprosy. See क़ुस॒.

क़ुसट [kusan] See क़ुस॒तन.

क़ुस॒ट [kusat] *P* کُش killed, murdered. 2 *Skr* कुसृति *n* deceit, treachery, guile. 3 See क़ुस॒ड.

क़ुस॒त॒ग [kuṣṭag] *P* کُش murdered.

क़ुस॒त॒ता [kusat-ta] *n* falsehood. "kusat-ta kobhale sut bhedyo."—*paras*. 2 See क़ुस॒त॒ग.

क़ुस॒त॒न [kuṣṭan] *P* کُش *v* kill, put to death.

क़ुस॒त॒नी [kustani] *P* کُش deserving to be killed. "geban hevan haran kustani."—*tlāṣṭ* *m* 5

क़ुस॒त॒ता [kuṣṭa] *P* کُش killed. See क़ुस॒त॒न. 2 *n* oxide of metals for medical use; calcined metal.

क़ुस॒ति [kusati] *Skr* कुसृति *n* illusion. 2 state of being unreal; falsehood. 3 *adv* damned with deceit, guile etc. "Ihusarir kuṣṭi bharia gal tāi."—*gau chāt* *m* 3.

क़ुस॒ती [kusti] *adj* false. 2 evil doing; immoral act. "bhaḥ kusti gau."—*s kabir* 3 *P* کُش *n* fight between wrestlers; wrestling bout.

क़ुस॒तु [kusatu] *Skr* कु-स॒ड *n* evil. "muhahu kuṣṭu tiri dhahia."—*var sri* *m* 4. 2 mean nature. "kuṣṭu trina agni bujhae."—*dhana* *m* 3. 3 sloth, absence of zeal. 4 wealth accumulated through sinful means.

क़ुस॒त॒द॒ह [kuṣṭdah] *P* کُش *adj* who kills.

क़ुस॒ध॒प [kuṣṭhva] See ली॒डा.

क़ुस॒ना [kusna] See क़ुस॒त॒न. "kusa kaṭia var var."—*sri* *m* 1.

क़ुस॒न॒भ [kuṣṇabh] See क॒न॒क़ुस॒न.

क़ुस॒प॒ती [kuspati] *n* ring of grass worn on the finger next to the little one. Among Hindus, it is regarded auspicious during rites for gods and

forefathers. "gian janeu dhian kuspati."—*asa* *m* 1.

क़ुस॒प॒र [kuṣpur] a town founded by Kush, son of Ram Chandar. See क़ुस॒र. 2 old name of Sultanpur in Avadh (Audh).

क़ुस॒म [kusam] *Skr* कुस॒म. *n* flower. "pūdar kes kusam te dhaule."—*sri ben*. Here it means white flower. 2 It has also been used for kus0bh: "kusam rāg sāḡ rac rāha."—*dev* *m* 5. "dunia rāg na ave neri jzu kusam paṭu ghzu pak hara."—*maru solhe* *m* 5 'Worldly attachment and pleasure have no effect as flower, silk, ghee (fat), piece of leather made from white deer skin, never get defiled.'

क़ुस॒म॒बि॒त्र [kuṣambicitra] a metre, also called kusumvicitra, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as III, ISS, III, ISS.

Example:

tin bānbasi rāghubār jane,
dukh sukh sāḡisukh dukh mane,
bākal leke ab bān jehē,
rāghupatī sāḡe bānpāl khchē.

—*ramav*.

क़ुस॒म॒य [kusamay], क़ुस॒म [kusama] *n* bad time, evil age. 2 time of adversity.

क़ुस॒म॒यी [kusmahi] in bloom. "urāj pārio kusmahi."—*sar* *m* 5. 'like a black bee got entangled in the world.'

क़ुस॒म॒ज॒ति [kusmājati] See क़ुस॒म॒ज॒ति.

क़ुस॒म॒ज [kusmāj] See क़ुस॒म॒ज.

क़ुस॒म॒य॒ध [kusmayudh] See क़ुस॒म॒य॒ध.

क़ुस॒म॒व॒ति [kusmavati] See क़ुस॒म॒व॒ति.

क़ुस॒मि॒त [kusmit] See क़ुस॒मि॒त. "kusmit bān ki prabha vilokē."—*GPS*. 'are witnessing the splendour of the garden in blossom.'

क़ुस॒र॒टी [kusrai], क़ुस॒र॒ट [kusrat] See क़ुस॒र॒ट. "tumre tan he kusrai."—*krisan*.

क़ुस॒ल [kusal] *Skr* कुस॒ल *n* welfare, happiness "in bīdhī kusal hot mere bhai."—*gau* *m* 5. "mit ke kartab kusal sāmāna."—*gau* *m* 5. 2 blessing.

"kusal kusai karte jag binse."—*gau kabir*. 3 *adj* wise, clever. 4 *erudite*.

कुसल खेम [kusal khem] *n* welfare and ease, pleasure and happiness. "kusai khem sabh bhara."—*sar m 5*. "kusai khem prabhu apri besae."—*gau m 5*.

कुसलता [kusalta], **कुसलत** [kuslat] *n* state of well-being; feeling of being content; happiness. 2 wisdom, cleverness. "kahe la kuslat hath dip kue pare?"—*s kabir*.

कुसा [kusa] *Skt* कुस *n* dabh, a kind of spear grass regarded holy by Brahmins; they use it during worship and spread it underneath a dying person. "thāi lipai kusa bichvai."—*NP*. 2 See **कुसरन** "kusa katiā var var."—*sm m 1*. 'I may be butchered.' 3 *P* **कु** *adj* used as suffix in the sense of opener or giver as in *drilkuṣa*.

कुसाटि [kusaṭi] See **आलखुसाटि**. 2 *P* **कु** *adj* which opens.

कुसाटिख [kuṣaṭiḥ] *P* **कु** *n* freedom, liberty, generosity.

कुसामन [kusasān] *Skt* कुसामन् asān (seat) made of a kind of kuṣ (spear grass). Spreading of it is regarded as sacred in the Hindu religious scriptures. 2 maladministration.

कुसाग्रबुद्धि [kuṣagrabuddhi] *adj* having sharp intellect like the tip of spear grass, i.e. very intelligent, perspicacious.

कुसाद [kuṣad] *P* opened. 2 **कु** open "dono cāṣam kuṣad nṛṣasatahī samuḥe."—*NP*. 'with both eyes open.'

कुसादह [kuṣadah] See **कुसाद** 2.

कुसादगी [kuṣadgi] *P* **कु** *n* freedom, opposite of openness. 2 absence of restriction.

कुसादन [kuṣadān] *P* **कु** *v* open. 2 set free.

कुसादा [kuṣada] See **कुसाद** 2.

कुसामत [kusamat] See **कुसामत**. "kah0 kusamat kar khuṣlet."—*GPS*.

कुसायदहकार [kuṣayādahkar] *P* **कु** *adj* helpful in starting work or in managing it;

who generously removes hurdles hindering work.

कुसाली [kusali] See **कुसाली** 2 *कुसाली* *adj* ill-natured, mean-minded. "go garib ko hatī kusali."—*NP*

कुसिक [kusik] *Skt* कुसिक *n* a king who was father of Gadhi and grandfather of Vishvamitar; Kausik subcaste has originated from him

कुसी [kusi] *adj* descending from Kush. According to Vachitar Natak, Vedis are descendants of Kush and Sodhis of Lav. See **लवी**. "lavi sarab jite kusi sarab hare."—*VN*. 2 who has kuṣ (speargrass); wearing kuṣ. 3 ploughshare, which tears the land. 4 Vishvamitar, the sage, who belonged to the dynasty of Kusak.

कुसिद [kusid] *Skt* *n* interest; its pronunciation as kuṣid is also correct.

कुसुध [kusudh] *adj* impious, malevolent. "hirda kusudh laga moh kur."—*sar m 4*. "kata kusudh haume malu lai."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 incorrect, wrong.

कुसुधा [kusudha] *adj* impure, contaminated. 2 bent, curved. "sis nivaie kia thūe ja ride kusudhe jahi?"—*var asa*.

कुसुधु [kusudhu] See **कुसुध**.

कुसुपुर [kusupur] Kushpur. See **कुसुपुर**.

कुसुभ [kusūbh] *Skt* *n* agniṣṭkh (flame of fire); a plant bearing golden safflowers. 2 its flower. 3 long-necked earthen pitcher. 4 *Skt* कुसुभ small bag in a poisonous creature wherein poison remains stored; venom bag.

कुसुभरंग [kusūbhrāṅ] colour obtained from safflowers. 2 transient colour; in Gurbani, the pleasure drawn from worldly things is compared to the colour of a safflower.—*gatha*.

कुसुभरा [kusūbhra], **कुसुभरी** [kusūbhri], **कुसुभा** [kusūbha] See **कुसुभ** and **कुसुभ**. 2 having the colour of a safflower. 3 *Dg* opium juice got through dripping which trickles like the colour of safflower. See **कुसुभरा** 2.

ਕੁਸ਼ੀ [kusūbhi] *adj* dyed in the colour of safflower. 2 colourful like a safflower.

ਕੁਸੁਮ [kusum] *Skt n* flower. 2 menses.

ਕੁਸੁਮਬਰ [kusumbar] *n* one who has bar (arrows) of kusum (flowers), Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮਬਰ [kusumbar] *n* one who has a bow of flowers; Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ [kusumvicitra] See ਕੁਸੁਮਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਜਲਿ [kusumājali] *n* palmful flowers. "dev kusumājali arpa."—*śa/oh*. 2 a Maithil Brahman named Udyan (Udyanacharya) who in his times was an unparalleled scholar of logic. A treatise entitled 'Kusumanjal' was written by him in which he refuted Buddhism and proved the existence of God by citing forceful evidences. This book is rated very high among the community of scholars.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਧੁ [kusumayudh] *n* one who has flowers as his weapons; Kamdev who wears arrows made of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਵਲਿ [kusumavali] *n* row of flowers; bunch of flowers; string of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਿਤ [kusumit] *adj* in bloom, blossoming.

ਕੁਸੁ [kusu] See ਕੁਸ 3 and ਕੁਸ 6.

ਕੁਸੁਤ [kusut] *n* entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

ਕੁਸੁਧਾ [kusudha] See ਕੁਸੁਧਾ.

ਕੁਸੁਰ [kusur] Kushpur, a town in Lahore district, which is a tehsil headquarters and is a junction on N.W.R. It is mentioned in Vichitar Natak that this town was founded by Kush, son of Ram : "tahi tne bādhe dur purva. ek kusur duty lahurva." Khalsa Dal captured this town in Sammat 1817 (1760 AD) and killed its ruler Asman Khan. In 1807 AD Maharaja Ranjit Singh, with Akali Phula Singh's help, killed its ruler Kutabuddin and annexed the territory of Kasur into the Sikh kingdom. 2 *A* ² fault, guilt, crime.

ਕੁਸ਼ੇਯ [kushay] *n* one which sleeps (say) on

water (kus), lotus. "sāg parag kusesay hera."—*NP*. 2 blue lotus. 3 crane.

ਕੁਸੈਲ [kusel] *adj* evil mountain; mountain without water and trees. "ceṭak se citr caru cōpakha kusel si."—*cāzitr* 12.

ਕੁਸੋਹਣਾ [kusoṭha], **ਕੁਸੋਹਣੀ** [kusoṭhī] *adj* unshapely, ugly. 2 graceless, disgraceful. "kurupī kusoṭhī parharī choḍī bhatar."—*var sū m* 3.

ਕੁਸੰਗ [kusāṅg], **ਕੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [kusāṅgati] *n* association with immoral persons; deceitful company. "kusāṅgati bahāṭi sada dukh pavahī."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੁਸੰਗੀ [kusāṅgī] *adj* who has got into bad company; associated with ignoble persons. "sāṅgī kusāṅgī beste."—*s kabir* 2 bad companion.

ਕੁਸੰਪ [kusāp], **ਕੁਸੰਪਦ** [kusāpad] *n* ill luck, misfortune. 2 damned property; wealth piled through cruelty and evil means.

ਕੁਸੰਭਾਣਿ [kusābhaṇi] in the colour of safflower. "tu uraṅh pario kusābhaṇi." *gūḍ m* 5.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ] See ਕਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਕੁਸੁੀ [kuṣṭi] See ਕੁਸੁੀ.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭh] See ਕਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ. 2 a medicine named kuṭh; costus speciosus; its latent effect is warm and dry. It gives relief from defects in blood, increases semen and lessens phlegm. It should be used as directed by an expert physician. Taking its overdose is harmful because it is a poisonous material. It is exported from Kashmir to many countries and is highly priced.

ਕੁਸੁੀ [kuṣṭhī] *Skt* कुष्ठिन्, *adj* who suffers from leprosy; leper.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ], **ਕੁਸੁਨ** [kuṣṭan], **ਕੁਸੁਦਹ** [kuṣṭdah] See ਕੁਸਤ, ਕੁਸਨ and ਕੁਸਦੇਹ.

ਕੁਸੁਰੀ [kusurīti] See ਕੁਸੁਰੀ.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *adj* a few, some. 2 See ਕੁਹਣਾ. 3 *Skt* part where, at what place. 4 *Dg n* Kuber.

ਕੁਹਕ [kuhāk] *Skt n* deceit, trick. 2 crowing of a cock. 3 thug. 4 *Skt* कुहक; cooing; a melodious

note. "kuhkanr kokla taral juani."—*vaḍ chāt m 1. 5* See ਕੁਹਕ.

ਕੁਹਕਤ [kuhkat] chirps, coos. See ਕੁਹਕ 2. "kuhkat kapaṭ"—*kan m 5.* 'gives hypocritical cries.'



ਕੁਹਕਬਾਣ [kuhakbaṇ] See ਕੁਹਕਬਾਣ.

ਕੁਹਕਿਅਤਾ [kuhkīṭa] See ਕੁਹਕਿਅਤਾ.

ਕੁਹਣਾ [kuhṇa] See ਕੁਸਰਨ. "jā kuhat nā sāṅge prāṇi."—*gāu m 5.* 2 ku-hanan. heinous killing, merciless butchering, slaughtering in accordance with the Muslim law.

ਕੁਹਠਾ [kuhathṛa], ਕੁਹਠਾ [kuhatha] *adj* damned place. 2 a spot which when touched by hand, causes disgust; a filthy part of the body. "vāsṇḍo kuhathṛe thar."—*jēt var.* "kuhathi pī sīṭīa."—*var asa.* 'in a filthy place.'


ਕੁਹਠੀ ਜਾਣਿ [kuhathī jāi] damned place. See ਕੁਹਠਾ.

ਕੁਹਨ [kuhən], ਕੁਹਨਾ [kuhna] See ਕੁਹਣਾ. 2 *P*  or  *adj* old, dilapidated. 3 *Dg* depraved, roguish. 4 jealous.

ਕੁਹਰ [kuhər] *Skt n* hole. 2 pit. 3 glottis; passage in the throat, through which vocal cords produce sound. "kīṛkat kuhar kār."—*ramav.* 4 sound of birds like crows etc. 5 See ਕੁਹੀਰ.

ਕੁਹਰਾ [kuhra] See ਕੁਹੀਰ.

ਕੁਹਰੀ [kuhri] *n* bird of prey. See ਕੁਹੀਰੀ.

ਕੁਹਲ [kuhal] 1  *n* black sulphite of antimony, collyrium. 2 *adj* skilful in gesturing with the eyes. 3 See ਕੁਹਿਲ.

ਕੁਹਰਾਮ [kuhram] a town in the Kaushal region, where Kaushalya was born. Some people think that Ghuram in Patiala state is the same Kuhram, but it is not so. See ਕੋਸਲ. "kuhram jāhā sunṛye sāhrā; tahr kosal raj nṛipes barā; upjī tīh dham suta kuṣṭā; jīh jī let sāsīṭṭu kālā."—*ramav.*

ਕੁਹਰ [kuhar] *n* pit for drawing water; a well without brick-lining.

ਕੁਹਰਾ [kuhara], ਕੁਹਰੀ [kuhari], ਕੁਹਰਾ (kuhara).

ਕੁਹਰੀ [kuharī] *n* axe, small axe. See ਕੁਹਰ.

ਕੁਹਿ [kuhi] *adv* after killing, after butchering. "kuhi bakra rīnī khāra."—*var asa.*

ਕੁਹਿਲ [kuhil] *Skt* ਕੁਹਿਲ *adj* having betel-leaf in the mouth; having lips reddened with betel. 2 See ਕੁਹਲ.

ਕੁਹਿਲ [kuhilan] *adj* (woman) wearing collyrium on eyelids and gesturing with her eyes "lāgi kuhilan avai pāvelī pīrī."—*BG.* 'A fickle but lame woman with collyrium in her eyes belonging to someone else is always attractive and appealing to a licentious person.'

ਕੁਹੀ [kuhi] *Skt* ਕੁਹੀ *n* black-eyed bird of prey of the hawk species, called *ṣaḥn kuhi*. Its height is equal to that of a hyena. It has all the qualities found in a falcon; it is a female; its male is called ਕੋਹੀਲਾ (kohila); its colour is reddish black, but occasionally black as well. It is not native to Punjab, but migrates from other countries at the beginning of winter. A trained kuhi hunts well; it renders great help in the hunting of water fowls particularly. It starts hovering over the lake on which the water fowls are floating. Fearing it, they do not fly and the hunter shoots them with his gun. It goes on hovering over them. The frightened ducks return to sit again on the lake water where the hunter gets a big game. If its offspring is reared, it accompanies the hunter for many years like the hawk. Falco Peregrinator. "sīhā bajā cārgā kuhilā inā khavale ghahū."—*var majh m 1.* See ਸਿੰਘਾਈ ਪੰਛੀ. 2 *xa* sickle, a serrated blade with a handle for cutting grass.

ਕੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਖਿਝਾ [kuhi da ṣikar] *n* sport of hunting with a kuhi (falcon). 2 *xa* act of cutting grass with a sickle.

ਕੁਹੀਰ [kuhir] *Skt* ਕੁਹੀਰੀ *n* mist, fog. "jese kuhir nivar karē hui sur ude mukh tyō prāṅtal."—*NP.*

ਕੁਹੀਲਾ [kuhila] See ਕੁਹੀ and ਕੋਹੀਲਾ.

कुशी [kuhī] See कुशी. 2 log of wood on which a pulley is placed for drawing water from a deep well with a leather bag.

कुहक [kuhuk] *Skr* *n* melodious sound of singing birds; chirping sound. 2 See कुह.

कुहकबाण [kuhukbaṇ] a kind of arrow with a hole in the tip. As the arrow goes with speed, it produces a whistling sound. "teḡ tir tūphāḡ tabararu¹ kuhukabaṇ aṇṣt."—c5dī 2. Many people believe that this arrow is made of bamboo pieces and it produces sound while in flight.

कुहकिया [kuhukīya] See कुहक. "mor kuhukīya sabaḍ mukh paṛa."—gāu m 4

कुहु [kuhu] *Skr* *n* new moon night. 2 sound of a peacock or cuckoo. 3 In Purans, river Kubul is named as Kuhu.

कुहुक [kuhuk] See कुहु.

कुहुकथ [kuhukāṭh] *n* cuckoo that coos from the throat. 2 *adj* having a melodious throat like that of a cuckoo.

कुहेत [kuhet] *n* ill-will, want of affection. 2 hypocritical love; love with a painful ending.

कुहेल [kuhela] *n* See कुहेल.

कुहेरी [kuherī] See कुशी

कुह [kukah] *n* elephant grass; tall grass that grows by the bank of a river, and is used for making baskets. "kukah kahāṣṭ phule."—tukha barahmaḥa. 'Elephant grass and seed grass have grown.' i.e. the hair has turned grey. 2 rice maturing in winter.

कुहट [kukat] *Skr* कुहट *n* cock.

कुहटी [kukṭī] *Skr* कुहटी *hen*.

कुहना [kuknas], **कुहना** [kuknas], **कुहना** [kuknas] *G* **कुहना** phoenix. Greek poets have held that a phoenix sings a lot and by singing dipak rag—the melody of fire—it burns itself to ashes. During the rainy season, from its ash is produced an egg from which a phoenix is

hatched; it is genderless but it reproduces itself only in the above-mentioned way.

कुह [kukabh] See कुह.

कुह [kūkām] *Skr* कुह *n* saffron, a dye from Kashmir. "kūkām tīlāk bhal me kīno."—GPS. 2 short for kumkuma. "baṇ cōle tēi kōkām manahu."—krīsan. See कुह.

कुह [kukaram] *n* deceitful action, act of meanness, evil deed. See **कुह**.

कुहमी [kukarmi] *adj* who does evil deeds; vicious.

कुह [kukra] swollen hair, root-cell in the eye lids; granulated cell. See कुह.

कुहरी [kukri] *hen*. 2 curved dagger shaped like the nail of a lion kept by the Nepalese; it is kept tied to the waist. 3 roll of cotton yarn. "bīkherat hē kukri bīstare."—GPS. See कुहरी.

कुहरे [kukre] trachoma. *Skr* नेत्रार्ण granular lid. **कुहरे** On the inner side of eye lids, small hair root cells get swollen and cause irritation like particles of sand resulting in severe pain. Eyes get red, water keeps flowing. Expert doctors should be consulted for the treatment of this ailment. The common remedy is that forty tolas of kīṣṭa (a kind of peach), bark of chebulic myrobulan (haraṭ) three tolas, essence of Indian barbery (rasṣṭ) five tolas, and turmeric three tolas should each be soaked, in half a seer of water separately for twelve hours. After mixing all these, the liquid should be filtered and the residue discarded and boiled in a utensil. One tola of opium may be put in it. When the syrup becomes dense, it should be kept in a phial with its lid closed. Putting this medicine into the eyes with a needle cures trachoma.

Ash of zinc and copper mixed with antimony can be usefully put in the eyes. Before sleep, they should be washed with rose water and

¹labar-aru, labar-ate.

kept protected from dust and sunlight.

कुकर [kukəɽ], कुकड़ी [kukɽi] cock, hen. "hāsa seti cɽtu ulasəɦɽ kukəɽ di oɽari. var gəu 2 m 5. 2 cob of maize. 3 fruit of əkk (calotropis procera).

कुकी [kukijə] call, cry. 2 calls, cries. "guru kaɽhi bāh kukijə."—kali a m 4. 'cries with arm raised upward.'

कुकुडा [kukubh] See कुकुडा. 2 a mountain in Orissa.

कुकुम [kōkum] See कुकुम.

कुकुमा [kōkuma] See कुकुमा.

कुक्क [kukk] a branch of Jatts of Gill subcaste. Kukks are settled in twenty-two villages in Hoshiarpur area.

कुक्क [kukkaɽ], कुक्कड़ी [kukkaɽi] See कुक्क- कुक्कटी.

कुक्का [kukka] belonging to Kuk subcaste. See कुक्क.

कुक्कुट [kukkuɽ] See कुक्कुट.

कुक्को [kukko] a Vadhan Khatri, who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind. He turned a great warrior and benefactor. His son, Ananta, was also virtuous like his father.

कुक्रिया [kukrija] See कुक्रिया.

कुक्रित [kukrit] n misdeed. "kukrit karam je jag me karhi."—VN. "kukrit pranasankari"—hajare 10.

कुक्रिया [kukrija] n immoral act, bad deed. "kukriya tih nam su jodh gənā."—paras.

कुकि [kukɽi], कुक्क [kukkh] n abdomen. 2 womb. 3 cavern, cave.

कुक्क हरी होटी [kukkh həri hoɽi] be pregnant.

कुकि [kukhi] See कुकि.

कुक्क्याति [kukhyati] n disrepute, notoriety.

कुक्कड़ि [kugəɽi] n bad condition, sad plight. 2 evil conduct.

कुगिआनी [kugiani] adj having perverted knowledge; who has negative thinking; one without true awareness of reality, but claiming to be omniscient. "səɦ kəɦor kucil kugiani"—səveye sri mukhvak m 5.

कुङ्गी [kōgu] n saffron coloured ant which is very small. It destroys fields of wheat and barley Ustilago Tritic.

कुङ्गु [kōgu] safflower. See कुङ्गुम. "kəɦi kōgu je rəle ghəɽ ɽəɦɽ puja hoɽ."—guj m 1. 2 a red coloured powder prepared by mixing turmeric and amla (phyllanthus emblica), with which the Varshnav males decorate their foreheads, and the ladies put its line in the parting of their hair.

कुङ्गुध [kugūdh], कुङ्गुधि [kugūdhi] n foul smell, stink, unpleasant odour. "ədhik kugūdh nripəti jab ayo."—caritr 236

कुग्यानी [kugyani] See कुगिआनी.

कुच [kuc] Skt n breast, teat. 2 See कुच.

कुच [kūc] See कुचन. 2 Skt कुच slough of a snake "sapu kūc choɽə bikh nəhi chaɽə"—asa namdev.

कुचा [kucə] Skt कुच n immoral act, bad deed. 2 improper way of doing work.

कुचा [kucə] Skt कुच adj immoral, vile. 2 not knowing the proper method of doing work.

कुचनी [kucəni], कुचनी [kucəni] Skt कुचनी adj a loose woman. Guru Nanak Dev has taught virtue to loose women in his hymn entitled 'kucəni' written in suhi rag. "māju kucəni ɽmavəɦ dosre."

godhan ke grah paɦi phēkat.

kəɦ uɦəɦ nə gober phos,

bəɦ phuravəɦ thəriya me dɦər

suɦəɦ sekəɦ nəɦ əphos,

nice bəɦi laghi kar uce

"das" kɦəɦi phɦr ləɦə pəɦos,

nhavəɦ bəɦi chəɦ dādeye

ap kucəni bəɦe dos.

—bava ramdas ji.

कुचन [kūcan] Skt कुचन n hesitation; contraction.

कुचर [kūcar] Skt कुचर elephant.

कुचरसना [kūcar snan] n action not practised in life. As an elephant throws dust on his head

after a bath, likewise is, a preacher's going against his own advice. "nanak nāphal jat tñ jñ kucar tsnanu."—s m 9. 2 fruitless actions.

वृचरुच [kucarca] futile discussion, discussion sans substance, wrong argumentation. "chadī kucarca an nā janahī."—gaur kabir.

वृचरुच [kucarja] *Skt* वृचरुच *n* immorality, loose conduct.

वृचरी [kūcri] *n* female elephant. 2 snake's slough. "kūcri jyō ahiraj tāj."—krīśān.

वृचरी [kūcria] elephant. See वृचरुच. "tal kūcria sir kanik chāria."—asa m 5. 2 snake's slough. 3 *adj* who keeps an elephant.

वृचल [kucal] *Skt* वृचल *adj* speaking ill of others. "ik kucal kucil bikhlipte."—asa a m 3. 2 See वृचली. 3 See वृचल and वृचल.

वृचल वृचल [kucal kucil] maligned and dirty. See वृचल and वृचल. "ham kucal kucil eti abhimanī mīlī sabde mel utari."—ram a m 3.

वृचलना [kucalna] *v* crush, trample, grind, tread, stamp.

वृचल [kucal] *Skt* कचरीर and कचरुच *n* a tree found at many places in India especially in Bengal and Madras. Its poisonous fruit is so named and is used in medicines. *L* Strychnos Nuxvomica. The latent effect of it is warm and dry; it purifies blood and cures piles. Its fruit is used for killing dogs and rats.

वृचल [kucar], **वृचली** [kucari], **वृचल** [kucal], **वृचली** [kucali] *n* reprehensible conduct, licentiousness, depravity. "karhē kucar."—kalī. 2 *adj* immoral, depraved. "gāhī mario pītsetru kucari."—GPS.

वृचल [kūcit] *Skt* कुचलित *adj* coiled, curly. "alkā kucil."—bhavarsamrit.

वृचल [kucil] See वृचल and वृचल. "kucil kāthor kapāṭ kami."—kan m 5.

वृचली [kūci] See वृच 2. 2 armour. 3 See वृचली.

वृचली [kucil] *Skt* वृचल *adj* wearing dirty clothes;

putting on soiled dress. See वृचल वृचली.

वृचली [kucila] *n* impurity, lack of cleanliness of clothes. See वृचल and वृचल.

वृचली [kucil], **वृचली** [kucil], **वृचली** [kucila] *adj* (female) wearing condemned clothes, who wears dirty dress.

वृच [kuc] *Skt* वृच *n* weaver's brush.

वृच [kuch] some. See वृच.

वृचल [kuchal] *Skt* वृचल-लप. "kar piar piu kuchal lita."—BG

वृचल [kuchal] in the lap.

वृचल [kuchit] *Skt* वृचलित *adj* maligned. "manmukh kucil kuchit bīkrala"—gaur a m 1. 2 barren, unproductive (land); land that does not produce grains and grass. 3 not deserving.

वृचल [kuchot] *adj* untouchable, whose contact is believed to defile. See वृचल.


वृच [kucch] some. See वृच.

वृचल [kucchal], **वृचल** [kucchal] See वृचल and वृचल.

वृचल [kucchi], **वृचली** [kucchi] See वृच.

वृच [kuj] *Skt* *n* born (p) from the earth [ku]; Mars, a planet. "samas sāni mukh sāsi kuj sānyo."—GPS. 'Beard is black like the colour of Saturn, face is like the moon but is one with Mars,' i.e. the face is luminous like the moon but not white; it is reddish like Mars. 2 Tuesday. "kuj dīn me śrī satīguru jōi jōi mīlas."—GPS. 3 tree, that grows from the earth. 4 Narkasur; Bhaumasur: According to a legend in Purans, the earth, having mated with Varah the god, gave birth to Narkasur, from which emerged the name Kuj. See वृचल.

वृच [kūj] *Skt* *n* a place in the forest, which is covered by shrubs and creepers on all the four sides but is cleared within; glade; arbour. 2 path forged by elephants etc through a dense forest 3 See वृच 2. "kūjāhī tyag bhujāg sīdharyo."—krīśān. 4 P ६ corner, bank. 5 narrow street.

सुंजक [kūjak], **सुंजका** [kūjka] *P*  kept on the edge. See सुंज 4. a bag tied to the saddle of the horse, in which the rider keeps essential provisions "hayan kūjke bhaṭṭaṅ lae."—GPS.

सुंजकुटी [kūjakuti] a cottage in a glade. *Skt* सुंजकुटीर See सुंज and कुटीर.

सुंजगली [kūjagali] See सुंज 2. "kūjaglin me khel macayo."—krrsan.

सुंजपुरा [kūjpura] village of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind, in Karnal. Banda Bahadur razed it in 1768 AD.

सुंज बिहारी [kūj bihari] See सुंजबिहारी.

सुंजमेद [kūjmed], **सुंजमेध** [kūjmedh] *n* an oblation to worship gods in which an elephant is sacrificed "hayadī kūjmed rajsu bina nā bharmānā."—gyan.

सुंजर [kūjar] *Skt n* one who lives in a glade in the kūj (thick forest); elephant. "ekal matī kūjar ciṭi."—maḥ namdev.

सुंजर असन [kūjar asan] *Dg n* elephant's food, peepal tree.


सुंजरत [kūjrat] *A*  "kūjrat kamal."—aka/269.

सुंजरारि [kūjrarī] *n* elephant's enemy, lion.

सुंजरारि नादारी [kūjrarī nadārī] a gun that makes sound similar to that of its enemy, the lion. —sanama.

सुंजरी [kūjri] *n* female elephant 2 army of elephants.—sanama. 3 *adj* who keeps elephants.

सुंज बिहारी [kūj vihari] *adj* wandering on foot on the paths of a forest. 2 *n* Krishan Dev.

सुजा [kuja] *Skt n* Sita, who was born from ku (the earth). 2 *P*  *adv* where, at what place. "kuja amad kuja raphtu."—tīlāg namdev.

सुजरा [kujat], **सुजराति** [kujatī] *n* condemned caste; low caste. 2 *adj* belonging to a low caste. See कुचुधि.

सुंजी [kūji] *Skt* कुञ्जिका *n* key. "kūji jini kau ditia."—var sar m 2. 'key to spiritual knowledge.'

सुंजा [kuja] See सुजा.

सुज [kuj] *adj* some, any, something, a little.

सुट [kuṭ] *Skt* कुट् *vr* bend, cheat, clip, heat up, rub, slander. 2 *n* mountain, direction. 3 hammer, sledge. 4 house. 5 fort, castle. 6 tree. 7 pinnacle-shaped pitcher, earthen pitcher. 8 a plant named kuṣṭh (kuṭh), found in Kashmir. See सुनु 2.

सुट [kūṭ] direction, side. "carī kūṭ dah diṣ bhrāme."—majh barahmaha. 2 pond. "harījan amritkūṭ sar nuke."—ram m 4.

सुटाज [kuṭaj] *n* an ascetic named Agast who was born from a pitcher. 2 Dronacharya was also born from a pitcher 3 a tree also called kuṣa whose seeds are idarā. A decoction of kuṭaj bark cures dysentery. *L* Holarrhena Antidysenterica.

सुटनी [kuṭni], **सुटनी** [kuṭni] *Skt* कुटनी a procuress, female panderer who acts as a go-between. "corā jarā rāṇiā kuṭniā di baṇu."—var suhi m 1.

सुटबांधला [kuṭbāḍhla] *adj* engaged in the work of cutting and skinning. "meri jatī kuṭbāḍhla."—māla ravidas. 'The job of my 'camar' caste is cutting and skinning of animals.'

सुटल [kuṭal] See सुटिल.

सुटवार [kuṭvar] See सेउवार. 2 guard of a police post.

सुटवारी [kuṭvari] *n* duty of police officer of a station house. See सेउवारी. "duta dānau ih kuṭvari meri."—ram kabir. 2 job of a fort's guard.

सुंटा [kūṭa] See सुंटा. 2 pond. See सुंटा 2. "sahaj katha ke śmrit kūṭa."—gau m 5. 3 See सुंटे.

सुटि [kuṭi] *adv* by crushing. 2 *Skt n* twist, arrogance, curve. 3 cottage, hut.

सुटिल [kuṭil] *Skt adj* bent, curved. 2 deceitful, treacherous. 3 tangled. "kuṭil gāṭh jeb khole dev"—bīla kabir 'knot of illiteracy.'

Poets have described the following things as crooked lock of hair, snake, lion's nail,

boar's tusk, parrot's beak, moon in the second phase of the bright half of a month, and a bow.
बुद्धिमान [kuṭṭila] *n* bend, curve. 2 guile, deceit. "bēṭhat uṭhat kuṭṭila caḥaṭ."—*gaṇakāṭṭha*. "haṭṭi kaṭṭi kuṭṭila."—*saṇṭ* 5.

बुद्धी (kuṭṭi) thatched hut of leaves and grass. In Sanskrit kuṭṭi and kuṭṭi both are correct.

बुद्धिमान (kuṭṭicak) *Skt n* an ascetic who is revered in his own hut; a sanyasi who does not forsake the sacred thread and tuft of hair and does religious service like offering evening prayer etc and for begging does not go to other's door except of his own relatives. Kutichak is cremated and his last rites are performed as usual.

बुद्धिमान (kuṭṭicār) treacherous, deceitful. 2 *Skt n* ascetic who dwells in a cottage; one living in a hut. 3 pig, which lives in water and eats the roots of dandelion and lotus.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) *Skt n* very small cottage in which another person cannot stay.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) See बुद्धि.

बुद्धि (kūṭe) *adj* deceptive, tricky. "kūṭe kōṭe niraḥar."—*saṇṭ* 5 *partal*.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭev) *n* bad habit, depravity. "lā triy ki kuṭṭev naḥi jai."—*caritr* 313. "kathin kuṭṭev na mīṭat."—*BGK*.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭar) See बुद्धि बुद्धि.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭāṇa) *Skt n* fragrant grass. 2 a shrub, which is called kevaṭṭmōtha. 3 boatman, sailor. 4 water carrier.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭāb) *Skt* कुटुम्ब *n* offspring, children. 2 family, household. "kuṭṭāb jāṭan karnā."—*var jāt*.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭābi) *adj* having a family. 2 belonging to a family, of the family.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) *n* beating, thrashing. See बुद्धि. 2 a metal, which is very brittle, prepared by beating several metals. "bhāṇia bhāḍa kuṭṭi da."—*māga*.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭan) See बुद्धि. 2 *n* procurer, pandarer. बुद्धि (kuṭṭā) *v* beat, thrash. See बुद्धि *vr*. बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) *n* a procuress female pandarer. See बुद्धि.

बुद्धिमान (kuṭṭmīṭ-hav) *n* in poetics, a female desire to express feelings of the mind, through a gesture of anger when actually she is happy.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) *n* cuttings, fragments of paper etc बुद्धि (kuṭṭi) See बुद्धि 2.

बुद्धि (kūṭh) *Skt* कुण्ड *vr* surround, blunt. 2 *adj* blunt; without a sharp edge. 3 dull-minded, obtuse.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭha) *v* kill, butcher.

बुद्धिमान (kuṭṭhriya) *n* See बुद्धि. 2 prison cell. "ek kuṭṭhriya bic rav ko rakhi."—*caritr* 6.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭha) *S* *adj* butchered, killed 2 slaughtered in the Muslim way. "abhakṭhā ka kuṭṭha bakra khana."—*var asa*. See बुद्धि 2.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭhau), बुद्धि (kuṭṭhar), बुद्धि (kuṭṭahar) *n* evil place, ill-reputed place. 2 discomfoting place.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭhar) *Skt n* axe. "kaḍhi kuṭṭhar khaṣamī sir kaṭṭha."—*bīṭa* 5. 2 tree. 3 big room, storehouse, house for provisions. 4 *Skt* कुण्डलिनी *medicine* for curing leprosy. "kaḍhi kuṭṭhar pīṭ bat hāṭa."—*poḍi* 5. 'Kushthar decoction removes all the three types of miasma, vitiated air and phlegm, syphilis and sycosis.'

बुद्धि (kuṭṭhari), बुद्धि (kuṭṭhari) *n* small axe. "kaṭṭi kuṭṭila kuṭṭhari."—*saṇṭ* 5. 2 See बुद्धि. "in akhlin ki karē kuṭṭhari."—*GPS*. 'As metals are melted in a goldsmith's crucible, so should all evils be destroyed.' 3 in charge of provision house; storekeeper. 4 *adj* who has an axe.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭharu) See बुद्धि. 2 *Skt* monkey. 3 tree. 4 armourer. 5 treasure.

बुद्धि (kuṭṭhali) *Skt* कुण्डली *n* earthen platter; earthen crucible in which a goldsmith melts metals like gold, silver etc.

ਬੁੱਠਿ [kūṭhiṭ] *adj* blunt. "jəhī kūṭhiṭ hvr mən bant."—*NP*.

ਬੁੱਠਰ [kūṭhor] *n* bad place, ill-reputed place. 2 improper time.

ਬੁੱਠ [kūṭ] *Skt* कुट् *vr* protect, preserve. 2 *n* that which protects water; pit. 3 reservoir. "jse śbh kūṭ karī rakhto parat sīdhū galī jaha."—*asa m* 5. 4 pit for keeping fire, pit dug as described in the Shastars (holy manuscripts) for oblation to the god of fire. See **ਧਰਮਕੁੰਡ**. 5 eighty-six deep pits of hell made especially to punish evil-doers. See **ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ ਸੰਖੰਧ** 9 ch 37. 6 (according to Hindu Shastars) son' born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See **ਪਰਾਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** ੨ 4 ੩ 23. 7 also used for kuṭ (direction). "tīh catur kūṭ jrtyo dubar."—*gyan*. "so cəhū kūṭi jānīe."—*var majh m* 2. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kūṭ.

ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ [kūṭliya] See **ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ**.

ਬੁੱਠਲ [kūṭl] *Skt* *n* circumference. "re nār ġarabh kūṭal jāb achat."—*sri ben*. "ġarabh kūṭal mahī urādh dhianī."—*maru solhe m* 1. 2 a circular shaped ornament worn in the ears; ear-ring. "kani kūṭal galī motian ki mala."—*guru ੨ m* 1.

ਬੁੱਠਲੀ [kūṭlani] *Skt* **ਬੁੱਠਲੀ**. *n* according to Tantar Shastar and Yog, a nerve so named because it is at the root of Sukhmana nerve serving as entrance making a spiral of three and a half rounds and lying quietly like a snake. It can be activated by practising Yog and it begins to rise towards the ultimate stage of realisation through Sukhmana (the spinal chord). As it moves upward, the Yogi feels bliss; the highest spiritual stage for a Yogi is to stay the Kundalini in Dasamdwār and not let it come down. It has also been named as

¹It is named kūṭ because it destroys a dynasty. *vr* **ਬੁੱਠਿ** [kūṭh] means to burn

bhujāgma (serpent power) 2 jālebī, a kind of sweet meat. 3 according to the tenets of Sikhism, Kundalini is the name for the knot of ignorance; confused state of mind. "kūṭlani surjhi sat sāgati."—*saveye m* 4.

ਬੁੱਠਲਾਕਾਰ [kūṭlākār] *adj* round, coil-shaped.

ਬੁੱਠਲੀਨੀ [kūṭlinī] See **ਬੁੱਠਲੀ**.

ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ [kūṭliya] See **ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ**.

ਬੁੱਠਲੀ [kūṭli] *adj* who has worn ear-rings. 2 circumference, circle. 3 horoscope in which houses [kūṭal] of planets are made by lines. snake. 5 jālebī (a sweetmeat).

ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ [kūṭliya] who wears earrings. See **ਬੁੱਠਲ**. "kan kūṭliya bāstrā oḡhliya."—*asa m* 5

ਬੁੱਠਲੀਆ [kūṭliya] *adj* who wears earrings. 2 *n* snake. 3 hook, fishhook. "jru min kūṭliya kēṭhīr pai."—*bāsāt ੨ m* 1. 4 a matrik stanza, characterised by six lines, first two lines forming a couplet, followed by four **ਰੋਲਾ** [rola] lines, each having twenty-four matras, first pause at the eleventh and the second at the next thirteenth. According to its style, traditionally called sīghavalokan nāyā, the last part of the second line of the couplet initiates the rola and the last line of the rola initiates the couplet. Due to circular repetition of phrases, the metre is named as 'kūṭliya'. This metre belongs to **kalāṣ** category.

Example:

"onam sri sāṭīguru cārā, adī purakh adeṣ,
ek anek bībək sāṭī, ghaṭ ghaṭ ka parveṣ,—
ghaṭ ghaṭ ka parveṣ, sēṣ pāṭī kēṭhī na ave,
netī netī kēṭhī net, bed bādījān gāve,
adī mādḡh ʔrū śī, hūte hūte he pun honam,
adī purakh adeṣ, cārā sri sāṭīguru onam"
—BGK.

(b) Dasam Granth has a kūṭliya of four lines. The first two lines form a couplet and the next two lines make a rola as in:

"dīnan kī rēccha nāmīṭ, kar hē ap upay,

param purakh pavan sada, ap pragat hē ay,—
ap pragat hē ay, din raccha ke karāṇ
avtarī avtar, dhara ke bhar utarāṇ.”—*kalki*.

(c) In *sfghavalokan nayay*, if phrases occurring in the *kūḍalia* are in *yamak* format, the metre gets more fascinating. In *yamak* the words remain the same but the meaning differs as:

“hala’ seven jīn kari kalnimāstrān dīn,
sukh sūpatī ko khoy kr, bhāe āt āt dīn,—
dīn dūnī ko mān, tēn nāj tēn ko khoyō,
bīkh belī ko bīj, apne hathān boyō,
hārī vrījē kulkan tyāg kartē mukh kala,
sāhē nīradar nīty, phīrē dardar bad-hala”.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kūḍlikrit] spiral-shaped, spiralled, curl-shaped. “bhramāt kūḍlikritā.”—*ramav*.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍā] direction, side. See **ਕੁੰਡ**. “care kūḍā dhuḍhua.”—*asa a m 1*. 2 See **ਕੁੰਡ**. 3 chain for fastening the door. 4 goad. “nanak hāsti kūḍe bahra.”—*var guj m 3*. 5 ring in which some thing can be fastened.

ਕੁੰਡੀ [kūḍī] fishhook. 2 small chain to fasten the flaps of a door. 3 in the direction. “cahu kūḍī cahu jug jate.”—*bīha chāt m 4*. 4 Dg horse; the name derives from curving the front feet like a coil while trotting gracefully.

ਕੁੰਡੌਲ [kūḍol] *adj* not having a proportionate shape; misshaped, clumsy. 2 *n* bad plan, wrong method.

ਕੁੰਡਹ [kūḍhəb], **ਕੁੰਡਹ** [kūḍhəg] *n* improper method, bad behaviour. 2 *adj* ill-managed, clumsy, ill-mannered.

ਕੁੰਡਕਾ [kūḍka] See **ਕੁੰਡਕਾ**. 2 equal to a mote; a very small quantity of sweet pudding distributed in the Sikh shrines. 3 *karah prasāda* is also called *kūḍka*. “khavē kūḍka vāḍke.”—*māgo*.

ਕੁੰਡਕਾ [kūḍakkha] *adj* looking sideways through the corner of the eye, looking in a slanting way. 2 squint-eyed.

¹wine

ਕੁਤਪ [kūṭap] *Skt n* corpse, dead body.

ਕੁਟੀਆ [kūṭiā] *n* with which water (kū) is brought (āṭiā); cupped hands. 2 pitcher-like vessel with a handle. “nāḍibārī kyō pivie kūṭiā na let?”—*GPS*.

ਕੁੱਟ [kūṭ] *Skt n* which digs the earth (ku); spade. 2 cock. “bhōnsar bhāi dhunī kūṭ kē.”—*NP*. 3 lance, spear. 4 louse. 5 water. 6 lotus. 7 *adj* horrible, frightening.

ਕੁਤਸਤ [kūṭsat] See **ਕੁਤਸਿਤ**.

ਕੁਤਸਤਾ [kūṭsatā], **ਕੁਤਸਾ** [kūṭsa] *Skt* कुत्सा *n* slander. 2 insult, disrespect.

ਕੁਤਸਿਤ [kūṭsīt] *adj* damned, condemned. “kahū kūṭsīt karam.”—*akal*. 2 insulted, dishonoured.

ਕੁਟਕਾ [kūṭka] *T* कुट्टा *n* thick but short stick; club. See **ਕੁਪਾਲਦਾਸ**.

ਕੁਤਪ [kūṭap] *Skt n* sun. 2 fire. 3 Brahman. 4 guest. 5 cow. 6 nephew; sister’s son. 7 grandson; daughter’s son. 8 musical instrument. 9 speargrass. 10 afternoon.

ਕੁਤਬ [kūṭab] *A* قطب *n* pole; north and south poles. 2 small peg around which the millstone revolves. 3 chief, head, president. 4 *A* کتب plural of **ਕਿਤਬ**.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨ [kūṭabxan] subedar of Jalandhar during the reign of Shah Jahan, who was a cousin of Painde Khan. He presented Painde Khan before the emperor and with his army attacked Guru Hargobind Sahib. The sword of the Guru redeemed him in the battle of Kartarpur.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨਾ [kūṭabxana] library.

ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kūṭabdin] See **ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ**.

ਕੁਤਬਨੁਮਾ [kūṭabnuma] *P* قطب compass, the needle of which points to the north because of magnetic force. It is very helpful to the sailors mariner’s compass.

ਕੁਤਬੀਨਿਚ [kūṭabnīnar] See **ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ**.

ਕੁਤਬਾ [kūṭba] See **ਕੁਤਬ**. “oh kūṭba mera parāṅge vic dohō jāhana.”—*āgnama*.

ਕੁਤਬੀ [kūṭbī] *A* قطبي a sect of the Muslims.

2 *adj* related to Kutab.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ (kutabuddin) **کتاب‌الدین** *adj* the Pole Star of religion, what sustains religion. 2 a cruel subedar of Jalandhar, who perpetrated unbearable atrocities upon the Sikhs at one time. While he was hunting on the banks of Beas river, Bagh Singh captured him all of a sudden and burnt him alive. 3 ruler of Kusur. See ਕੁਸੁਰ 1. 4 See ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ [kutabuddin ebak] **کتاب‌الدین ایبک**
Thus goes the life history of this glorious person. Some wealthy person bought him in childhood and taught him Arabic and Persian. After the death of this wealthy man, he was sold to a tradesman. The tradesman offered him to Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri. Shahabuddin was so kind to him that after the conquest of India, he appointed him as his governor in 1192 (1250 Sammat). In 1206 he occupied the throne and became emperor and laid the foundation of the Slave dynasty. He died at Lahore in 1210, after he fell from a horse while playing polo.

The construction of Kutubminar, which is 240 feet high, and an incomplete mosque named as 'Kavvatulislam' near Delhi, was initiated by Kutubuddin. Material from twenty-seven Hindu temples was used to build the mosque in 1196. A slave of Kutubuddin and his son-in-law, emperor Shamasuddin Altimish, completed Kutubminar but the mosque is still incomplete.

ਕੁਤਰ [kutar] **قطر** *diameter*.

ਕੁਤਰਕ [kutarak] *Skt* **कुतरक** *n* frivolous argument, worthless reasoning. 2 evil thought, bad idea.

ਕੁਤਰਨਾ [kutarna] *Skt* **कुतरना** *n* cutting, chopping.

ਕੁਤਰਾ [kutra] *n* mince; material crushed into pieces. 2 *n* an insect which destroys crops by

¹Several writers have written its name as "katbul islam".

nibbling them. 3 puppy. *Skt* **कुतुरा**. "dekhat kutra legai bixlai."—*asa kabir*. See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਤ.

4 *adj* who is a bad swimmer. See ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ.

ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ [kutare kadhe] helped the bad swimmers reach the bank "jan nanak kutare kadhe."—*gau m* 4.²

ਕੁੱਤਲ [kōtal] *Skt n* sharp pointed spear; hair. "kōtal laizt alak ahz chonā."—*NP*. 2 barley stalks which are sharp-pointed. 3 plough, which has pin like a small sharp spear. 4 cock, having sharp nails.

ਕੁਤਵਾਰ [kutvar] See ਕੋਤਵਾਲ. 2 See ਕਤਾਰ.

ਕੁਤਾ [kuta] *n* dog. "5tarz lobh bhauke jxu kuta."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੁਤਾਰੂ [kutaru] *adj* not a good swimmer; bad at swimming.

ਕੁਤੀ [kuti] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁਤੀ [kūti] dogs, worthless persons. 2 vile persons. "ratān vigaṛ vigoē kutī"—*asa m* /

ਕੁੰਤੀ [kūti] daughter of Shursen, king of Mathura, Krishan's paternal aunt. King Pandu's queen and mother of Yudhishtir, Bhimsen, Arjun. Her name was Pritha. Kuntibhoj, who was issueless, adopted Shursen's daughter to bring her up; for this reason she was called Kunti. "kūti ko dekhat hi kavī śyam bhāṅ tīn pain sis jhukayo."—*krīśṇan*.

ਕੁਤੀਆ [kutia] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁੰਤੀ ਸੁਤ [kūti sut] Yudhishtir, Bhim and Arjun.

ਕੁੰਤੀਸੁਤ ਸੁਤ ਅਰਿ [kūtisut sut arī]—*śanama*. Kunti's son Arjun; his charioteer, Krishandev; his enemy, the arrow.

ਕੁੰਤੀਪਤਿ [kūtipati] Raja Pandu; Pandav's father.

ਕੁਤੁਹਲ [kutuhāl] *Skt n* surprise, astonishment, wonder. 2 unusual happening, wonderful phenomena. 3 ardent curiosity to see and hear something. 4 game of pleasure.

ਕੁਤੁਰਾ [kutural] pup, cur, whelp. *Skt* **कुतुरा**.

²Ignorant and partisan scholars interpret the word as ਕੁਤੁਰੇ (kuturel).

कुटेमुहा [kutemuha], **कुटेमुहा** [kutemuhā] *adj* who has the mouth of a dog; dog-mouthed i.e. who eats what cannot be eaten; who eats dirt and carrion. "kalī hoi kutemuhā khajū hoā murder" —*var sar m 1*. 'The people of kalīyug are dog-mouthed, and eat corpses.' Corpse means other person's right; bribe etc.

कुठे [kuto] *adv* where, from where, for what reason. "tān nī rup kuto tūm lahe."—*GPS*

कुठा [kutta], **कुठी** [kutti] See **कुडा कुडी**.

कुद [kut] *adv* where, at what place.

कुथरा [kuthra] *ku* (damned) thira (earth); dirty place. 2 *adj* muddy, dirty.

कुथरा [kuthau], **कुथरा** [kuthar], **कुथन** [kuthan] *ku* (damned) thar (place). 2 *adv* untimely; improper place. "ek dān tūdh kuthar lara." —*asa paṭi m 3*. "thau kuthar na jānnī sādā citavāhī vikar."—*var sar m 3*. 3 base heart.

कुंद [kūd] *Skṛ* *n* jasmine plant, bearing white flowers, which the poets compare with teeth. "pit basen kūd dāsan."—*savaye m 4 ke*. See **केला**. 2 lotus. 3 one out of the nine treasures. 4 in Gurpratap Suray, kūd has been used for kukad (ox's hump). "brīkhabh bilād bālī tēn pin. jīn kī kūd, tūg dūtī kin."—*GPS*. 5 *P* *adj* blunt. 6 stupid. 7 wise, intelligent. 8 brave.

कुदरा [kudara] damned mercy; mercy which is harmful; act of causing suffering to the world by having mercy upon a mosquito, snake, rat, rabid dog, robber, thief, immoral person. 2 brutality. "ku dāra kasānī"—*var sri m 1*.

कुदा [kudā] *A* *adj* sacred, holy.

कुदा [kudā] *Skṛ* **कुद** *n* jumping, leaping, springing up.

कुंद [kūdan] *n* pure gold; gold without impurities. 2 thin leaf of pure gold in which artisans embed gems.

¹ Some ignorant scribe has changed the text, but the original is. "jīn kī kākud tūg".

कुंदगिरि [kūdangiri] mountain of gold, Sumer **कुंदपुर** [kūdānpur], **कुंदपुर** [kūdānpuri], **कुंदपुरी** [kūdānpuri] कुण्डिनपुर capital of Vidarbha state (Bairar), at a distance of forty miles to the east of Ambravati Its raja Bhishmak was father of Krishan's queen Rukmani. "kūdānpuri nāgar nīrayo."—*caritr 320*. It is said that Kondavir in Bairar is the same ancient city of Kundanpur.

कुंदी [kūdni] that which has a butt; a gun.

कुदम [kudam] jump, leap. "kudam kare gaḍar jīu chel."—*ram m 5*. "kudam kare pāu pākhuā dīse nahu kal."—*sri m 5*. 2 *P* *adj* reward for deeds done.

कुंदर [kūdar] *A* *n* dwarf. 2 fat donkey. 3 old fort.

कुदरत [kudrat], **कुदरति** [kudrati] *A* *n* power, strength. "kudrat kauṇ hāmān?"—*basāt a m 1*. 2 illusion; the Almighty's creative power. "duyi kudratī saje karī asāṇu dītho cau."—*var asa*. "kudratī patālī akāsi."—*var asa*.

कुदरती [kudrati] *adj* all powerful, almighty. 2 naturally; by nature "sīnakhatu kudratī." —*var majh m 1*. 3 concerned with nature, natural. "varhīe dargah guru kī kudratī nuro." —*var ram 3*.

कुदरत [kudratu], **कुदरति** [kudrit] See **कुदरत**.

कुदाला [kūdāla] See **सहीदे दा डे** 18.

कुंदा [kūdā] *n* thatched hut. 2 heap of grass. 3 stack of wheatchaff. 4 butt of a rifle.

कुंदा [kūda] pommel, the protuberant part at the front of a saddle. "carīke ghor-ṛe kūde pākāhī."—*var gau 2 m 5*. An inexperienced rider clutches at the pommel for fear of falling down but a horseman rides with free hands. Grasping a pommel while playing polo, is no good horsemanship. 2 *T* *P* *adj* back part of a rifle which is made of wood. *E* Stock.

3 stock for holding the feet of criminals. See कान भरण.

कुटावी [kudau], कुटाई [kudax] *n* improper method; ruse.

कुदान [kudan] false grant; charity which is not beneficial to the world.

कुदाम [kudam] *P* کدام *pron* which, who. 2 what thing.

कुदामी [kudamī] *P* کدامی *who* are you?

कुदाल [kudal] *Skt* कुदाल *n* implement to dig earth; implement with a sharp point, shovel. 2 spade, hoe.

कुटि [kudī] *adv* having jumped. "kudī kudī carerāsatāḥ parī."—*gṛā kabir*.

कुटी [kūḍī] *n* ironing of washed clothes. 2 sarcastically : an act of straightening by beating and threshing.

कुदुम [kudum] *A* کدوم *arrival*.

कुदड़ [kūdāḍ] bow. See कैदड़. "nithur kudāḍ bhujāḍ ke sakādh dhār."—*GPS*.

कुट्टि [kudṛiṣṭi] *n* vile look, evil eye. 2 look filled with anger. 3 adhabit of looking at the ground with downcast eyes.

कुधका [kudhaka] blow on the neck; giving an insulting push. 2 horrible stumble. "nataru kudhaka divai he."—*brā kabir*.

कुधतु [kudhatu] *Skt n* iron, in Sikhism iron is called sudhatu.

कुधन [kudhan] impure food stuff; food stuff procured by deceitful earning.

कुधित [kudhita] *n* bad habit, addiction, condemned practice. "chādḍ kuphakkār kur kudhita."—*BG*.

कुधी [kudhī] *adj* having an evil (ku) mind (dhī) "dise kudhī sumatī ka bodhak."—*GPS*.

कुन [kun] *pron* who "tu kun re."—*dhana namdev*. 2 *P* کُن *do*. "dār gos kun kartar."—*tiṣṭ m 1*. "dīl me na jara kun vaham."—*kṛṣṇa* 'Do not be deluded.' 3 *A* کُن *be*; Arabic and Persian scholars have written that

Allah said 'kun' and the world came into being. See कैवेरी बहमन.

कुनस [kunas], कुँनस [kūnas] result. See कुनिस. "kunsā kiru tin prabuna."—*GPS*.

कुनका [kunka] See कुटका

कुनका [kunakkha], कुनकी [kunakkhi] See कुटका.

कुनकपुर [kunnapur] *Dg* golden city, town of gold; Lanka. 2 See कुँनपुर.

कुनद [kunad] *P* کُنَد *does*. See कदत.

कुनफकन [kunfakan] *A* کُنْفَكَن Allah ordered "kun." "Let it be" pas, 'it got created'. The world got created by Allah's edict. This phrase has been used in 'makke di gosāḥ'.

कुनिकुन [kun(ī)kun] *A* کُنْیَکُنْ begin to be; something that comes into being on such order, i.e. world is created by the order of God.

कुनम [kunam] *P* کُنَم I do, May I do, I will do. Its root is kardan.

कुँन [kūna] *Ml* earthen pitcher, pitcher of medium size, earthen pot "kūne heṭhī jāle balan sāde thar"—*s farid*. "kūne korīah."—*s farid*. 'condition or state of coals tightly contained in a pitcher.'

कुनारि [kunari], कुनारी [kunari] damned lady. 2 adulteress. "meli kamni kulakhni kunari."—*var sri m 3*.

कुनली [kunali] कु-म्वली *n* earthen platter for kneading flour.

कुनि [kuni] *S* earthen pot plastered with mud at the bottom from outside. See कुँन.

कुनित [kunida], कुनित [kunida] *P* کُنِید *adjoer*, maker. "kam ko kunida he kī khubi kodihāda he"—*akāl*.

कुनी [kuni] *P* کُنِی *you do*. 2 may you do. 3 you will do.

कुँनी [kūni] See कुँन. small earthen pot. *S* कुनि.

कुनीर [kunir] impure water, dirty water, water harmful for health.

कुनु [kunu] *S* vertigo, dizziness.

कुप [kup] *Skt* कुप् *vr* be angry, burst out; shine.

2 lord of the earth [ku], raja. 3 See कुंभ.
 कुपत [kupaṭ] See कुपित.
 कुपत [kupata] without honour. "jhaḥk maraṇ dusaṭ kupate ram."—*br̥ha chāṭ m 4*.
 कुपति [kupati] *n* insult, dishonour. 2 damned husband, adulterer; one who loves some woman other than his wife. 3 husband of the earth [ku], raja.
 कुपथ [kupath] *n* path of evil, damned way, wrong path. 2 See कुपथ.
 कुपथ [kupath] *Skt* कुपथ *n* lack of self-control, lack of precautionary measure. 2 unfit.
 कुपथ [kuparvan] *n* something unacceptable; an inappropriate example, which refutes rather than proves a statement. 2 *adj* which is not worth accepting; unacceptable. "ja pati lekhe na pava ta sabhe kuparvan"—*asa m 1*.
 कुपति [kupaṭ] *n* ill-gotten wealth; wealth obtained through dishonest means. "kaudi gani kupaṭ."—*caritr 149*.
 कुपथ [kupath] bad recital 2 incorrect recital.
 कुपति [kupaṭ] having unworthy hands; who has neither done service nor given charity with his hands.
 कुपत [kupati] *n* dirty vessel, unclean vessel. 2 unworthy, undeserving. 3 earthen [ku] vessel.
 कुपत [kupad] having impious feet, who has never used his feet for going to a religious congregation.
 कुपत [kupaṭ] bad [ku] drinking [pan]; taking liquor etc.
 कुपत [kupaṭ] See कुपत.
 कुपत [kupaṭ] who nourishes the earth [ku], a raja.
 कुपति [kupati] *Skt adj* wrathful, angry, enraged. 2 condemned father
 कुपिण [kupiṇa], कुपिण [kupiṇa] *Skt* कुपिण. *n* an oil can; funnel mouthed can made by burning leather etc "ek bās ko kupiṇa kasi sudhar ke."—*caritr 133* 2 *adj* who tends to fly into a

rage; irascible.
 कुपिण [kupin] *Skt* cloth lengthy enough for lowering into a well to draw water It is also used as a loincloth and waistband. "satubādhī kupin."—*ram a m 1*.
 कुपुत्र [kupuṭr], कुपुत्र [kupuṭr] *n* worthless son, dishonourable son. 2 son of the earth [ku], the planet Mars.
 कुपिणी [kupikṇi] *Skt* कुपिणी *n* damned bird, crow. 2 raven, vulture.
 कुप [kupa] *n* which shines from a distance, See कुप *vr*. dome-shaped heap of hay etc which is covered with thatch, making sharp point at the top. "rakhe vahīr kupa bādhvaṭ."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* कसप which protects hay. Hay is protected in a kupa (stack).
 कुप [kupa] big oilcan See कुपिण.
 कुप कुपुन [kupa rūṇa], कुप कुपुन [kupa rūṇa] death of a renowned person or emperor. In olden times, it was considered improper to say, "The king is dead". In stead it was said that an oil can had got overturned. "kupa rūṇyo sabhan sunpayo."—*GPS*. 'Everybody heard that emperor Jahangir had died.'
 कुपि [kupi] See कुपिण.
 कुपि [kupyō] enraged. "kupyō jem panā."—*gyan*. 'like boiling water.'
 कुपिण [kupyog], कुपिण [kupyog] misuse; use of something at the wrong time. 2 grammatically incorrect joining of phrases. "kupyog si prakṛit."—*caritr 180* 'The diction of the play is jarring to the ears.'
 कुपुण [kupraṇ] See कुपुण.
 कुपुण [kuphakar], कुपुण [kuphakar], कुपुण [kuphakar] *n* damned ascetic; hypocritical saint; pretended austerity, hypocrisy. 2 evil deeds, vile actions. "laga kṛtu kuphakar."—*ari m 5*.
 कुपुण [kuphar] *A* *प्र* *n* concealing of truth

2 atheism. "mulla bhakhe, kaphra! kyō kuphar alava."—*VP*

ਕੁਧਰਗੋ [kuphargol], ਕੁਧਰਗੋਆ [kuphargoa], ਕੁਧਰਗੋਇ [kuphargoɪ] *adj* speaking in terms of atheism. See ਕੁਧਰ and ਕੁਧਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਧਰਾਣ [kuphran], ਕੁਧਰਾਨ [kuphran] *A* كُفْرَان *n* ingratitude, disloyalty, ungratefulness. "kuphargor kuphrane pəɪa dajhsi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਕੁਧਲ [kuphal] *n* condemned fruit, harmful result. 2 *A* كُفْل *a* lock.

ਕੁਧਰ [kuphar], ਕੁਧਰੀ [kuphari] *A* كُفَر plural of ਕੁਧਰ "kehra suta kuphar kuphari."—*BG*. 'Who is the infidel and ungrateful person sleeping there?'

ਕੁਧਰ [kupher] *n* inauspicious planetary movement, adverse time, misfortune.

ਕੁਬ [kubaj] *Skt* कुबज *adj* hunchback. "nam bina jese kubaj kurup."—*gəu kabir*.

ਕੁਬਜਾ [kubja] *Skt* कुब्जा *adj* female hunchback. 2 *n* a maidservant of Kans who was expert in preparing oily paste and applying it as message. When Krishan went to Mathura, he demanded a fragrant paste from her. She lovingly massaged Krishan with the paste made for Kans. Krishan was pleased and putting his thumb on her foot and keeping his hand beneath her chin, gave such a jerk that her hunch was gone. She is known as Anekvakra as also Trivakra. See ਕੁਬਿਜਾ. 3 Manthara, maidservant of Kaikeyi, on whose instigation Kaikeyi demanded from king Dashrath the throne for Bharat and exile for Ram.

ਕੁਬਲੀਆ [kubliya] See ਕੁਬਲੀਆ ਪੀੜ.

ਕੁਬਾਣ [kuban] *n* bad habit, addiction, ill talk.

ਕੁਬਾਣਿ [kubanɪ], ਕੁਬਾਣੀ [kubani] *n* harsh word, impolite remark. "səbədu nə cinə ləve kubanɪ."—*sɪdhgəsaɪ*. 'speaks harsh words'. 2 mediocre poem, devoid of spiritual content. 3 composition going against the rules of poetry.

ਕੁਬਿਜਾ [kubija] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. "kubija udhn ɔgusaɪ dhar."—*bəst a m 5* "tarile ganika binu rup kubija"—*gəu namdev*.

ਕੁਬਿਦ [kubid] *Skt* कुबिद *n* a weaver, who knows how much land will be sufficient to stretch the warp.

ਕੁਬੁਧ [kubudh] *adj* idiotic, of base understanding. ਕੁਬੁਧਿ [kubudhi] *n* perverted intelligence, wicked mind. "kubudhi dumni kudəɪa kəsaɪɪ"—*var sri m 1*. 2 *adj* mean-minded.

ਕੁਬੇਰ [kuber] *n* whose body is despicable; treasurer of the gods having three feet and eight teeth, the son of Vishrva born to Trinvindu's daughter Ilvila, His city was Alka. He was king of demigods (yakṣ) and Kinnars, and Kuber was a stepbrother of Ravan

ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol] *n* vile utterance, abusive language, acrimonious remark.

ਕੁੱਬਾ [kubbe] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. 2 *A* كُؤْبَة dome; a building with a dome.

ਕੁੱਬੇ [kubbe] See ਟਹਲਾਅਹਿਬ.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤ [kubrit] *adj* whose character is to blame; licentious. "kubritan kripan"—*paraṣ* 'With a sword, he chops the licentious.' 2 *vrit* (circumference) of ku the earth.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kubritɪ] *n* abominable livelihood. 2 bad condition, miserable plight.

ਕੁੱਭ [kūbh] *Skt* *n* pitcher. "kūbhe bədhə jəlu rəhe jəl bɪn kūbh nə hoɪ."—*var asa*. 2 pitcher-like part risen on the forehead of an elephant "kaɪ kaɪ gɪre gəjən kūbhəəthəl."—*paraṣ*. 3 weight equal to sixty-four seers. 4 eleventh sign of the Zodiac, with stars shaped like a pitcher, Aquarius. 5 according to Yoga, a style of breathing exercise in which breath is held. "reçək purək kūbh kəre."—*prabha a m 1* See ਕੁੱਭਕ. 6 according to Bhavishyat Puran, a demon who was 'His body is despised due to leprosy as well

killed by Durga. "kōbh akōbh se jī sabhe jag"—VN 7 son of Kumbhkaran. 8 harlot's husband 9 a kind of gum used as incense. 10 a religious festival. There is a legend in Sakandpuran that when gods and demons jointly churned the ocean of Khir (rice pudding), fourteen valuable jewels emerged among which are counted Dhanantar and a pitcher of nectar. Dhanantar gave the pitcher of nectar to Indar who entrusted it to the custody of Jayant and told him to take it to the paradise. When Jayant set out carrying Kumbh with him, the guide of the demons Shukar ordered that the pitcher be snatched. So bitter fighting ensued for twelve days between the gods and the demons. In the tussle to possess the pitcher, its nectar fell at four places (Haridwar, Prayag, Nasik, Ujain) Thus the festival of Kumbh is held at these four places. Twelve days of gods are equal to twelve years of human beings. For this reason Kumbh festival is celebrated at all places after twelve years.

(a) If Jupiter is in the sign of Aquarius and the sun in that of Aries, Kumbh is celebrated at Haridwar on the bank of Ganga.

(b) On the day of the new moon when Jupiter is in the sign of Aries, and the moon and the sun in that of Capricorn, Kumbh is celebrated at Prayag.

(c) On the day of the new moon with the entrance of Jupiter, the moon and the sun into the sign of Cancer, Kumbh festival is held on the bank of Godavari (Nasik).

(d) When the sun, moon and Jupiter enter into the sign of Aquarius on the day of the new moon, Kumbh is celebrated at Ujain. See कुंभि. "kōbhi j kedar nhaie."—ram namdev.

कुंभारि [kōbh-ari] that which breaks the forehead of the elephant, a spear.—*śaṇama*.

2 lion, which tears apart the head of the elephant. 3 brick or stone, that breaks the pitcher.

कुंभसुत [kōbhsut] born from the pitcher, Agast Muni. 2 Vashishth. 3 Dronacharya.

कुंभार [kōbh-ha] that which tears the head of the elephant, a small spear.—*śaṇama*. 2 See कुंभारि.

कुंभक [kōbhak] or कुंभक [kōbhaku] *Skt* कुम्भक *n* like the pitcher is filled with water, filling the lungs with air by inhaling is called kōbhak in Yoga; stopping of the vital air by catching the nose with the finger next to the little one and the thumb; staying the vital air. "jēb kōbhak bhāṛipuri līṇa, tēh baje anhad bīṇa."—*raṇ kabir*. 2 potter who makes pitchers.

कुंभकमल [kōbhkamalu] pitcher shaped like heart; heart shaped like pitcher; pitcher-shaped lotus of the heart. "kōbh kamal jēḥ bhāṛia"—*śor kabir*. 'filled with (the water of) sensuality.'

कुंभकर [kōbhkar], कुंभक [kōbhkan], कुंभकान [kōbhkan] a demon with ears like a pitcher, who was younger brother of Ravan. He was son of Visrva born to Keki, daughter of Sumali the demon. He pleased Brahma enormously by practising austerities. When the time for getting blessings arrived, the gods made Sarasvati (goddess of learning) sit on his tongue and made him beg that he remain in sleep for most of the time and wake up to eat only for one day after six months. Ram Chandar killed him in a battle "bēḥ kōbh kanā tēḥ nahī jagyā"—*raṇav*. "hāne bāṇ tēḥ, jhīṇyo kōbhkanā."—*raṇav*.

कुंभकानअरदन [kōbhkan-ardan], कुंभकानअरि [kōbhkan-ari] who crushed Kumbhkaran, enemy of Kumbhkan; Ram. 2 the arrow, which killed Kumbhkan.—*śaṇama*.

कुंभकार [kōbhkar] *Skt n* maker of pots, a potter.

People of this caste claim to have descended from Brahma, and are called Prajapati. It has been mentioned in the 32nd chapter of Aushnasi Smṛiti that Kumbhkar is the son of a Brahman born to a Vaishya girl.

कुम्भकारी [kūbhkārī] wife of a potter. 2 red arsenic.

कुम्भज [kūbhaj] *n* born from a pitcher; Agast Muni. 2 See कुम्भजुत.

कुम्भनासनी [kūbhnaśnī] that pierces the heads of elephants, a small spear.—*śanama*.

कुम्भनेसनी [kūbhnesnī] the earth, its lord, a king; his army, the king's army.—*śanama*. 2 army of a king, the owner of elephants.—*śanama*.

कुम्भपरव [kūbhparav] See कुम्भ 10.

कुम्भपिता [kūbhpitā] father of a pitcher; potter's wheel on which a pitcher is formed. "kūbhpitā sam dhar tabe"—*GV* 6. 'The earth started rotating like a potter's wheel.'

कुम्भल [kūbhal] *n* pit of a weaver in which he suspends his legs while weaving on his warp. "cir bune kūbhal tīs pahe."—*GPS*.

कुम्भ [kubha] See कबुल. 2 [ku] (bad) [bha] (reputation). 3 [bha] shadow of ku (land).

कुम्भद [kubhād] See कुम्भदू.

कुम्भति [kubhati], **कुम्भती** [kubhati] *adj* of a bad type, ill-shaped. "mera karam kutīta janam kubhati."—*gau ravidas*. 2 *adv* in a bad way, badly.

कुम्भार [kubhar], **कुम्भर** [kūbhār] See कुम्भकार. "kūbhar ke ghari hādi ache."—*roḍi namdev*.

कुम्भ [kūbhī] See कुम्भ and कुम्भी. 2 on the occasion of the Kumbh festival. "kūbhī p kedar naie"—*ram namdev*. '...have a dip during the Kumbh festivals and at Kedarnath.' See कुम्भ 10. 3 **कुम्भिनी** an army of elephants. "sena cetu rāganī racī park rath jē kūbh."—*cāḍī 1*

कुम्भिक [kūbhīk] See कुम्भिक 2.

कुम्भिका [kūbhīka] *Skṛt n* prostitute, dancing girl. 2 a small prickly tree. *L Pistia Stratiotes*.

It grows close to water; bugs run away from its smell; drinking decoction of its leaves mixed with coconut water, cures dysentery; given with rose water and candy, it removes cough. Taking its ash cures the disease caused by guinea worms. "arjun kūbhīka rābha."—*GPS*.

कुम्भिदुर [kūbhīdur] *n* pearl [dar] which comes out from the head of the elephant [kūbhīn]. "manī mal mukta kūbhīdur"—*śaloh*.

कुम्भिनी [kūbhīnī] an army of elephants.—*śanama*.

कुम्भी [kūbhī] *Skṛt n* elephant. 2 crocodile. 3 water melon. 4 hell, which is also called kūbhīpak. 5 small pitcher. 6 a festival which is called Aradhakumbh; union of planets occurs every twelve years; a festival that happens after six years, is called "aradhakūbh". This is also called atkūbhī. See कुम्भ 10.

कुम्भिनसी [kūbhīnāsī] daughter of demon Sumali who was the real sister of Keksi, mother of Ravan. Kumbhīnāsī gave birth to Lavnasur, son of demon Madhu, whose capital was Mathura. He was killed by Shatrughan.

कुम्भीपक [kūbhīpak] See कुम्भी 4. According to Purans, in this hell meat eaters are thrown into the boiling oil.

कुम्भीर [kūbhīr] *Skṛt n* crocodile.

कुम्भे [kūbhe] in the pitcher. "kūbhe baddha jālu rāhe."—*var asa*.

कुम्भेदु [kūbheu] ku-bhav. produced from the earth; an earthen pitcher. "jru parkasra maṭī kūbheu."—*prabha namdev*.

कुम्भेस [kūbhes] kūbh-iś, elephant; who has a pitcher on its head. See कुम्भ. See मसल.

कुम्भल [kumāhal], **कुम्भलु** [kumāhalu] *n* inappropriate place; untimely situation. "māhalu kumāhalu na jānī murakh apne suae."—*var sor m 3*. See मसल.

कुम्भ [kumāk] *T* كُف *n* help. 2 partisanship,

favour "jab hi kumak apni gayo."—*caritr* 297.
"ayo kumak surpat bises."—*saloh*.

ਕੁਮਕਾ [kumkama], ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ [kumkuma] *T* ۞ *n*
small water pot with narrow mouth. 2 rose
water sprinkler. "ko kumkuma dehi
chrirka."—*GPS*. 3 round object of shellac,
used during Holi to shower dry colours filled
in it. It is so thin and frail that with very light
collision it bursts and dry colours scatter
around.

ਕੁਮਟ [kumat], ਕੁਮਰਤੀ [kumatri], ਕੁਮਤਿ [kumati]
base intellect, perverse advice. "man re kaun
kumati te lin?"—*sor m* 9. 2 mind like ku
(earth); dumb mind.

ਕੁਮਤੀ [kumati] See ਕੁਮਤਿ. 2 adj. mentally retarded.
3 wicked, depraved.

ਕੁਮਦ [kumad], ਕੁਮਦਨੀ [kumadni], ਕੁਮਦੀ [kumadi]
See ਕੁਮਦ.

ਕੁਮਰਾਉ [kumrau], ਕੁਮਰਾਵ [kumrav] a Khatri
subcaste.

ਕੁਮਰੀ [kumri] *A* ۞ *n* type of dove, that is
small in size and chirps sweetly.

ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ [kumlauna] *v* lose lustre, wither.
"badan jar kumlar."—*var guj* 1 m 3. "hās gara
kara kumlani."—*suhu kabir*.

ਕੁਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ [kumlahgarh] See ਕਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਕੁਮਲਾਨਾ [kumlana] See ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ.

ਕੁਮਲੈਣੀ [kumleni] adj. withered, faded. "har
bajhahu dhan kumleni."—*gau m* 4.

ਕੁੰਮਾ [kūma] *Skt* कूर्म *n* tortoise, turtle.

ਕੁਮਾਊ [kumaū] ਕੁਮਾਊ [kumayū] See ਕਮਾਊ. 2 *Skt*
कुमायत a territory in U.P. with an area of 600
square miles. To its north is Tibet, to the east
Nepal, to the south Bareilly and Rampur state,
to the west Tehri state. Its old name is
'Panchkoot.'

ਕੁਮਾਰ [kumar] *Skt* *n* child upto the age of five.
2 son. 3 Kartikey; Shiv's son, Kharanan.
4 Brahma's sons Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan, and
Sanatkumar, all of whom always remain bachelor.

5 parrot. 6 Sindh river. 7 twelfth incarnation of
Jainism. 8 Mars planet. 9 fire. 10 horsekeeper.
11 adj. unmarried. 12 See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕੁਮਾਰਸੰਭਵ [kumarsābhav] composition written
by Kalidas, in which the birth of Kartikey, Shiv's
son, is narrated. See ਖਟਕਾਭਜ.

ਕੁਮਾਰਗ [kumarg] wicked path, perverse way.
2 earth's (ku) path; orbit upon which the earth
revolves.

ਕੁਮਾਰਲਿਟ [kumarlait], ਕੁਮਾਰਲਿਤਾ [kumarlaita]
a metre, characterised by four lines, each line
arranged as 19, 15, 1, 5.

Example

kisu na dan dehige. su sadhu lut lehige.

—*kalki*.

2 In its second form, every line is arranged as
19, 15, 5.

Example:

virāci gūn dekhe, gita gun nā lekhe

—*ram cōdrika*

ਕੁਮਾਰ [kumara] See ਕੁਮਾਰ 11

ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kumari] feminine of kumar; unmarried
girl. See ਕੁਮਾਰ 1. 2 Parvati, Durga. 3 virgin
4 daughter.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰ [kumiar] See ਕੁੰਤਕਾਰ.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰਿ [kumiarī] potter (nominative case).
"jiu caku kumiarī bhavara."—*asa chāt m* 4

ਕੁਮਿਹਾਰ [kumihar] See ਕੁੰਤਕਾਰ and ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕੁਮਿਤ [kumit], ਕੁਮਿਤ [kumitu] ਕੁਮਿਤ [kumitr]
wicked friend, base friend, cunning friend.
"ahamat anarat kumit hit."—*kan m* 5.
"kumitra seyi kādhihi ik vikh nā cālahi
sathi."—*gau var* 2 m 5. "dunia kiya vaditāia
nanak sabb kumit."—*var gau* 2 m 5. 2 who
measures the earth. 3 the sun, earth's
friend.

ਕੁੰਮੀ [kūmi] *Skt* कूर्मी *n* female tortoise. "kūmi
jal mehi tan tisu bahari."—*asa dhana*.

ਕੁਮੁਦ [kumud] *Skt* कुमुद: *n* Vishnu, who provides
pleasure to the earth. 2 water lily, lotus. It

blooms at night. 3 moon. 4 king.

ਕੁਮੁਦੀ [kumudni] *n* water lily. See ਕੁਮੁਦ 2. "cād kumudni durahu niv sasi."—*maru m 1* 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਬੰਧ [kumudbādhū] friend of water lilies, the moon; lotuses bloom on seeing the moon.

ਕੁਮੁਦਵਤੀ [kumudvatī] daughter of serpent Kumud who was married to Kush, son of Ram Chandar. 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਿਨੀ [kumudini] See ਕੁਮੁਦੀ.

ਕੁਮੁਤ [kumut] *adj* bastard; illegitimate child born from illegal union. "kumut o kujatī bare pōg me."—*krisan*.


ਕੁਮੁਰ [kumur] *adj* one who has a base origin. "nəhi sukh mur kumur kubhage."—*NP*. 2 completely stupid, idiotic.

ਕੁਮੁਰ [kumur], ਕੁਮੁਰਾ [kumura] condemned fool, king of fools, knowing everything about self in spite of being a fool. "biapria durmatī kubudhi kumura."—*varram 2 m 5*.

ਕੁਮੇਤ [kumet] See ਕੁਮੇਤ.

ਕੁਮੇਰ [kumer] See ਕੁਬੇਰ. "anik dharam anik kumer."—*sar a m 5*

ਕੁਮੇਰੁ [kumeru] See ਕੁਮੇਰੁ 3. 2 See ਕੁਬੇਰ.


ਕੁਮੇਤ [kumet] *T*  a horse with deep red colour; dark-brown horse.

ਕੁਮੋਦ [kumod] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕੁਮੋਦਲ [kumōdal] earth's atmosphere. See ਕਮੋਦਲ.

ਕੁਮੋਰ [kumōt], ਕੁਮੋਰੁ [kumōtr] *n* worthless magical spell; wicked advice.



ਕੁਮੋਰੀ [kumōtri] *adj* wicked advisor, base counsellor. "miṭhi galānī kumōtriā"—*sava m 5*.

ਕੁਮੋਦ [kumōd] See ਕਮੋਦ. 2 *adj* very dull; very .

ਕੁਮੁਹ [kumhar], ਕੁਮੁਹਾਰ [kumhar] See ਕੁੰਭਾਰ. "bahu bidhi bhāde ghare kumhara."—*bher m 3*. "miṭi musalman kī peṛ pāi kumhar."—*var asa*.


ਕੁਯ [kuy] *any*. "dharam karam par cale na kuy he."—*kalku*. 2 *adv* when, where.

ਕੁਯਸ [kuyas] infamy, notoriety

ਕੁਰਸ [kuras] *Skt* unpleasantness 2 discord. 3 *A*  *n* disc, round ball 4  sun. 5 face of the True One "nur arasahu kurasahu jhatu."—*var ram 3*. 'Splendour of the sun rains from the sky.'


ਕੁਰਸ ਅਰਸ [kuras aras] See ਕੁਰਸ 4 and 5.

ਕੁਰਸਜਰ [kurasjar] *P*  *n* gold disc; sun.

ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi] *A*  *n* chair. 2 plinth. "harimādir kī kursi bhai."—*GPS*. 3 generation, lineage. "kursi apar bakursi tāi. bhogahī patsahi sukh pai."—*NP*

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਸ਼ੀਨ [kursinašin] *P*  successor, honourable courtier.

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਾਮਾ [kursinama] *P*  *n* genealogy.

ਕੁਰਹ [kurah] *A*  *n* ball 2 geography. 3 sphere.

ਕੁਰਕ [kurak] *T*  *adj* confiscating. 2 seizing. 3 See ਕੁਰਕਟ.

ਕੁਰਕਟ [kurkat] *n* cock. "ikatu patarī bhari urkat kurat."—*asa kabir*. See ਕੁਰਕਟ


ਕੁਰਕਟਾ [kurakṇa] *v* nibble, gnaw This word is used because of such sound produced during nibbling. "jam cuha kiras nit kurakda"—*var gau 1 m 4*.


ਕੁਰਕੀ [kurki] *T*  *n* attachment of property. See ਕੁਰਕ.

ਕੁਰਖਲ [kurakhat] See ਕਰਖਲ.


ਕੁਰਖੇਤ [kurkhet] See ਕੁਰੁਖੇਤੁ

ਕੁਰਤਾ [kurta], ਕੁਰਤੀ [kurh] *P*  *n* shirt, blouse.

ਕੁਰਨਸ [kurnas], ਕੁਰਨਿਸ [kurnis] *P*  *n* salutation, greeting. "tin kurnisā kār sir nyayo."—*caritr 82*.

ਕੁਰਬ [kurab] *A*  be near. 2 In Punjabi it also means status or rank as in "kī tera kurab ghaṛda he?"

ਕੁਰਬਤ [kurbat] *A*  *n* nearness, closeness.

ਕੁਰਬਾਣ [kurbaṇ], ਕੁਰਬਾਦ [kurbaṇu], ਕੁਰਬਾਨ [kurban] *A*  an act that denotes closeness. "sada sada jayir kurbaṇu."—*brla m 5*. 2 what

is sacrificed.

कुरबानी [kurbanī] *P* کُربانی sacrifice; what is sacrificed. See **कुरबान**.

कुरबानु [kurbanu] See **कुरबान**.

कुरबानाँटी [kurbanāṭi] *I* sacrifice myself. "tiau jan ke hau kurbanāṭi."—*naṭ m 4 pāṭal*.

कुरबे [kurbe] *adj* who is near or close. 2 near and dear ones, relatives. "le kurbe apne sabh sōg."—*krisan*.

कुरबेडी [kurbeḍi] *I* sacrifice myself "tin hau kurbeḍi."—*var sor m 4*.

कुरम [kuram] See **कुरम** 2 *n* *Skt* कुरुम. *n* a western river, which starts from Safedkoh, crosses the border of Afghanistan and flows in the area of Bannu to merge with the Sindh ocean. In Rigved it has been called Kramu. 3 a city on the bank Kurum, which is named as Khurma in Janamsakhi. 4 See **कुरम** and **कुरमाउ**.

कुरमा [kurma] See **कुरमा** 2 *A* کُرم *n* plural of kuram. chiefs, leaders, headmen. "laye sāg deṭan ke kurma."—*cōḍi I*. "pun sen bhāli sājke aṛio bahu kurman le bār juddh macayo."—*saloh*.

कुरमाउ [kurmat] *n* family in which one's son or daughter is married; matrimonial relationship. 2 community of such kin. "bahu horanī tē aṛu byahan te kurmatan te aṛi sou khare."—*krisan*. "There was more fun and frolic than on festivals like Holi and matrimonial gatherings."

कुररा [kurra] *n* whip, lash. "kurran mar adhik tih mari."—*cāritr 95*. 2 *A* کُره garden covered with white flowers "kurre bikhe ek mugāl ki bal."—*cāritr 287*. 3 garden, orchard.

कुरराना [kurrana] *v* murmur, mumble with anger. 2 be irritated. "kanak dekh kurrat."—*paras*. "let det apen kurrane."—*VN*.

कुररी [kurri] *Skt n* bird of prey. 2 female of sheep. 3 crane.

कुरल [kural] *a* dark-eyed hunting bird, which feeds mostly on fish. It can carry a fish

weighing 4 to 5 seers to its nest. It is slightly smaller in size than a crane. It has very sharp and heavy claws. Its tail has whitish feathers. It lays eggs in Punjab also but lives mostly in Turkistan. It hunts water fowl and hare. In Turkistan Kural is trained to hunt fox and deer. It sits on the head of a deer and pulls out its eyes. It is also called Karkoosh, کَرکُوش .

कुरला [kurla] *xa n* rinsing of the mouth. It is an act of taking water in the mouth, shaking it with in the cheeks, stirring it in the mouth and then throwing it out. Because of the sound thus produced, arises the onomatopoeic noun. The Khalsa normally utter feminine words as masculine.

कुरलाँटा [kurlaṅa] *v* groan, moan like a crane. "bajhu piare kor na sare eklaṛi kurlae."—*gau chāt m I*. "amber kūjā kurliā"—*suhi m I* *kucajī*. "Humming sound went on in the brain because of senility."

कुरली [kurli] See **कुरला**.

कुरलाँटा [kurlaṅa] See **कुरराना**.

कुराह [kurah] *n* evil path; immoral course, misdirected way.

कुराही [kurahi] *adj* who has gone astray, who goes on the wrong path.

कुराण [kuran], **कुराणु** [kuraṇu], **कुरान** [kuran] *A* کُुरَان *n* scripture, book. 2 Mohammedans holy scripture in Arabic, which according to the text of Koran, was received by Hazrat Mohammad from God. To be respectful to Koran, reverential and noble words like [majid] and [ṣarīf] are used. Jalaludin Sayati mentions 55 such appellations.

Koran has 3,23,741 characters, 79,436 verses, 6,666 stanzas and 114 sections. Seven stages of these sections have been prescribed for reading in a month. They begin with letters such as alif, lam, mim etc which are defined

by scholars according to their own understanding, but some say that only God knows the meaning of these letters. It is also written in Koran that the meaning of many verses is not known to anybody except God, See **सुरत अले रिमर**, verse 6.

Koran continued to reveal itself to Mohammad Sahib for twenty-three years, either through angel Gabriel, or in dream, or through a voice from heaven. It is also written in Koran that the verses are entered in the daily diary of God called *lah mahrfuz*. See **“सुसुत”** verse 4. “*vakhaṭ na paro kadiā jī līkhanī lekhu kuraṇ.*”—*japu*. “*paraḥī kateb kuraṇa.*”—*sri m 1*. “*bed puran kuran duhu mīl bhāt anek vicar vicara.*”—*33 saveye*.

सुहाली (kurālī) a town in tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Two gurdwaras are situated here:

- (1) gurdwara of Guru Hargobind Sahib
- (2) gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur

सुहिद (kurīd) *Dg n* poverty, bankruptcy.

सुही (kurī), **सुहीर** (kurīa) See **सुही**. 2 *n* footpath, trail. “*choḍ dubīdha kī kurīa.*”—*suhi m 5 part 1*. 3 river bank, shore. “*kurīe kurīe vōḍīa!*”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘hey, you who are going on the bank!’

सुहीडि (kurīṭī) *n* evil practice, bad custom.

सुह (kuru) son of Chandarvanshi raja Sanwaran in the lineage of Bharat, who took birth from the womb of queen Tapti. He was said to be a pious man. His name lends fame to Kuru’s lineage (Kaurav) and Kurukshetar. See **सुहदेव** and **सुहदेव**. 2 a person of the lineage of Kuru. 3 order to do; do. “*pāḥnā kuru*”. 4 cooked rice.

सुहदेव (kuruketr) a territory known after the name of Kuru king, which falls to the north of Ghaggar river and the south of Sarasvati. Its area is twelve yojans, and 365 pilgrimage-centres are mentioned as existing within this

■■■■

The mention of Kurukshetar is also to be found in Rigved. It is written in the Shaly part of Mahabharat in the 53rd chapter that royal sage Kuru was engaged in ploughing at this place, because of which it has come to be named Kurukshetar. The kings themselves used to plough the land to smooth it for oblations.

The battle between the Kauravs and Pandavs was fought at this very place. Many other battles of the subcontinent have been fought here. Now Kurukshetar is a station of E.I. Railways and its area falls in the districts of Ambala and Karnal.

The residents of Kurukshetar also hold that when Vishnu killed demons, Madhu and Kaitabh, their marrow got scattered all over the water. Vishnu was sitting in a cross-legged posture covering an area of 48 kohs due to which this marrow could not fall at this place. That is why it is regarded as a very sacred land. See **सुहेस** for gurdwaras of Kurukshetar.

सुहु (kurukh) *n* a worthless tree, castor 2 *calotropis procera*. 3 ominous face.

सुहुधे (kurukhet), **सुहुधे** (kurukhetr) See **सुहुदेव**.

सुहुधे (kurukhād) “*ge kurukhād huto jīh tharā*”—*NP*. Scholars have accepted northern part of Himalayas as Uttarkuru and southern part as Dakshinkuru.

सुहुदेव (kuruketr) See **सुहुदेव**.

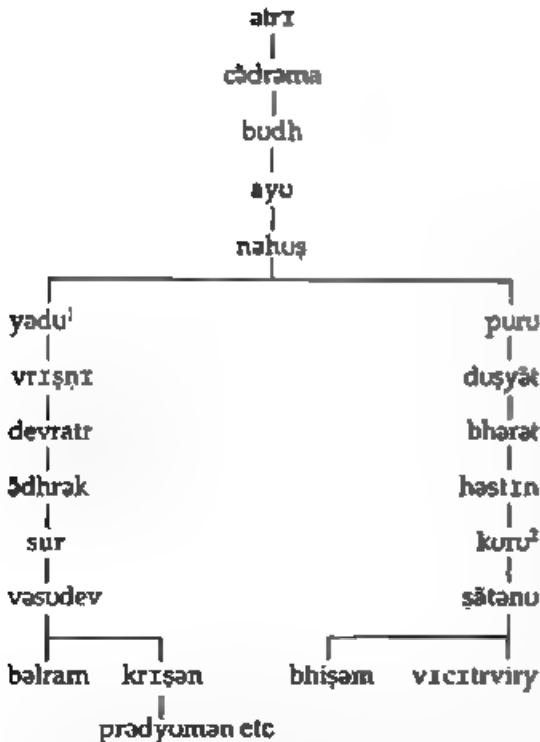
सुहुता (kuruta) *adj* unseasonal. “*kuruta bij bije nahī jamme.*”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 See **सुहुता**.

सुहुत (kurut) See **सुहुत** and **सुहुत**. 2 verb phrase.

सुहुत (kururā), **सुहुत** (kururā), **सुहुत** (kururā) King of Kauravs, Duryodhan. “*tahā bhīm kururājā juddh mācyo.*”—*janmejāy*

सुहुत (kuruvās) lineage of king Kuru. According to Purans, the genealogical tree of Kuruvansh

is as under:



From the two widow-queens of Vichitarviraya, Ambika and Ambalika, Vyas Rishi procreated two sons.

From śbika

dhṛitiraṣṭra
|
durayodhan etc
100 sons

From śbalika

pādu³
|
yudhiṣṭhir etc
five brothers.

Pandu had five sons : Yudhishtar, Bhimsain and Arjun were born to Rani Kuntī; Nakul and Sehdev were born to Rani Madri, but only the lineage of Arjun continued further.

arjun
|
abhimanyu

¹From this came the name of the dynasty. "yadav".

²From this came the name of the dynasty. "kuru".

³From this came the name of the dynasty. "pādav-vāṣ".

|
pankṣrt
|
janmejy

कुटुम्ब (kurup) deformed, ugly.

कुटुम्भि (kurupi) female with an ugly face. "pahṛb kurupi kujat kulakhnu."—asa kabir.

कुटुम्ब (kures) كوريس n a famous Arabic lineage, grandfather of Mohammad was the headman of this family.

कुटुम्बी (kuresi) adj of Kuraish descent. "kādhari kuresi jān."—akal.

कुटुम्बना (kureina) v scratch the earth; scrape the ground.

कुटुम्ब (kureṣ) See कुटुम्ब.

कुटुम्ब (kurāk), कुटुम्ब (kurāḡ) Skt कुरङ्ग n deer, stag. "kurāk nade nehu" bṛa a m 5. "turāḡ kurāḡ se kudat."—akal.

कुटुम्बगि (kurāḡgipu) lion. "jahī kurāḡgan keripu si kaṭi."—kṛiṣṇ.

कुटुम्ब (kurād) Skt कुराड n disease of the enlargement of testicles. "jṛ sit gulām kurād."—saloh. See अङ्गुलि 2 Skt कुरुविन्द a type of stone, which, after mixing its powder and shellac in oil, is used to remove rust from weapons. It is used as grindstone to sharpen weapons. 3 Skt कुरुण्ट a herb also called bahuphālī (baleria priontus) is good for revitalising semen.

कुल (kul) Skt n race, lineage "kulah samuh sagal udharṇā."—gatha. 2 inhabited land 3 house, home. 4 whole, entire, all. See कुल. "api tarā kul jagat tarāra."—varguj / m 3

कुलभय (kul-ākuṣ) n ancestral fear, fear from the forefathers.

कुलस (kulas) See कुलस.

कुलस (kulah) plural of kul. See कुल 2 P. ṛ n cap. "kulhā dede bavle lēde vade nīlaj."—var mala m / . "taj kulah szi chātṛ bānavu."—gaur a m / 3 crown.

कुलसवृत्ता (kulhatrāta), कुलसवृत्ता (kulhatya) n killer

earth, which are prominent in their own range. Their number is described as seven in the Purans: Mahendar, Malay, Sahay, Shuktiman, Riksh, Vindhya and Paripatar. Many people include Gandhmadan in stead of Riksh in this number.

बुलपालक [kulpalak] *adj* one who feeds his family. 2 *n* crow. 3 cock. 4 pigeon. 5 Kaisth. **बुलपुज** [kulpuj], **बुलपुज** [kulpuy] family-god. 2 god of the family.

बुलफ [kulaph] *A* कुल *n* lock. "kūji kulaph pran karī rakhe."—*gāu kabir*.

बुलफा [kulpha] *P* خربزه *n* vegetable of green leaves, which is slightly sour. Its grows in Chet and Vaisakh. Potulaca oleracca. It is cool wet in effect. Kulfa tranquillizes heat of the blood, removes inflammation of the liver, ends burning sensation in the urine and quenches thirst.

बुलढी [kulfi] *A* कुफी *n* small smoking pipe of a hubble-bubble 2 mould for making ice. 3 iced jelly mould, prepared from milk and sugar; ice cream.

बुलबह [kulbah] *A* بفر *n* plough, implement for tilling land. 2 land for which one plough is enough.

बुलबधु [kulbadhu] *Skt* बुलदधु *n* well-bred wife; bride from a good family.

बुलबाहु [kulbahu] *adj* whose family is his arm; family members are whose arms.

बुलभुख [kulmurg] See **बलभुख**.

बुलह [kulah] See **बुलह**. 2 बु-लह ill-begotten profit, bad gain. "dhādre kulah chīti nā ave hekro."—*gāu var 2 m 5*.

बुलहल [kulahal] *Skt* बेलहल *n* noise heard from afar; uproar.

बुलह [kulac], **बुलह** [kulāc] *T* कुल *n* jump, hop. "mar kulāc taji tab syādan."—*GPS*. "kulacan dekar yuddh karē."—*krisan*.

बुलहल [kulacal] See **बुलभरवड**.

बुलहल [kulacar] family-practice, family-conduct,

behaviour.

बुलह [kulat] *A* कुल *n* enmity, hostility. "trisuvihu vat kulat man ādar gānti tat parai."—*BG*. 2 *S* indecent behaviour.

बुलधरम [kula dharam] See **बुलधरम**.

बुलबा [kulaaba] *A* कुल *n* iron bangle; bangle made by bending some material, from this is derived the name of a hand pump on a canal. 2 a rail terminus at Bombay.

बुलह [kulabh] See **बुलह** 2.

बुलहल [kulayat] a town between Ghamrauda and Baghaur. While going to Nander the tenth Guru stayed here for twelve days. "nāgar kulayat sūdar thāi . dvadas divas basyo tāhī dera."—*GPS*

बुलल [kulal] *Skt* *n* potter See *P* कुल

बुलली [kulali] potter's wife.

बुलि [kuli] in the family. "jīh kuli putu nā gīan bicari."—*gāu kabir*. See **कुलि**.

बुलिष [kuliṣ] *Skt* *n* Indar's thunderbolt which razes hills. 2 electric shock. 3 axe. 4 jewel, gem.

बुलिषधर [kuliṣdhar], **बुलिषधरि** [kuliṣpani] *n* Indar, the holder of the thunderbolt

बुलिङ [kulig] *Skt* कुलिङ्ग a type of mouse 2 male sparrow. 3 in carītr 52, some scribe has written kulig in place of kalig See **बलिङ**. 4 See **बुलिङ**. 5 fake lig sign. 6 *adj* having a false identity mark

बुली [kuli] See **बुल** "kele nagkuli māhī ae"—*gāu m 1. 2 T* कुली labourer. 3 slave. 4 See **बुली**.

बुलीन [kulin] *adj* blue-blooded; of noble descent.

बुलीर [kuliṛ] *Skt* *n* crab.

बुलिङ [kulāg] *P* कुल *n* stork. 2 curlew. "nābh te bāhīn lakh chuṭparī janū kuk kulāgan ke gān me"—*cādi 1*.

बुल [kull] *A* कुल *adv* whole, entire, all, total.

बुल [kulla] a person of Jhanjhu subcaste, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev 2 cap. See **बुल** 2. 3 place between thigh and abdomen;

its Arabic root is kuhah. The kidney is close to this place, therefore, in common parlance it has, acquired this name.

कुली [kulli] thatched hut; hut made of straw. 2 *adj* entire, all.

कुल्लु [kullu] *Skt* कुल्लु a town, which is in district Kangra at the bank of Vipasha (Vyas), It is 75 miles from Pathankot. The fruits of Kullu are considered very delicious.

कुवक [kuvkhat] *n* improper time, late in the day. 2 See **कामक**.

कुवर [kuvat] *A* **كوت** *n* strength, power, energy.

कुवर [kuvār], **कुवर** [kūvar] See **कुमर**. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. See **कुवरेष**

कुवरेष [kuvreṣ] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who, apart from his other compositions, translated Daronparav of Mahabharat into Hindi. Kuvresh writes:

sambat sātrah se adhik bavan bite or,
tāme kavī kuvreṣ yeh kriyo grēth ko dōr.
vahuj bedikul bhāye nanak guru ānup,
jin me puro paiye parbrahm ko rup.
nanak sikkh kriye tihun kul āgad ṣubhnam,
bhakat saroruk ko bhāye je ravī athon jam.
āgad nij guruta dār bhālle bhāle vicar,
amardas ko nij sakal dīno jagat udhar.
amardas apne sakal guruta prābhuta gyan,
ramdas ko sab diyo jo sodhisultan.
arjun bikram nam hū arjun jag purhut,
jin jag jās arjun kriyo ramdas ke put
arjun sunu udarmati hargobid narid,
jin hari b mare nikhil beri prabai karid.
chodyo jab gurudatt ju jagmaya vistar,
tin ke sut hariray ko dīno guruta bhar.
bhāyesunu hariray ke gurvatrisn harikrisn,
tejyo jabe tinhd jagat tabe kari yeh prasn-
guruta prābhuta ko ucit? tegbahadur ek,
narayan ja par kriyo bhakti sudha ko sek.
nij jōn kerav sukh karen tegbahadur cād,
jin bhav paravar ke dur kriye dukh dvād.

guru gobid narid he tegbahadur nād,
jin te javat hē sakal bhuṭal kavī budhbrid.
nadi sāttru tir tāhi ṣubh anādpur nam,
guru gobid narid ke rajat subhag sudham.
gāga jamna bic mē bari gram kou nam,
tāhā su kavī kuvreṣ ko bas karē ko dham.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes in *GPS* ruti 2 a:
51:-

keṣavdas huṭo kavī joyī,
bhāyo būdelkhād me soī.
tis ko putr kuvār he namu,
so bhī rachat gira abhīramu.
turak karen nāvrag cit cahyo,
gunī adhik hīdun me lahyo.
jabe kuvār sudh is bīdhr pai,
tyag deṣ ghar gayo palai
dur dur dur dur nit cākār,
pahucyo an anādpur hitkār

कुवल [kuvalay] *Skt* *n* bangle-like ornament of the earth; lotus; suggestive of both the blue and white variety. "periphullit kuvalay bādan."—*NP*. 2 round shape of the earth, like a bangle. 3 a special horse. See **कुवलजसु**.

कुवलजसु [kuvaiyaśv] a Surajvanshi king, who according to Vishnupuran, had 21,000 sons and 100 according to Harivansh. See **कुपु**. 2 son of Maharaja Shakarjit, whose name was Rutudhvaj Galav Rikhi gave him a horse named Kuvalay so as to kill demons who interfered with oblations. Hence this, name. See **मरुलस**.

कुवलसु [kuvlasv] See **कुवलजसु**.

कुवलीया [kuvliya], **कुवलीयापीड** [kuvliapiṛ] *Skt* कुवलीयापीड a powerful and intoxicated elephant of Kans, which was killed by Krishan and Balram. "kuvliapiṛ api maraḍa piara."—*sor m* 4.

कुवला [kuvalla] *adj* lacking method (to do things).

कुवक [kuvak], **कुवक** [kuvaky], **कुवक** [kuvac],
कुवक [kuvacy] *n* unpleasant remark, abuse.
2 *adj* utterance not worthy of speech.

ਕੁਵਾਟ [kuvat], ਕੁਵਾਟੀ [kuvatī] *n* wicked course, evil path. "dubidha choḍī kuvatī."—*asa m 1*. "dup choḍī kuvatī ikas sīu citu lai."—*sava m 5*.

ਕੁਵਾਦਾ [kuvada] See ਕਵਾਦਾ.

ਕੁਵਿੰਦ [kuvīd] See ਕੁਵਿੰਦ.

ਕੁਵੇਰ [kuver] See ਕੁਵੇਰ.

ਕੁਵੰਡ [kuvāḍ] See ਕੇਵੰਡ.

ਕੁਵੰਡਲ [kuvāḍal] *adj* archer. "krur kuvāḍal ko rāṇmāḍal."—*cārīr 1*. 2 *n* earth's atmosphere.

ਕੁਵਿਤ [kuvrit], ਕੁਵਿਤਾ [kuvritā] *adj* who earns through evil means, crooked earner, scoundrel.

ਕੁਵਿਤਿ [kuvriti] *n* sinful earning; vile way to make a living, venality. "as kuvriti bir durdharakh atī."—*paras*.

ਕੁਵਤ [kuvvat] See ਕੁਵਤ.

ਕੁੜ [kur] *n* wooden lid put on a churning pot with a hole to insert a churning stick. 2 See ਕੁਤਨਾ.

ਕੁੜੱਕੀ [kurakku] *n* trap.

ਕੁੜਤਾ [kurta] See ਕੁੜਤਾ.

ਕੁੜਨਾ [kurṇa] *v* droop by withering. 2 crumble by drying. 3 See ਕੁੜਨਾ.

ਕੁੜਮ [kuram] short for, and a transform of, kuṭūbmāṇī; fathers of son-in-law and daughter-in-law respectively, who are looked upon with reverence in both the families. "krs hi dhara kia kuram sake nai javai"—*asa m 4*. 2 *S* ਕੁੜਮ family.

ਕੁੜਮਣੀ [kuramṇi] mothers of son-in-law and of daughter-in-law respectively, who are gems for both the families.

ਕੁੜਮਾਈ [kurmai] *n* act of selecting a daughter-in-law or son-in-law; in-lawship. 2 engagement, betrothal. "kuram kurmai aya baliram jiu."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਕੁੜਾਣਾ [kurāṇa] *adj* dried, withered; crumbled.

ਕੁੜਿ [kurī] *adv* having withered away. See ਕੁਤਨਾ "kharu pakī kurī bhaje binse."—*sri m 1* pehire.

ਕੁੜਿਈ [kurīi] due to daughters. "kurīi rōnā dhāmi."—*sava m 1*. 'because of daughters, wives and homes'.

ਕੁੜੀ [kurī] girl, virgin. See *G* ਕੁਰੀ and ਕੇਰੀ. 2 daughter. 3 in Jhang, a wife is called kurī.

ਕੁੜਮਾਰ [kurmar] *adj* daughter-killer. In olden times some people used to kill daughters so that they might save themselves wedding expenses and hence avoid having a son-in-law. In Sikhism, a daughter-killer is an outcaste. As a result of this, the practice has decreased a lot in the country. "mūṇa or masāḍia mona kurī jumar hoī sikkh vartan kare āt karōga khvar."—*tanama*.

ਕੁੜਨਾ [kurṇa] *v* writhe in anger.

ਕੁ [ku], ਕੁ [kū] In the western dialect of Punjabi, this postposition indicates objective or dative case. "pasan ku sēca dhani."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "tina kū mīlroh."—*sri chāt m 5*. "jēdu kū samjhar."—*s farid. 2 P f* *n* street, lane.

ਕੁਆਣਾ [kuāṇa] *n* well "kuāṇa eku pāc panīhari."—*gau kabir*. 'The body is a well, five senses are water drawers.'

ਕੁਆਣਾ [kuāṇa] *v* utter a word, speak, say.

ਕੁਆ [kua] well.

ਕੁਆਸਾਹਿਬ [kuasahib] a well, which the Guru got dug. See ਸ਼ਕਰਸੰਗ and ਫਿਰਰਟਾ. 2 a well got dug by the Guru, two and a half kōhs away from Anandpur, etc.

ਕੁਟੀ [kui] small well.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *n* cry; shriek. "uṭhi kuh jūh gīre bir tamā."—*saloh*.

ਕੁਹਣੀ [kuṇṇi] *Skt* ਕਰੋਣਿ *n* elbow.

ਕੁਕ [kuk] *n* shout. "je darimōgat kuk kare māhli khasam suṇe"—*asa m 1*. 2 announcement, proclamation with the beat of a drum. "sastra bed ki phiri kuk na hoī"—*mala m 3*.

ਕੁਕਣ [kukṇ] wife of a ਕੁਕਾ [kuka], follower of the Namdhari sect 2 See ਕੁਕਣਾ.

ਕੁਕਣਾ [kukṇa], ਕੁਕਨਾ [kukna] *v* call. "kithē

kukan jau?"—*majh m 5 dinren*. "keso keso kukae."—*s kabir*

कुकर [kukar] *Skt कुकुर n dog*. "kukar sukar kahie kurara."—*maru solhe m 5. 2 See कितरि*

कुकारद्विष्टि [kukardvīṣṭi] *See सेलद्विष्टि*. "kukardvīṣṭi na kab man dharni."—*NP*

कुकरि [kukari], कुकरी [kukri] bitch. "bcsanau ki kukari bhali."—*s kabir* 'Better is the bitch of the Creator's devotee.'

कुका [kuka] *See रामसिंघ 8*

कुकि [kuki] after screaming, crying "kuki mue gavera"—*ved chāt m 3. 2 announcing loudly with the beat of a drum*. "ved kuki sunavahi"—*var maru 1 m 3*

कुकु [kuku] *P ११ onom dove's cooing*

कुकेदिया [kukediya] crying, screaming. *See चकोदिया*

कुक्षमंड [kukhmad] *See कुसमंड*. 2 कुष्माण्ड, a particular race of demons. "mat kukhmadatva tavprasada saphiā."—*sakoh*

कुच [kuc] *Skt कुच n weaver's brush*. "kuc bicare phue phal."—*g3d kabir*. 2 beard. 3 *P ११ move, advance* "karna kucrahinu thiru nahi"—*suki ravidas*

कुचटा [kucṭa] *v कुच cleanse by scrubbing; rub*

कुचबिहार [kucbhar] a Hindu state, which is to the north of Bengal, and the main city or its capital, situated at the bank of Torsa river.

कुचा [kuca] *n brush* "apan hathi api ha de kuca ape lai."—*var majh m 2. 2 a scrubber to cleanse the utensils*. 3 *P ११ lane, street*. 4 alley, path.

कुचा दिल्वालीसिंघ [kuca dilvalisīgh] a street of Ajmeri gate Delhi, where Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundri stayed for some time. There is no gurdwara there Arora Hindus live in the house. *See चिली*

कुची [kuci] small brush. 2 brush of the artist. 3 mason's small brush to paint walls. 4 broom, broomstick.

कुज [kuj] *Skt n sound, word*. "sūdar mīl kuj karōta."—*NP*

कुंज [kūji] *Skt कौञ्ज crane; a violet-coloured bird with a long neck, which causes heavy loss to the fields*. It flies to hot countries at the beginning of winter and moves back to the cold ones in summer "apni kheti rakhīle kūj paragi kheti."—*sri m 3*. Here kūj means death.

कुज [kujan] *Skt n producing a sound, uttering a word*. 2 song of birds.

कुंजरा [kūjra] *See कुंजरा*. "rajk kūjre panihar"—*NP*

कुंजरा [kūjra] *See कुल*. "aju phandē kujra se koha thiomī."—*s farid*

कुंजरा [kūjra] *Skt कुंजरा vegetable and fruit seller; one who brings fruit from the jungle* कुंजरी [kūjri] wife of a vegetable seller. 2 crane. "aj mīlava sekhpharid, takim kūjri."—*asa* Here kūjā stands for the senses.

कुजा [kuja] *A ११ n goblet with a handle, jug*. "purab kham kujē."—*var mala m 1* पुर-अस-अम-कुने. 'Liquid of consciousness [ab] fills the fragile [xam] body [kuja].' "kuja bāg nīvaj musla"—*basātā m 1. 2 lump of crystallized sugar in an earthen pot*. "kuja meva me sabhkhichu chakhra."—*gau m 1. 3 wild white rose* "phul gulab kevra kuja"—*raghu*. 4 *Skt jasmine* कुंजी [kūji] *See कुंजी*. "sātan hathi rakhi kūji."—*ram m 5*

कुंजीगर [kūjgar] *See कुंजीगर*

कुट [kuṭ] *n direction, side*. 2 *Skt peak of a hill, hillock*. "gīryo jano kuṭsthalī vricch mulā."—*rudr*. 3 hill. "jōmna tat kuṭ paryō kzh bhāt?"—*NP*. 4 heap of corn. 5 hammer. 6 dagger kept hidden in a walking stick, hidden weapon. 7 intrigue, deception. 8 secret. 9 puzzle, riddle 10 adj false. 11 intriguer. 12 artificial, fake. 13 sinner

कुटस्थ [kuṭasth] adj fixed like a mountain, motionless, static 2 secretly concealed, hidden.

3 *n* the Timeless One, the Creator. "kim kutasth lahe nirdhare?"—GPS. 4 soul.

ਕੁਟਤਾਨ [kuṭṭan] See ਕੁਟਨ.

ਕੁਟਨ [kuṭan] *v* beat, thrash, warn. 2 *n* pimp. "kuṭan sox jo mān kau kuṭe."—gāḍ kabir. People used to condemn Kabir. He used this term in the opposite sense to emphasise that he who bashes his own mind is a kuṭan.

ਕੁਠ [kuṭh] See ਕੁਠ ਕੁਠ. 2 a herb. See ਕੁਠੂ 2.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍa] See ਕੁੰਡ 2 mortar made of stone or clay to grind spices in etc. 3 vat of a dyer. 4 weaver's shallow earthen vessel. "chuṭe kūḍe bhige puria."—gāu kabir. 'renounced were mortar, pleasing objects, smoking and sexual pleasure.' See ਕਨਨਵ.

ਕੁਣ [kuṇ], ਕੁਣਾ [kuṇa] *n* angle, edge. 2 corner. 3 See ਕੁਅਣਾ

ਕੁਤ [kut] *A* كوت occupation, provisions. 2 See ਕੁਤਤ. 3 See ਕੁਤਨਾ. 4 See ਕੁਤੁ

ਕੁਤਣਾ [kutna], ਕੁਤਨਾ [kutna] *v* assess, evaluate, appraise 2 assess the quantum of a field's produce

ਕੁਤੁ [kutu] See ਕੁਤਣਾ. "keti datī jāne kṇu kutu."—japu. 2 *Skt* short for ਅਕੁਤ.

ਕੁਦਨਾ [kudna] See ਕੁਦਣਾ.

ਕੁਨਾ [kuna], ਕੁਨਾਰ [kunār] *S* See ਕੁੰਨਾ.

ਕੁਨਾ [kunha] *n* leather-bag for carrying water.

ਕੁਪ [kup] *Skt n* that which has less water as compared to ponds and rivers; well. "kup bhario jese dadira."—gāu ravidas. "kup te meru karave."—sar kabir. 'turns a pit into the peak of a hill,' i.e. turns the low into the high. 2 See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਕੁਪਮੰਝੁਕ [kupmāḍuk] frog of a well, meaning a person who has never left his place; who knows nothing about the outside world; shallow, illiterate

ਕੁਪਮੰਝੁਕ ਨਰਾਯ [kupmāḍuk nyay] See ਨਰਾਯ.

ਕੁਪਾਇਆ [kupaia] 'is like a well. "grīh ḍdh 'ਕੁਪਾਇਆਪਰੀਤੀ ਕੁਪਾਯੋ ਕੁਪਾਯਾ ਇਹ ਕੁਪਾਯ (ਕੁਪਾਇਓ ਕੁਪਾਯੋ) ਈਸੀਯੁ

kupaia."—suhi m 5 pāṭal.

ਕੁਪਾਰ [kupaṛ] *n* well; fissure made in the earth. "muhī kadho bhūṇa pāsari ḍdh kuparia."—gāu a m 5. 'Extend your helping hand and pull out of the dark well.' 2 short for ākupaṛ See ਅਕੁਪਾਰ.

ਕੁਬਰੀ [kubri] See ਕੁਬਰਾ.

ਕੁਮ [kum] short for kumal. "dharmākur, sākul kum dālā, jīh ṣakh bāḍhī sumtī sukh bhari."—NP.

ਕੁਮਲ [kumal] *n* delicate shoot; bud. "kara kumal phul gūṇ."—var suhi m 1.

ਕੁਯਾਸ [kuyaṣ] *P* كوی lane, street.

ਕੁਰ [kur] *n* falsehood, untruth, lie. "sukh sāpatī bhog is jā ke bīnu harī nanak jāne kur."—toḍī m 5 2 adj coward, timid. "sur kur tīh thā parkheḥ" —sāloh. 3 worthless, mean "kahā kīrānī kur?"—carīṛ 2/2 4 horrible, frightening. 5 pitiless, cruel. 6 *n* garbage, tatters, soiled clothes. "kāb-hu kurān cane bīnavē."—bher namdev. 'sometimes He makes one search grams from the garbage.' 7 ਕੋਰ (blind) is also pronounced ਕੁਰ. See ਕੋਰ

ਕੁਰਮ [kuram] *Skt* कूर्म *n* tortoise. 2 second incarnation of Vishnu See ਕੱਛਪ ਅਭਤਾਰ. 3 one of the ten breaths by which the eyelids open. 4 a Purāṇ in which the story of Kacchu Avtar, figures in the main. 5 Devrikhi, a publisher of the hymns of Rīgved. "māchu kachu kuramu agīa aotrasī."—maru soihe m 5.

ਕੁਰਮਪੁਰਾਣ [kurampuraṇ] See ਕੁਰਮ 4 and ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਰਮਾਪਲ [kurmapal], ਕੁਰਮਾਪਲ [kurmapalu] *Skt* कूर्मपल्लव bed of a tortoise; bed in the form of a tortoise. "kurmapalu sahasraphaṇī basaku sejvalua."—mālā namdev 'tortoise and the mythological bed like the thousand-headed snake.'

ਕੁਰਮੁ [kuramu] See ਕੁਰਮ.

ਕੁਰਾ [kura] adj false, untrue "bīnse bhrām kura."—asa a m 1. "sagāl bīnase rog kura."

—*ram m 5*. “kure gādhān gādhe.”—*gāu m 1*. 2 rubbish, garbage. “ketak kura karāhī sakalan.”—*GPS 3* microbe.

ਕੁਰਿ [kurī] falsely, untruly. “nāhī mīlīe pīr kurī.”—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth, lie. “stāzī haume kurī.”—*sri m 5*. 3 See **ਕੁਰੀ**.

ਕੁਰੀ (kuri) *adj* false, untrue.

ਕੁਲ (kul) *Skt n* bank, shore, coast. 2 rear of the army. 3 *Pa* water channel, rivulet. *Skt* कुल channel. “jāe rāio dhāir kulī.”—*s kabir*. ‘mingled in the channel of water.’

ਕੁਲਘਾਟੀ [kulgharī] stream, that corrodes its own sides. “tāhā sṛṅ ki kulgharī bīrajī.”—*caritr 405*.

ਕੁਲਾ [kula] *adj* soft, tender. “sāghan bas kule.”—*basāt m 5*. ‘Redolence has erupted from the tender plants.’

ਕੁਲਿ [kulī] in the channel of water. See **ਕੁਲ** 3.

ਕੁਲ੍ਹ [kulh] See **ਕੁਲ** 3.

ਕੁਝ [kuṛ] *n* fraud, falsehood, untruth. “kūṛ kapaṭ kāmav mahadukh pavē.”—*suhi chēt m 4*. “kūṛ bolī bīkhu khavāṇīa.”—*mājī a m 3*.

ਕੁੜਕਾਝ [kurkabar] *n* rubbish, sweepings, waste, garbage. 2 untruth and evil thoughts. “choḍāhu prāṇī kurkabarā.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕੁੜਾ [kurā] *n* rubbish, sweepings. 2 *adj* false, fraudulent. “kurā lalācu choḍīe.”—*asa a m 1*.

ਕੁੜਾਵਾ [kurava], **ਕੁੜਾਵੀ** [kuravī] *adj* false, unreal, untrue. “hābhe sak kuravē dīthe.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਕੁੜਿ [kurī] due to falsehood, with untruth “kurī vigūhī tā pīrī mutī.”—*gāu chēt m 3*. See **ਕੁਪਟ**. 2 of the liar. “kurī kure nāhu laga.”—*var asa*. ‘The liar has lust for the unreal, for the false.’

ਕੁੜਿਆਝ [kurīar] *adj* who tells lies. “asākh kurīar kure phīrahī.”—*japu*.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰਿ [kurīarī] (woman) who is false, untrue. “vīṇu nāve kurīarī.”—*sor a m 3*.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰੀ [kurīarī] false, untrue. “kurīarī rājē kurī.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕੁੜੀ [kurī] *adj* dishonest. “kurī rāsī kurā vāpar.”

—*var asa*. 2 cheat, dishonest, intriguer. “kurī pure thau.”—*var mālā m 2*. ‘A hypocrite fills the place of good persons or usurps that of the honest ones.’

ਕੁੜ [kuru] See **ਕੁੜ**. “kuru rājā kuru parjā.”—*var ram*.

ਕੁੜੇ [kurc] false, untrue. 2 in falsehood. “asākh kurīar kure phīrahī.”—*japu*.

ਕੁੜੇ [kure] with falsehood. See **ਕੁੜਿ** 2.

ਕੁੜੇ ਕੁੜ [kuro kur] *adj* falsehood beyond measure, nothing but untruth. “kuro kur karē vāparā.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਕੇ [ke] *pron* what. 2 *any*. “je tīsu nādarī nā avāī tā vāt nā puchē ke.”—*japu 3 suf of*. “tīn ke nām ānek ānāt”—*japu*. 4 *adj* many. “tīthe bhāgat vāsāhī ke lōa.”—*japu*. 5 *part of*. “jō upjīo sō bīnas hē pāro āj ke kal.”—*s m 9*. day before yesterday or day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.

ਕੇਉ [keu] *adv* why, how. “keu nīrāsā hōī?”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਕੇਉਟ [keuṭ] See **ਕੇਟ**.

ਕੇਉੜਾ [keuṛā] See **ਕੇੜਾ**.

ਕੇਉ [keu] *pron* some.

ਕੇਰਿ [ker], **ਕੇਰੀ** [kei] *pron* some. “akhāhī sī bhī kerī kerī.”—*japu*. “kerī lāhā lēcālē.”—*var sar m 2*. 2 very few; hardly any.

ਕੇਸ [kes] *Skt* केश *n* hair. “kes sāgī das pāg jharāu.”—*gujan 5*. ‘The hair is the first outward symbol of a baptised Sikh.’ See **ਮੁੰਨ**. 2 god of water, Varun. 3 *P* کس mode, custom, fashion. 4 habit, nature. 5 religion, faith. 6 an island in the Persian Gulf

ਕੇਸਉ [kesau] See **ਕੇਸਵ** “pīḍ pātālī merī kesau kīrīa.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Coarse barley on plater sustains me.’

ਕੇਸਕਰਿ [kesarī] *n* enemy of hair, razor. 2 hair-remover.

ਕੇਸਕੀ [keskī] *n* small turban, worn for the safety of the hair.

ਕੇਸਕੋਟ [keskot], **ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ** [kesgarh] Keskot and Kesdurg etc have been coined by Bhai Sukha Singh in Gur Vilas while literally translating the word Kesgarh Kesgarh is that sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Guru revitalized the inert community by baptizing them on 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 and directing them to grow long hair. This is the third Seat of Khalsa For the arms of Guru Gobind Singh, lying over here, See ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ under ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਕੇਸਗੁਰ [kesgur] See ਕੁਤਾਕੇਸ.

ਕੇਸਦੁਰਗ [kesdurg] See ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ

ਕੇਸਧਾਰੀ [kesdharī] *adj*/who grows long hair; who does not shave. 2 *n* devout Sikh. 3 Guru Gobind Singh

bacān gurudev ke gyan cso kio
mukati ki yukati ese bicari,
rae kartar yō rāci akar te
jāpēgi jap subh srīstī sari.
tatv ko dharke jit boli phate
mar dūtān kiyo bhasam chari.
bhāyo jkar trelak cōdē bhāvan
acal partap guru keṣdharī.

—guru śobha

ਕੇਸਪਾਸ [keṣpaś] *Skt n* knot of braided hair

ਕੇਸਰ [kesar] *Skt n* saffron. “kesar kusam mīrgame harṇa.”—*tlṛlōg m 1*. 2 long hair on the neck of a horse and a lion; mane. 3 pistil of a flower. For this keśar is also correct. 4 *Dg* a large evergreen tree.

ਕੇਸਰੀ [kesrī] *adj* dyed in saffron colour. 2 of saffron colour. 3 *n* father of Hanuman 4 horse. 5 lion; for having mane, the horse and the lion are known by this name. keśrī is also correct. **ਕੇਸਰੀਆ** [kesrīa] lion. See ਕੇਸਰੀ 5. 2 *adj* saffron coloured.

ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ [kesrīabahi] *Skt* ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ Durga, who rides a lion. “kesrīabahī kumārī.”—*paras*.

ਕੇਸਰੀਚੰਦ [kesrīcōd] a hill raja of Jaswal who was killed by Bhai Uday Singh in the battle of

Anandpur See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 2 brother-in-law of raja Bhim Chand Kehlurī who along with Yazir Parmanand (Panma) acted as an emissary in the court of the tenth Guru

ਕੇਸਰੀਬਾਹੀ [kesrībahī] See ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ.

ਕੇਸਵ (kesav) *Skt* ਕੇਸਵ *n* one whose hair is praiseworthy; one having beautiful hair; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, who is kind to Brahma and Shiv. “kesav kaśnas aghkhādan.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 one who slew Keshī, the demon, Krishan.¹ 4 manifest God.²

ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ [keṣavdas] *adj* a worshipper of the Creator. 2 *n* renowned poet of Varījhasha and authority on Hindu poetry, a known Pandit, who was a resident of Bundelkhand He was a rich Brahman. In Shrivatsingshroj, the year of his birth has been shown as Sammat 1624 He wrote Kavipriya, Rasikpriya, Ramchandrika etc, books of verse very much adored by the poets. Indarjit raja of Orcha, gave twenty-one villages to Keshavdas as estate. See ਕੁਵਰੋਬ 3 See ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ 2.

ਕੇਸਾਇਓ [kesaiō] *Skt* ਕੇਸੀ with hair “cārān jhari kesaiō.”—*sar m 5*

ਕੇਸ਼ਾਤਕ [keṣātak] *n* razor. 2 hair-remover.

ਕੇਸ਼ਿ [kesī] See ਕੇਸੀ. 2 with hair.

ਕੇਸੀ [kesī] *Skt* ਕੇਸਿੰ *adj* having hair 2 *n* a demon, who, on the orders of Kansa, assumed the form of a horse to kill Krishan. Krishan killed him by putting his arm in his mouth. “kesī kās mathanu jīnī kīa.”—*g3d namdev*. 3 In etymology, the sun is named Keshī, for wearing rays (kesh). 4 from the hair. “kās kesī pakarī girāīya.”—*cōdī 3*. 5 due to the hair. “na sātī mūd mūdāe kesī.”—*varram / m /* ‘Attainment of truth comes neither by getting shaved, nor by keeping hair.’

ਕੇਸੀਸਨਾਨ [kesīsanaṇ] *n* the act of washing hair,

¹See ਨਿਰਨੁਪੁਰਣ ਖੰਡ 5. ੭ 16

²ਅੰਕੁਰੋ ਥੇ ਭਲਾਸੀ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਕੇਸ ਲਹਿਲਾ

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾ ਕੇਸਾਬੰ ਭਲਾਸੁ ਭਾਫੁਰੀ ਫਿਜ ਰਜਦਾ:—*mahabharat*.

bath including hair-wash.

केसु [kesu] See **केसी** 2 "kās kesu maraha."—*sor m 4*. "kās kesu cāduru na koi."—*gau a m 1*.

केसु [kesu] See **केसुख**.

केसी [kesi] See **केसव**. "keso kio na mit."—*s kabir*
केसो गोपाल [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shiv. See **केसव** 2. "kesogopal pāditi sadrahu."—*sadu*.

केसोदाम [kesotamma] *adj* having beautiful hair.

केसोदाम [kesodas] See **केसवदाम** 2 a tantric who, with the help of magical hymns, boasted of incarnating Durga in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh, but ultimately left Anandpur Sahib in utter shame Kesodas also refused to teach Sanskrit to the Sikhs

केसी [kesi] See **केसव** "kahī kabir kesu jagi jogi."—*bīla*.

केह [keh] *adv* how, why. "suami mīlīr keh?"—*gau m 5*. 2 somehow. "rk būd na pavai keh."—*sri a m 1*. See **पहली** 3 *adj* some. "nanak rāgu na utre bīa na lage keh"—*var sor m 3*. 4 *pron* to whom

केह [kēh] *adv* somehow. 2 *adj* some. "tisu bin an na kēh."—*jet m 5*

केहरा [kehra] *pron* which, who.

केहरि [keharī], **केहरी** [kehrī] *Skt* lion with the mane. "aj ke vasi guru kuno keharī."—*asa m 5*. 'Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.'

केहरीबार [kehrībar] *n* a forest infested with lions. "ek drvas vah gayo śikara. jā dis huti kehrībara"—*caritr 297*

केहरे [kehrō], **केहड़ा** [kehrā], **केहडो** [kehrō] *S pron* which one, who "prabh thanu tero kehrō?"—*kan m 5*.

केहा [keha] *adv* of what kind 2 how "bura kare so keha sījhe?"—*sava m 3*

केहि [kehi] *pron* to whom, towards whom. 2 *adv* how. "gunhūi sukh kehi?"—*sri a m 1*.

केहिया [kehiā] of what kind, of what sort.

केहु [kehu] *pron* any. "un thao na kehu."—*sar m 5*
केहे [kehe] of what type.

केक [kek] *n* crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion's shape.

केकली [kekai] *Skt* **केकेली** daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dashrath and mother of Bharat

केकलीनंदन [kekānādan] Bharat, son of Kekai.

केकड़ा [kekay] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka "asī karāṇ prabhasat kekay"—*ramav*. 'Kekay horses, having black cars, look very glorious' 4 land between Beas and Satluj

केकयी [kekyi] See **केकली**.

केका [keka] *Skt n* sound of a peacock.

केकी [keki] *n* peacock.

केकिड [keciṭ] *pron* any one, someone.

केजम [kejām] *A* **كفيم** *n* act of snapping. 2 sword "jape chappar chae baṇiā kejām."—*cāḍi 3* 'Swords drawn (by both sides) seemed as if the battlefield was covered with a thatched roof.'

केजम [kejma] swords, See **केजम** 2.

केड़ा [keḍa], **केड़ी** [keḍī] how big, how large

केर [ket] *pron* how many "uṭhi sidhare ket."—*bavan*. 2 how much, to what extent. "manukh ki kahu ket calai?"—*asa m 5*. "gun naika' gun kahiyē ket."—*bīla m 5*. 3 any. "karaj nahī ket."—*majh barahmaha*. 4 why. "tā dāne ket?"—*var sri m 4*. 5 *Skt* abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; **केड़** and **केर**, both are correct. 11 See **किड़** 3.

केरक [ketak] *adj* how many 2 how much "mē murakh ki ketak bat hē koṭi paradhi." *terra re*."—*sor m 5*. "manukh ki kahu ketak bat"—*bher m 5*.

केरकि [ketakī], **केरकी** [ketkī] *Skt n* screwpine tree *L Pandanus Odoratissimus* 2 screwpine 'accused.

flower Many people use its essence and scent. It gives energy to the heart and the brain. See ਕੇਦਰਾ and ਕੰਟਕ.

ਕੇਰਨਿ (ketanī) *adja* cannon with a cavity. "gola pad prithme ucar ketanī pad kahū āt."—*śanama*. abode of the cannon ball; the gun; big cannon.

ਕੇਰਾ (ketra), ਕੇਰਾ (keta), ਕੇਰਿਕ (ketrik), ਕੇਰੀ (keti) *Skr* ਕਿਤਿ-ਕਿਤਿ *adj* how much. "akhau ketra."—*sutjā m* / . "jā mehī keta rakhie abh-ātarī suka."—*asa m* / . "keti datī jāne kau kūtū."—*jāpu*.

ਕੇਰੁ (ketu) *which*. "kar anarath darab sēchra so karaj ketu?"—*var jēt*. 2 *n* flag. "jīnī dukh ka kaṭra ketu."—*dhana m* 5. 'The rule of torture was put to end.' 3 according to Purans a planet, the son of demon Viprachiti from the womb of Sinhika, which is counted among the nine planets. 4 disease. 5 comet. 6 chieftain, headman. 7 pigmy. 8 See ਕੇਰ.

ਕੇਰੁਮਾਚੀ (ketumachi) *n* who has an emblem of fish on his flag; Kam. यत्स्यकेतु "sajī sen achi, māno ketumachi."—*GV* 10

ਕੇਰੁਮਲ (ketumal) according to Bhagvat, one of the nine regions of Jambudveep. "ketumal jāhī khāḍ suhava."—*NP*.

ਕੇਰੇ (kete), ਕੇਰੇਕਿ (ketekī), ਕੇਰੇਕੇ (ketekē) *adj* how much, how many. "kete tī cād aur kete."—*jāpu*. "jīna vicarī dekhi keteke dīna?"—*dhana m* /

ਕੇਰੇ (kete) so many, countless. "kahan kahavan kau kai ketr."—*kan m* 5.

ਕੇਰੁਧੁਧ (ketvayudh) ketu (flag) ayudh (arms) "sakal min ke nam kahī ketvayudh kahī āt."—*śanama*. 'Attach ketu and ayudh to words meaning fish'; as for example jhākhketu, makarketu, mācchketu, mātasaketu, mīnketu-ayudh. All these mean arrow, the weapon of Kam.

ਕੇਦਰ (kedar) *Skr n* field. 2 a small field in which water (water) is fed by making ਦੱਰ (a cut) in the channel. 3 a pilgrimage, which is situated in

the icy current of Rudarhimala in Garhwal state (U P) at a hill under the mountain of Mahapanth. The peak is 11,753 feet high. A Sadashiv Mandir is situated there in which Mahadev in the form of a male buffalo is said to be placed. It is told that, after being defeated by Pandavs, Shiv came here in the form of a male buffalo.¹ The priests of the temple are Hindu ascetics who wear matted hair and ringing bells. "kōbhī jāu kedar nhair"—*ram namdev*. "kapaṛ kedart jāi"—*sor kabir*.

ਕੇਦਰਨਾਥ (kedarnath) Shiv. See ਕੇਦਰ 3.

ਕੇਦਰਾ (kedara) See ਕੇਦਰ 3 "gūga jāma kel kedara."—*maru solhe m* / . 2 a complete rag of Kalyan that in which maddham pure and sharp are used. Both the nīśads are also used. Pure maddham is primary note, and śaraj is secondary. maddham is sharp and gandhar is weak. The time of singing is the second quarter of the night.

gamut: nā śa mā, gā pā, mī pā dhā nā dhā pā, śa nā dhā pā, mī pā dhā pā mā, rā śa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, it is at number twenty-thre. 3 See ਕੇਦਰ.

ਕੇਦਾਰੀ (kedari) Lumba Khatri, a resident of Vatala, who became a disciple of Guru Amardas and was famous as a person of great achievement. The Guru made him a preacher and bestowed him with a Manji (Seat). See ਬਾਈ ਮੋਸੀਯ.

ਕੇਦਰ (kēdr) *Skr n* a core of the shaft. the centre²

¹After getting defeated by Arjun. Shiv took refuge here in the form of a male buffalo. He thrust his torso into the hill, only his back being visible which the people worship. The worship of the remaining parts is done at four other places. worship of limbs at Tungnath, of mouth at Rudarnath, of navel at Madhyamesvar, head and matted hair at Kalpesvar. These five places are called five kedars. ²In English this word has come from Greek Kentron and it is a transform of Sanskrit kēdr

of a circle.

केन [ken] has done, does. "utam harī harī ken"—*kan m 4. 2 pron* who, why; third declension, singular "jen ken prakare harī jas sunahu."—*asa chāt m 5* 'somehow hear the praise of Hariyash.' 3 *n* an upnishad, which starts with Ken; that is why this name, as *soderu. sopurakhu* etc. The name of Ken Upnishad is also *talavkar*.

केयूर [keyur] *Skt n* armlet.

केर [ker] part of. "guru ker hukam sir dharin."—*GPS 2 n* a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev about five kōhs east of Mangat. See **केरसाहि**. 3 *P* penis.

केरसाहि [kersahib] About two furlongs east of Pindibahauddin police station, tehsil Falian. district Gujarat, is village Jaisukh, where a gurdwara of Guru Nanak is situated. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 40 squares of land and five thousand rupees a year to this gurdwara. He got constructed the darbar and the pond.

Fairs are held here on the fourteenth of full moon in Vaisakh and Chet and new moon night of Bhadon. The priests are Udasis. The railway station is about six miles south of Chilianwala.

केरडा [kerna] *v* pour, spread, scatter. 2 drop seeds of grain through a bamboo pipe.

केरल [keral] *Skt n* a southern state, that is spread from Kanyakumari to Gokaran along the sea coast, comprising Malabar Travancore and Kanara. It is now called Kanara, and its language is called Kanari. See **केर**. 2 inhabitant of the Kerala. 3 a branch of Phalit astrology, which first began from Kerala.

केरा [kera] *n* act of pouring. 2 banana. 3 part of. "dhānu dhānu guru nanak jən kera."—*gau m 4* "kat ki mai bapu kat kera."—*gau m 1*.

केरिआ [keria] poured, scattered. 2 part of.

केरी [keri] *n* small unripe mango. 2 feminine of

केर; of "kalar kerī kādhi jiu."—*sri m 1*.

केरे [kere] plural of **केर**; of. "ajab kām karte harī kere."—*majh a m 3 2 pron* plural of **केर** (**केर**); who.

केरे [kerhe] *pron* which. "tu aho kerhe kāmī"—*s farid. 2* whose.

केल [kel] *Skt* **केलि** *n* play, fun. "jim kelhn kumar"—*prithu*. "baj pae tisū rab de kelā vīriā."—*s farid 2* banana. "mal ke gharī kel ache"—*toḍi namdev. 3* place of fun for Krishan, Vrindavan. "gāga jāmna kel kedara."—*maru solhe m 1. 4 Skt* **केलि** blue pine, a hilly tree inferior to the cedar tree in quality.

केलकेली [kelkelā] *adj* who controls the playing of Kīlālī (by gods); because of whose power gods aspire and endeavour to play the game. "harī mītra kelkelā."—*dhana m 4*.

केला [kela] *adj* short for *ikela*; uninvolved, disinterested. "maha 3nād kare sad kela"—*asa namdev. 2 n* banana tree. *L* Musa Sapientum Banana tree and its fruit are famous in all the countries. "kela paka jharī."—*ram kabir*. 'In the barbed fencing, banana is believed to be ripe.' 3 See **केल**.

केलली [kelālī] *adj* having nectar. 2 *n* God. See **केलकेली**. 3 one having water; cloud.

केलि [kelī] *Skt n* fun, play 2 coitus, sexual intercourse with a woman 3 earth, ground,

kelid.

केले [kelō] *Skt* **केलि** *n* hilly wood having quality falling in-between pine and cedar wood, used in buildings.

केव [kev] *adv* how. "tujhu bajhu piare kev raha?"—*dhana m 1*. "kev nēm dekhāe?"—*gau chāt m 1*.

केवट [kevaṭ] *Skt n* cave. 2 *Skt* **केवट** boatman.

केवड [kevaḍ], **केवडु** [kevaḍu] how big, of what size. "kevaḍu vaḍa ḍiṭha hoī?"—*soderu*.

केवल [keval] *Skt adj* only. "keval kalai kartar."—*hazare 10. 2* decided, ascertained. 3 pure.

"keval nam dio gurmāṭu."—gāu m 5. 4 n a village seven kōhs south of Damdama. While moving from Damdama to the south, the tenth Guru first stayed here. It is four miles to the north east of Kalanwali railway station in tehsil and police station Rouri in district Hisar. Outside the village to the south, there is a gurdwara of the tenth Guru. A legally constituted committee manages the gurdwara. With this gurdwara, forty bighas of land is attached.

ਕੇੜਾ [keṛa] *Skt* केशिका n It is from the pandanus family. It has white colour and its flower is bigger than screw pine. Its essence or scent is widely used. Many scholars regard pandanus and screw pine as of one and the same thing and not from different families. See ਕੇੜੀ.

ਕੇੜੀ [keṛī] See ਕਿੜੀ

ਕੇੜਾ [keṛa] n twist, crease. 2 See ਕੇੜਾ.

ਕੇੜਾ [keṛha] *pron* who, which one.

ਕੈ [ke] *pron* how many, many. "ke lō khapī marīṇ."—*var mālā m 1*. 2 from whom. "hau kr darī puchau jae?"—*sri m 3*. "ke siu kari pukar"—*dhana m 3*. 3 part or. "karte ki mitī karta jāṇe, ke jāṇe guru sura."—*oṅkar*. "ke sēgati kari sadhu ki ke harī ke guṇ gāi."—*s kabir*. 4 of. "pahle pahīre rēni ke vanjaria mītra."—*sri m 1* pahīre. 5 having done. "ke pradakkhna kari prāṇam."—*GPS*. "prabhu thābh te nikse ke bisthar."—*bāsāt kabir*. 6 from. "mad mara ke ādh."—*sri m 9* "gurmāṭi soti kar jonī ke ājoni bhāe"—*BGK 7* See ਕੜ.

ਕੈ [kē] *pron* where. "tūdhū no choḍī jāte prabhu kī dhārī?"—*asa m 5* 'where should we go?'

ਕੈਸ [kes] *adv* what sort of, how, why. "kaho su kes pait?"—*akāl*.

ਕੈਸ [kēs] n brawl, conflict

ਕੈਸਰ [kesar] 1 قيسر n emperor, Caesar. 2 emperor of Rome. Many scholars hold that

in the Roman language kesar is the name of one who takes birth after his mother's death. Augustus the emperor of Rome, had such a birth. Hence his name became kesar, since then this word came to be used for a king or an emperor

ਕੈਸਾ [kesa], ਕੈਸਿਕ [kesik], ਕੈਸੀ [kesi], ਕੈਸੇ [kesel], ਕੈਸੇ [keso] *adv* what sort of, of what kind. "keso harī guṇ gāve?"—*vad m 3*. 'what type.' 2 kesi has also been used to mean jesi "chapa kar kesi chāḥī kāfī dī ke kul ke."—*akāl*.

ਕੈਰਬਤ [kērbat] See ਕਰਿਬਤ.

ਕੈਰ [kēhā] See ਕਰ.

ਕੈਹ [kēha], ਕੈਹਾ [kēhā] n bronze "ujālū kēha cīlākna."—*suhi m 1*. "kēhā kācān tūtē sar."—*var mājh m 1*.

ਕੈਹੀ [kēhi] *pron* of anybody, of somebody. "hīau nā kēhi thāhī"—*s fārid*. 'Do not break anybody's heart.'

ਕੈਕ [kek] *pron* several "dīn kek gāe"—*prithu*.

ਕੈਕਾਈ [kekayī], ਕੈਕੇਈ [kekēi], ਕੈਕੇਯੀ [kekeyī] See ਕੈਕਈ.

ਕੈਕੇ [kekē] because of. 2 This word has also been used for ਕੈਕਾਈ. "jit juddh dīc bār lāe kekē."—*cārit 102* 'Kaikayī got two boons from Dashrath.'

ਕੈਕੁਸਰੋ [kekhusro], 𐭪𐭫𐭥𐭥𐭥 emperor of Iran, who was the third ruler from the Kiani family. He was son of Sayabash and grandson of Kaikau. He is counted among religious kings. His name has occurred in the eighth hakayat

ਕੈਚੀ [kēci] 7 كشي *Skt* केशिणी n scissors.

ਕੈਤਾ [ketābh] *Skt* n glowworm. 2 brother of Madhudait. There is a story in Mahabharat and Ramayan that when Vishnu was sleeping in water, two demons took birth from his ears (from the dirt of the ear); one was Kaitabh, and the other was Madhu. They saw Brahma on the lotus flower and got ready to kill him. Brahma worshipped Vishnu, so Vishnu killed

both in the battle. In the first Chandicharitar of Dasam Granth, there is a translation of this very story

"ghrutmcl te det race jug ta. ..
madhu ketabh nam bhae tin ke. ..
juddh karyo tin sō bhagvāt,
nā mar sakē atī det bālī hē,
sāl bhae tin pāc hajar,
dohū lartē nahī bāh jālī hē,
detān rīh kahyo—"vārmāg"
kuhyo harī—"sīsān dehu", bhālī hē,
dhar uru pār cakr sō kaṭkē,
jotī kē apnē āg māli hē."

It is written in the 52nd chapter of Harivansh that Brahma made two toys of mud, and when he put life into them, they became Madhy and Kaitabh demons. See मध्य.

वैदभरि [ketbharī] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See वैदभ 2.

वैठल [ketḥal] a hill state in district Shimla. Kayonthal.

वैठे [ketḥe], **वैठे** [ketḥe] *Bg* adv where. "baharī ketḥe jāoī"—*gāu m* 5. "deh nā hotī tau mānu ketḥe rehīta?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 *pron* who. "bin lāhīnē ketḥe pāo re."—*īoḍī m* 5.

वैडा [kēḍa] *n* measure. 2 mould, structure. 3 *Po* *pron* whose.

वैडव [ketav] *Skt n* deceit. 2 gamble. 3 thorn-apple 4 greenery 5 *adj* gambler. 6 cheat.

वैडवपतुडी [ketvapanhutī] See अपतुडि (b).

वैड [ketḥ] *Skt* वपिड *n* wild pear. See वपिड. 2 See वडिड.

वैडल [ketḥal] main city of a tehsil of district Karnal, situated in Kurukshetra area, 19 kōḥ west of Karnal. This city was founded by Yudhishtir. Because of the temple of Hanuman's mother Anjina, here, it was named Kapisthal. Bhai Gurubaksh Singh's son Bhai Desu Singh of Bhagtu dynasty occupied the area in 1767 and made Kaithal his capital. His

son Lal Singh and grandson Bhai Uday Singh ruled over it well. The poet laureate of the court, Bhai Santokh Singh, while living in this city, wrote Guru Pratapsuray etc. Bhai Uday Singh had no child, so after his death on 15th March, 1843, this state was annexed into the English dominion.¹

There are two gurdwaras of the ninth Guru in Kaithal—one in Thandhar Tirathpur and the other in the city itself. Ten bighas of land is attached to the outer gurdwara. A mangosa tree, since the time of the Guru, stands at this place, the leaves of which were given by the Guru to a sick man who recovered from his illness.

The outer gurdwara gets rupees one hundred from the Patiala state and forty seven rupees from the Jind state annually. One hundred bighas of land was donated by Bhai Uday Singh. See डकड़ डरी.

वैड [ked] *A* د *n* imprisonment, confinement.

वैड [keda] See वडिड. 2 *pron* of somebody. "nahī me tras dharō rīpū keda."—*GPS*.

वैड [kēḍa] would say. 2 See वैड 2 of somebody.

वैड [kedā] *adv* how.

वैडी [kedi] *A* د *adj* who is a prisoner.

वैडर [kedhar], **वैडरि** [kedharī] where, in which direction. "tudhu nā choḍī jāe prabhū kēdharī?"—*asa m* 5.

वैडें [kedhō], **वैडें** [kedhō] *part* as if.

वैडरि [kepahrī] to whom. "dusar kepahrī jāvau?"—*asa m* 5. 2 from whom. "kepahrī dikhia leva?"—*suhī m* 1.

वैड [kef] *A* ك *n* strong liquor "keph kēcnī me dhan khovē."—*GPS*. 2 intoxication. "posat bhāg aphim māgay pīyo sabh šok vīda kardaryo.

¹The territory occupied by Bhai Sukha Singh, the younger brother of Bhai Desu Singh, was not confiscated. Successors of Sukha Singh have two chiefships of Arnoli and Sudhuval in district Karnal.

mati hve carni kephan sō sut 1dr ke sū im ben ucaryo.”—*krisan* 3 adv how.

ਕੈਫ਼ਿਆ [kephiya], **ਕੈਫ਼ੀ** [kephi] adj drunk “raj kephiye kamavē”—*caritr* 245 “ikk pāṭhan kephi ne menu dhakka deke suṭghattia”.—*JSBM*.

ਕੈਫ਼ੀਯਤ [kephiyaṭ] *A* كَيْفِيَّة *n* description, detail.
ਕੈਬਰ [keber] *n* an arrow. “tuppak tarak. keber karak.”—*VN*.

ਕੈਮਰੀ [kemri] wild fig. *L Ficus Venosa*: *Skt* कर्मठी
ਕੈਮੁਤਿਕ ਨਾਯਾ [kemutrik nāyay] See **ਨਾਯਾ**
ਕੈਰ [ker] *n* wild caper.

ਕੈਰਾਉ [kerau] *n* Kaurav from the Kuru dynasty.
“meri meri kerau karte duryodhan se bhai.”—*dhana namdev*

ਕੈਰਵ [kerav] *Skt n* blue lotus. “sadhan kerav ko bṛgsavat.”—*NP* 2 enemy. 3 gambler. 4 Kaurav, descendant of Kuru “kerav raṅ ghae.”—*paras*.

ਕੈਰੋ [kero], **ਕੈਰੋ** [kerō] Kaurav; from the Kuru lineage. “kero kurukhetr mare prachād.”—*gyan*.
ਕੈਲ [kel] See **ਕੈਲ** 4 2 See **ਕਾਘਲ**. 3 new sprout, tender shoot.

ਕੈਲਾ [kela] *Skt* किला *n* horse with deep red colour.

ਕੈਲਾਸ [kelas] *Skt n* Shining like a crystal on water is a beautiful mountain to the west of Tibet and north of Mansarovar, which the Chinese call kiyunlān. Per Purans, this mountain is the abode of Shiv and Kuber. Thousands of visitors from Tibet, China and India come here and go around it. 2 prince. See **ਧੁਨੀ** (h).

ਕੈਲਾਖਰ [kelakhar] old name of a doon (valley), in Telhri state, between Ganga and Jamuna rivers “gāg jamun bhūtar basē kelakhar ki dun.”—*caritr* 25

ਕੈਲੀ [keli] *Skt* कपिला a cow with black teats. In Simriti, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brāhmaṇ keli ghatu kāṅka āncari ka dhanu,

pahr ete jahī visarī nanka īku namu.”—*śava m* 3. ‘The murder of some one spiritually enlightened, a cow, and a maiden, and seizure of a chest’s food (for retaining or eating) are sins. Such sins befall a person who forgets the name of the Creator. To forget the Creator’s name is most sinful.’

ਕੈਲੇ [kele] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the māsī is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullānpur.
ਕੈਵਲ [keval], **ਕੈਵਲਤ** [kevaly] *Skt* कैवल्य *n* oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kevalda ucre subh bema.”—*NP*. 2 purity, pristine state.

ਕੋ [ko] *pron* who. “gurmatī ram kahī ko ko na bekūṭh gae.”—*foḍī namdev*. 2 anyone. “harī binu tere ko na sahai.”—*sar m* 9. “bhulan ādarī sabhuko.”—*sri a m* 1. 3 particle of accusative and dative case. of. “ram ko bal purān bhai.”—*gau m* 5. 4 *P* / short for **ਕਿ-ਉ**, that he.

ਕੋਉ [kou], **ਕੋਊ** [kou] *pron* any. “kou sughar na kou mura.”—*bavan*.

ਕੋਆ [koa] *n* eye’s edge, corner of the eye. 2 sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.

ਕੋਅੰਡ [ko-āḍ] *n* bow. See **ਕੋਦੰਡ**. “haṭh haṣṣē kaṣṣē ko-āḍā.”—*ramav*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ [kou-āḍaj] *Skt* कोदण्ड arrow, which flies from the bow.—*śanama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ ਦਾਇਨੀ [ko-āḍaj daīnī] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows—*śanama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਨੀ [ko-āḍnī] bow-wielding army—*śanama*.

ਕੋਇ [koī] *pron* anyone. “koī nā kis-hi jeha.”—*maru solhe m* 3

ਕੋਇਲ [koīl] *n* Indian cuckoo. “kalī koīl tu kītu gunī kalī.”—*suhi farid*. 2 In Gurbani, this word is used for a devotee seeking spiritual realisation. 3 a city in U.P. which is now known by the name of Aligarh. “koīl ko uh gārha

kahave."-PPP. 4 See वैदिक.

वैदिक [koila] or वैला [kola] *Skt* कालाङ्गार. *n* burnt out charcoal, coal' See *E* Coal. "koile pap pare tis upari man jala."-*maru m 1*. 2 *pron* anybody, somebody. "mukati na jani korla."-*mala namdev 3* See वैदिक

वैली [koi] *pron* someone, one. "koi bole ram ram koi khudai."-*ram m 5*.

वैलीवैलि [koikori] *pron* few, some, rare. "koix madhe janu pais bhai viria koikori."-*sor m 5*

वैले [koe] plural of वैले. 2 *pron* anyone, anybody "gur binu avaru na jani koe."-*anadu*.

वैस [kos] *Skt* वैस *n* koh, a measure of distance. Initially distance (length) of a kos was determined by the bellowing of a cow meaning the distance where the bellowing of the cow could be heard. People in their own lands determined this distance of kos in their own way. The kos of the southern people is much longer than that of the Punjabis. As per old measurement, a kos consisted of 4000 yards or 8000 cubits. The present kos is different for different areas.² "jiz marag ke gane jahi na kosa"-*sukhmani*. See मिटडी. 2 *Skt* वेस covering, cover. 3 box. 4 sheath, scabbard. 5 treasure. 6 dictionary. 7 egg. 8 vulva, vagina. 9 flower's soft bud having sweet sprouts. "kamal vikhe jim kos viraje."-*NP* 10 Vedant recognises five Cocoons, which like a quilt cover the soul.

(a) a body born from grain and living on

'Heavier the coal more the heat it has. The heat of hard coke is many times more than that of soft coke made from wood. Expert geologists say that in olden times vast forests got burned under the earth and by taking several elements from the earth this wood has hardened like stone. Now the world is drawing huge benefit from coal mines.

²In ancient books a koh is also shown of 4045 and 4558 yards respectively.

grain is called *anmay kos*.

(b) intelligence supported by five organs is called *pranmay kos*.

(c) five sense organs and mind comprise *manomay kos*.

(d) wisdom including five sense organs is *vigyanmay kos*.

(e) a pure distinctive soul has a covering named *anādmay kos* *kos* can be pronounced वैस (kos) too. 11 *P* کوس a large kettledrum 12 *P* کوش *adj* attempting. See वैसीदन

वैसट [kosaṭ], वैसठ [kosaṭh] chamber. See वैस "bhajan ko kosaṭ bhrayo bhāt bhāt kar."-*GPS*.

वैसठा [kosṭa] *v* *Skt* कुत्सन curse, reprimand

वैसठठ [kostaṭh] See वैसठठ.

वैसठा [kosṭa] See वैसठा.

वैसप [koṣap], वैसपडि [koṣpaṭi], वैसपल [koṣpal] *n* treasurer. "koṣap hori sah ko jese."-*NP*.

वैसरो [kosro] just a koh, only a koh. "ek kosro sidi karat lalutab catur patro aro."-*sor m 5*

'When just a koh of distance was covered towards the dearest, then the messenger came and met i.e. the Guru appeared on the scene.'

वैसल [kosal] *Skt* वैसल *n* land between Ghagra and Saryu rivers, the main city of that region being Ayodhya; a subcaste of Kshatriis.

वैसा [kosa] *Skt* कोष्ण *adj* luke warm. 2 *P* کوش he who attempts.

वैसपयस [koṣadhyakṣ] treasurer. See वैसप.

वैसल [kosal] See वैसल.

वैसिष [koṣiṣ] *P* کوشش *n* attempt, endeavour

वैसीद [kosid] See कुसीद 2 *Dg* lethargy, laziness.

वैसीदन [koṣidan] *P* کوشیدن *v* attempt.

वैसु [koṣṭh] *n* room, 2 stomach, abdomen.

वैर [koh] See वैस 1. "koh karori calai na at."-*var asa*. 2 anger, indignation, resentment.

3 *P* کوه hill, mountain.

वैकका [kohkaf] *P* کوهک Caucasus. *Skt* कैकाल *n* an imaginary mountain that surrounds the entire world. See वाट 1 and 2.

कोकुर [kohtur] a mountain named Tur. See **तुर**.
कोहनूर [kohnur] *P* كوه نور a famous jewel, regarded as the mountain of light. It is said that it was first with Karan and Arjun and then remained with Vikramaditya, but of this there is no historical proof. One legend is that this jewel was first presented to Shahjahan in 1628 by Mirjumla¹, (a minister of Abdulla Kutubshah king of Golkanda). In January of 1739 AD during the plunder of Delhi it was seized by Nadirshah who gave it the name of Kohnoor. On 8th June 1747 AD this jewel passed into the hands of Ahmadshah Durrani from Shahrukh Muza, the grandson of Nadirshah. On 1st June 1813 AD it was acquired by Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Shahshuja, king of Kabul. On 30th March 1849 AD after the annexation of Punjab, Lord Dalhousie took possession of this jewel from the treasury of the minor Duleep Singh on 7th December and on 6th April 1850, it was sent to Queen Victoria of England through Colonel Mackson on a ship named Medea, to reach the Queen on 3rd July. Its previous weight was 319 rattis, after cutting, it has come now down to 102 rattis. The British jewellers have estimated its worth at thirty lac pounds.

कोहर [kohar] *n* frost, mist. 2 bloom of mango-tree, etc. 3 red gourd, a fruit that becomes very red on ripening. "janu phal kohar lai udar." -GPS.

कोहली [kohli] a farming subcaste of Shahpur district. 2 a Khatri subcaste that relates to Khukhrains "gurmukh ramu kohli." -BG

कोही [kohi], **कोहीआ** [kohia] *adj* wrathful 2 hillman, he, who lives on hills.

कोहीआ [kohia] *P* كوهيا plural of **कोही**. hill folk.

¹Babar writes that this jewel was acquired by Humayun in Agra in 1526 AD from the family of a Hindu king of Gwalior who was assisting Ibrahim Lodhi.

कोहीला [kohila] masculine of **कोही**. See **कोही**.

कोक [kok] *Skt n* red-legged partridge. "ऋतु kok kul śokvāt." -*śekhā* 2 wolf. 3 date tree 4 frog. 5 Vishnu. 6 a Pandit who composed Kamshastar; the famous book "Kok", a sexual treatise is a part of this Shastar "kahū kok kavya puran ko parhat mat." -*akal*. See **काकासव**.
कोकन [kokan] wild jujube fruit.

कोकनद [koknad] *Skt n* red lotus. "ṛim dāl koknadā duti pavē" -*NP*.

कोकनार [koknar] *P* کک نر *n* poppy pod.

कोकबंदर [kokbādar], **कोकबंद्री** [kokbādri] a coastal territory named Konkan, along the western ghats of Bombay, called 'kokan' The residents of Kokbandar are kokbādri. "bhāj habsi halba kokbādri" -*kalki*.

कोकराम [kokaram] See **कुकराम**. "kahā karam kokaram hē?" -*akal*.

कोकल [kokal] See **कोकिल**.

कोकड़ा [kokar] *n* stone of a dried fruit. "hū kokrā pilu kerī." -*GPS*.

कोका [koka] *n* small nail. 2 *T* کک midwife's son, maid's son "patṣah da koka rchida si." -*JSBM*.

कोकिल [kokil], **कोकिला** [kokila] *Skt n* cuckoo. "kokil hovā ābi basā." -*gām* 1. 2 The name of raja Rasalu's wife was also Kokila. 3 At one place, kokil has been used for a raven "kokil kak jāhā kīkarahī." -*cāritr* 405. 4 green coloured small hill-bird.

कोख [kokh], **कोखी** [kokhi] *Skt* कुख *n* womb. See **कुख**.

कोखिया [kocbihar] See **कुखिया**.

कोखर [kochar], **कोखड़ा** [kochar] lap, hip. See **कुखड़ा**. "sṛicād nij kochar payo." -*NP*. 2 a subcaste of Khatri.

कोजा [kojha] *adj* jingly.

कोट [kot] *Skt n* fort, castle. "koṭ na oṭ na kos na." -*saveye sri mukhvak* *m* 5. 2 city wall; fortification. 3 king's temple 4 *Skt* कोटि one crore, ten million. "kōcān ke koṭ dātu kari." -*sri*

a m / . 'measureless gold to be given in charity' 5 endless, countless, infinite. "koṭan me nanak kou."—*s m* 9. 6 an English dress; coat.

कोटसमीर (koṭsamhir) a village in Patiala state, district Barnala tehsil and police station Bhatinda, adjoining which is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. There is another small gurdwara, with a cluster of trees in 63 ghumaons of land attached, donated by Patiala state. A three mile unpaved road goes in the south-west to Katarsinghwala railway station.

कोटपुरा (koṭkura) a town inhabited by Kapoor Singh Brar in Faridkot state, which is now a railway station. The tenth Guru stayed here for some time and then went to Muktsar. There are two gurdwaras at this place: one is in the middle of an unbricked pond. 126 ghumaons of land donated by the state is attached to it. The second is situated to the south of the town, and is known as "gurudhab" Here Guru Gobind Singh tied his turban after ablution.

कोटकल्याणी (koṭkalyāṇi) See रामकालि.

कोटकागर (koṭkagar) paper fort, castle built by using paper as in Ramlila etc. "koṭkagar binās bar na jhūṭhā."—*jet chāt m* 5. 'It does not take long to demolish a paper fort.'

कोट कांग्रा (koṭ kāgra) fort of Kangra. 2 Kangra town, also known as Nagarkot.

कोटकोटार (koṭkoṭār) in millions; innumerable, in crores. 2 कोटि-कोटि-अंश. "koṭkoṭār ke pap bināsan."—*sar a m* 3. 'which absolves sins of innumerable births.'

कोटगुरु (koṭguru) See गुरुदे 2.

कोटद्वार (koṭdvar) entrance of a castle. 2 entrance through the citywall. 3 a town in district Pauri of Garhwal. Here is a place related to Guru Nanak, known as Charanpaduka.

कोटधर्म (koṭdharma) See सुनीस.

कोटपंचास (koṭpācāsa) See कोटपंचास.

कोटपाल (koṭpal) *Skt n* guard at the fort; protector

of the castle. 2 guard of the citywall. 3 incharge of a police station.

कोटपंचास (koṭpācāsa) Scholars of Sanskrit have estimated that the measure of the circumference of the earth is 500 million yojans. "prithvi yojan koṭpācāsa, lok caturdaś pur prakasa."—*śaṭoḥ*. "te taskar jo nam na levahz vasahz koṭpācāsa."—*prabha m* /

कोटभही (koṭbhai) a wellknown village in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur Bhai Bhagtu lived here. There are two gurdwaras of the tenth Guru in this village:

(1) The Guru came to the house of Bania devotees in order to have meals. After getting baptised, the Banias turned Singhs, and the Guru named them Rang Singh and Ghum Singh. They served the Guru lavishly. There is a gurdwara with which 50 ghumaons of land has been attached since the Sikh Raj. The priest is a baptised Singh.

(2) At a short distance the second gurdwara is to the south of the village. When the Guru came from Guptsar, he stayed here. This gurdwara was constructed in Sammat 1978. Here also, the priest is a baptised Singh.

It is five miles to the north from Giddarbaha railway station. The approach-road is unmetalled.

कोटमिरजा जल (koṭmirja jan) a village situated between Vatala and Kalanaur. At this place Banda Bahadur began constructing a fortress of unbaked bricks, but before it could be completed, the Mughal army launched an attack. Banda Bahadur left it and occupied a fortress at Gurdaspur. See दुनीचंद की हजेरी.

कोटर (koṭar) *Skt n* cavity in a tree. 2 jungle surrounding a fort, which served as a defence for the fort. 3 Dg small underground receptacle for holding grains.

कोटला (koṭla) a village situated at a distance of

two kols to the east of Ropar. Here two Pathans served the tenth Guru with full devotion. The Guru bestowed upon them a dagger and a shield. There are two sacred places relating to the Guru here. One is inside while the other is outside the town. 2 See ਮਲੇਹਕੋਟਲਾ.

ਕੋਟਲਾਨਿਹੰਗ [kotlanih5g] See ਕੋਠਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕੋਟਲੀਬਾਗਾ [kotlibagha] This village of tehsil and district Gujranwala falls under police station Mande. There is a small gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru sat under a peepal tree which still stands there. The place where the Guru sat is called "khara sahrb". A small pecca house is located closeby where Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A Namdhari Sikh is its priest. The village has donated 16 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara. A fair is held on 14th Chet. Eminabad railway station is 10 miles east of this gurdwara. During the rainy season this road becomes unserviceable.

ਕੋਟਲੇਹਰੀਆ [kotlehria] a subcaste of Rajputs. The hilly state of Kotlehar derives its name from this subcaste. See ਝਾਈ ਧਾਠ.

ਕੋਟਵਰੀਆ [kotvaria], ਕੋਟਵਾਰ [kotvar] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ 3 "vici man kotvaria."—*suhi m 5 partal*. "ab kaha kar kotvar?"—*maru m 5*. Here ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [kotval] means Dharamraj.

ਕੋਟਵਾਰੀ [kotvari] n function of a ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [kotval]. "pap kare kotvari."—*bas5t a m 1*.

ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [kotval], ਕੋਟਵਾਲੁ [kotvalu] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ and ਕੋਟਵਾਲ. "kotvalu sukra5ri."—*mala namdev*. See ਸੁਕਰਸਿਰੀ.

ਕੋਠਾ [ko5a] plural of ਕੋਠੜ. "udharah5 sagle ko5a."—*sor m 5*. 2 a state in Rajputana whose principal town Kotah is now a junction of BB & CI railway. 3 salted mixture of roasted pith of melon seeds with powdered betel nut, consumed by the affluent persons after meals.

ਕੋਟਿ [ko5i] *Sk* n ten million, one crore. "kai ko5i prabh kau kho5te."—*sukhmani*. See ਸਿਖਾਨ. 2 initial part of an argument. "kathi ko5i ko5i

ko5i."—*japu*. 'crores of speakers have reiterated with crores of arguments.' See ਕੋਠਿ. 3 corner of a bow See ਕੋਟੀ 4 sharp edge of a weapon.

ਕੋਟਿਕੁਟੰਤਰ [kotikutar], ਕੋਟਿਕੋਟੰਤਰ [kotikotar] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ. "kotikutar ke pap har5 khove."—*bera m 4*.

ਕੋਟਿਤੀਰਥ [kotitirath] crores of places of pilgrimage. 2 a pond of Gokaran. 3 a pilgrimage centre in Mathura. 4 a pilgrimage centre in Kurukshetar 5 a tank near the temple of Mahakal in Ujjain. "ko5i tirath majjan ishana is kali mah5 mel bhar5je."—*suhi m 5* ਕੋਟਿਤੀਤਿਸ [kotitetis] thirty-three crore deities. "kot5 tetisa kho5hi takau."—*majh a m 5*. See ਤੇਤੀਸਕੋਟਿ.

ਕੋਟੀ [ko5i] corner of a string-bow See ਕੋਟਿ 3. "gah5 ko5i dæ calarke ræ5 kali gussa khar5ke."—*cã5i 3*. 'caught demons with the help of the corner of a bowstring and shot them off.' See ਕੋਟਿ 2.

ਕੋਟੰਤਰ [kotantar] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ.

ਕੋਠ [ko5h] chamber. See ਕੋਸ਼. "kajarko5h mah5 bhai na kari."—*asa m 5*. kajarko5h, a chamber of collyrium, refers to household affairs and trade etc.

ਕੋਠਾ [ko5ha], ਕੋਠੀ [ko5hi], ਕੋਠੀਆ [ko5hia], ਕੋਠੜੀ [ko5hi] big room, small room, chamber. "ko5hre mah5 ko5hi param ko5hi bicar."—*ram kabir*. 'conscience in the form of a small room within a big room and spiritual knowledge in the form of a still smaller room'.

ਕੋਠਾ [ko5ha] See ਕੋਸ਼. "ko5he mædæp mar5a."—*var asa*. 2 multiplication table of a number, written in one column. "dh5ce pun u5he joræn ko5he gramkar pa5var."—*NP*.

ਕੋਠਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [ko5ha sahib] a memorial of Guru Nanak Dev in village Uddeke situated 5 kols to the south of Batala in district Gurdaspur. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on his way to

Batala. A fair is held here on the 10th of *śaradhs*.

2 See ਕੋਠਾ 3 See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ. 4 See ਬਾਸਕੀ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ (koṭha gurū ka) a village of Malwa, situated in tehsil and police station Bhatinda of nazamat Barnala in Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Jaito railway station and is 15 miles away from Bhuccho. This village was founded by Prithi Chand in Sammat 1653. Sodhi Kaul Sahib provided great prosperity and hustle and bustle to this village.

It is said that Sulhi died in the same village when he fell into a burning brickkiln. This brickkiln was located at a distance of one mile to the east of this village. Guru ka Kotha is a possession and Jagir of the Sodhis, who are descendants of Prithi Chand. 2 a gurdwara of the sixth Guru at Wazirabad See ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਮਲੂਕਾ (koṭha maluka) a village in Malwa situated at a distance of five *kohs* to the east of Jaito. It is at this place that a guard of the tenth Guru forbade an insane person from entering the Guru's camp. The guard beat him up so severely when he insisted on entering that he died at the spot.

ਕੋਠਾਰੀ (koṭhari) See ਕੁਠਾਲੀ. "jro kanko koṭhari cario."—*śar m* 5. 2 See ਕੁਠਾਲੀ.

ਕੋਠੀ (koṭhī) small room. 2 bungalow of the British style. 3 trading house, where bills of exchange are traded. 4 part of a gun, close to the match of the gun, which is filled with gunpowder. It was part of old guns which were filled through the muzzles. "gāṁ nīkal qalat bīc kabē koṭhū kītak bēnī lakh tabē."—*GPS*. 5 physique. "ādhu koṭhī tera namū nahī."—*asa m* 1.

ਕੋਠ (koṭh) *n* inclination, bend, curve. 2 one crore. "koṭh anādu."—*jēpu*. "kōtak koṭh tāmāsa."—*var jē*. 3 See ਕੋਠਿ.

ਕੋਠਾ (koṭa) *adj* bent forward.

ਕੋਠਿ (koṭhī) *S adv* joyfully; with pleasure.

ਕੋਣ (koṇ) *Skt n* edge, corner. 2 angle. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

3 stringed bow of a sarāgi. 4 sharpness of a weapon such as a sword etc. 5 drumstick.

ਕੋਤਰ (kotar) short for *kottar*; one more than any number i.e., *kotar so*.

ਕੋਤਰੀ (kotri) See ਕੋਤਰੀ.

ਕੋਤਲ (kotāl) *T* *ṁ* horse for the rich to ride.

2 decorated but riderless horse, that leads the retinue of rich persons. 3 *Skt* fast, clever horse **ਕੋਤਵਾਲ** (kotval) *Skt* ਕੋਟਵਾਲ. 2 an official, incharge of the city's defence. 3 during the Mughal regime, a kotwal also used to be a judicial magistrate.

ਕੋਟਾ (kota), **ਕੋਤਾਹ** (kotah) *P* *کوٹا* or *کوٹا* *adj* small, inferior. 2 less, deficient.

ਕੋਤਾਰੀ (kotari) *P* *کوٹاری* *n* shortage, deficiency.

ਕੋਥਲੀ (kothli), **ਕੋਥਲੀ** (kothli) *S* ਕੋਥਲੀ, *M* ਕੋਥਲੀ *n* sac, pouch, purse. "ramratanu mukhu kothri parakhu age kholi" —*s kabir*. 2 small pouch in which the Hindus tell their beads.

ਕੋਦ (kod) *Pkt n* direction. "jē jē sabad badat cāhū kod."—*NP*.

ਕੋਦੜ (kodau) *Skt* ਕੋਦੜ or ਕੋਦੜ *n* *paspalum scrobiculatum*; a kind of small millet, whose grains are pulverised and the flour so produced is used for making chapattis by the poor. "kodau ko bhus khai he." *gūj kabir*

ਕੋਦਕ (kodak) *Skt* ਕੋਦਕ *n* child fond of playing. *P* *کوڈک* "jābāhī bilokyo ātar kodak."—*NP*

ਕੋਦਰਾ (kodra), **ਕੋਦਾ** (koda), **ਕੋਦੇ** (kodo) See ਕੋਦੜ.

ਕੋਦੜ (kodṛṛ) *Skt* ਕੋਦੜ *n* that which produces squeaking sound, while an arrow is shot. i.e. string of a bow. 2 especially a string bow made of bamboo having nine nodes.

ਕੋਦੜਾ (kodraṇ), **ਕੋਧਾ** (kodha), **ਕੋਧਾ** (kodhra) See ਕੋਦੜ.

"hās udar krodhe pāṇa" —*s farid*.

ਕੋਧੇ (kodhre) in the millet field, to the millet field. See ਕੋਦੜ and ਕੋਧਾ.

ਕੋਨ (kon), **ਕੋਨਾ** (kona) See ਕੋਣ. "kone beṭhe khair pargāṁ hoī nīdan." —*s kabir*. 2 none, nobody

ਕੋਨੇ (kone) plural of ਕੋਨਾ (kona). 2 in the corner. See ਕੋਨਾ.

ਕੋਪ [kop] *Skt n* wrath, anger. "kop joria."—*kan m 5*

ਕੋਪਰ [kopar] *Pkt* a large platter with a handle attached. "kopar kanak kalas bahu thara."—*GV 6*. 2 bud, sprout. 3 *Skt* कर्प skull, cranium. "kopar cur cavanī latthi karōgle."—*cādi 3*. 'After crushing the skull and the face, the sword reached the skeleton.'

ਕੋਪੀ [kopri] skull. See ਕੋਪ 3.

ਕੋਪਲ [kopāl] See ਕੋਪ 2.

ਕੋਪਿ [kopī] *pron* anyone. 2 See ਕੋਪੀ.

ਕੋਪਿਆ [kopīa] *adj* enraged, angered.

ਕੋਪਿਤ [kopit] *adj* enraged, furious

ਕੋਪਿਲਾ [kopīla] enraged. "mujh uparī sabh kopīla."—*mala namdev*. 2 angered.

ਕੋਪੀ [kopī] See ਕੋਪਿ. 2 *adj* choleric, wrathful.

ਕੋਪੀਨ [kopīn] See ਕੁਪੀਨ and ਕੋਪੀਨ.

ਕੋਪੁ [kopu] See ਕੋਪ. See ਹੋਪੁ.

ਕੋਫਤ [kofat] *P* کوفت *n* percussion, stroke; injury. 2 fatigue 3 inlaying of silver or gold on iron.

ਕੋਫਤਗਰ [kofatgar] *P* کوفتگر *one* who inlays silver or gold on baser metals.

ਕੋਫਤਨ [kofatn] *P* کوفتن *beat, strike*.

ਕੋਫਤਾ [kofat] *P* کوفتا *adj* beaten. 2 *n* round ball of mincemeat.

ਕੋਬ [kob] *P* کوب *beat; infinitive of kofatn*. 2 When suffixed to another word, it means one who beats. sarkob i.e. one who hits on the head.

ਕੋਬਦ [kobad] *P* کوبد *may beat, beats, will beat*.

ਕੋਬਿਦ [kobid] See ਕੋਬਿਦ.

ਕੋਮ [kom] *A* قوم *n* people of the same nationality; nation. "komaṁ sirī koma."—*guja m 5*.

ਕੋਮਦੀ [komdī] See ਕੋਮਦੀ.

ਕੋਮਰ [komar] See ਕੁਮਲ and ਕੋਮਲ.

ਕੋਮਲ [komāl] *Skt adj* tender, delicate sans hardness. "komaḥ baṇī sabh kau sātokahe."—*gaur thātīm 5*. Poets consider the following as tender-mind of the ascetic, love, flower, butter, silk. 2 beautiful, fascinating. 3 water. 4 according to

music a flat note. riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat and riṣad are all flat notes.

ਕੋਮਲਤਾ [komlta] *n* tenderness, delicacy. 2 beauty.

ਕੋਮਲਬੰਧਨ [komāl bādhān] *n* sensuous bonds. komālbādhān bādhīa."—*ram m 5 rutr*. 2 bond of attachment.

ਕੋਯ [koy] See ਕੋਇ

ਕੋਯਲ [koyāl] See ਕੋਇਲ.

ਕੋਯਾ [koya] See ਕੋਆ.

ਕੋਰ [kor] *n* edge, border, hem. 2 corner of the eye. 3 crore. "nāhi rahit bīdhī kor."—*GV 10*. "lakh lakh kāl kor."—*kan m 5*. 4 *M* persistence, obstinacy. 5 defect. "tau tānī kāl kor."—*s fard*. 6 enmity. 7 row, line 8 *P* کور blind, sightless. 9 unproductive or barren land. 10 in the irrigational parlance, the field not irrigated after sowing. 11 short for ਅਕੋਰ "sāstrī chor, de de kor."—*ramav*. 12 *adj* without water. "āyo kor mōdai."—*caritr 376*. 'got his hair cut (without the application of water).' 13 new, unused. "ek dhol trīy kor mōgava."—*caritr 355*. 14 *S* stone of a fruit, especially of a mango.

ਕੋਰਕ [korak] *Skt n* bud. 2 See ਕੋਰਿਕ.

ਕੋਰੀ [korī] *T* کوری manufacturer of arms 2 armed; equipped with arms. 3 one who manages the court of a king; chamberlain.

ਕੋਰਟ [kort] General Court. He accompanied Avitabile to Lahore and served under Maharaja Ranjit Singh His contonment was at Begampura. He was a well read man. In 1841 AD, during the struggle for power at the court, he left his job at Lahore. 2 *E* court. 3 court of a king. 4 court room, court of law.

ਕੋਰਨਿਸ [kornis] See ਕੁਰਨਿਸ.

ਕੋਰਮਾ [korma] See ਕੋਰਮਾ. 2 *T* کورم *n* meat cooked in ghee (butter).

ਕੋਰਾ [korā] *n* hard grain, grain difficult to render soft by boiling. "korā moth jīneha."—*varram 2 m 5*. "korā moth nā rījhāi kar agni jōs."—*BG*. 2 *S* natural grown plants from seeds

fallen from a tree

वेरवा [korəvə] lash, whip. 2 a metre, also known as "anād" characterised by four lines, each having thirteen characters, first pause at the sixth, the second at the next seventh, the last two characters being laghu guru. With raga, 15, in the final position, its rhythm becomes very charming.

Example:

satiguru kahyo, suno vir khalsa,
tyagdehu mano, vadrai lalsa;
hor nishkam, karo seva des ki,
cahat ho kripa, yadī jagtes ki.

Its variant is pyar chād. See प्यार.

वेरु [koru] See वेर

वेर [kora] adj unwashed cloth, of which the starch has not been removed. "nanak pahē bahra korē rāgu nā soī."—var asa. 2 a person unaffected by education or preaching. "marumukh mugadhu naru kora hoī."—suh m 4. 3 unused or new vessel in which water etc. has not been put. See वेरी. 4 unaccommodating, rude. 5 n frost, hoar.

वेरि [korī] n crore. "sīdh sadhak tetis korī."—savaye sri mukhvak m 5.

वेरिख [korik] one crore. See वलखेल.

वेरी [kori] feminine of वेर [kora]. "nit uhi kori gagar ane."—bila kabir. 2 n Hindu weaver. "kori ko kahu marāmu nā jana."—asa kabir. 3 See वेली. 4 P ىر blindness, sense of being blind.

वेर [kol] adv near, close by. 2 Skt n pig. "masal bali kol dikhrae."—GPS 3 a savage tribe which is especially found in Bhagalpur district. 4 Dg a boat made by tying pitchers under a cot.

वेरक [kolak] Skt n pepper. 2 See वेरिख.

वेर [kola] See वेरिख

वेरकल [kolahal] See वलखेल

वेरि [kolī] See वेर and वेरी.

वेरी [koli] adj living close by, living side by side. "harī nīkaj vase harī koli."—gau m 4 2 breeder

of pigs. 3 n an agricultural tribe that lives in the mountains. Many people consider them as untouchables. This is one of the oldest communities of India 4 The weavers in north-eastern Punjab are also called वेरी [koli]. 5 certain Gujjars of Amritsar 6 See वेरी 7 an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparbuddh, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddha. Two daughters of Suparbuddh, Mayadevi and Prajāpati, were married to Shuddhodan.

वेरु [kolu] n oil press, crusher "kolu carkha cakī cakū."—var asa.

वेरुटे [kolue] a Rajput subcaste. The rich from Kullu are of the this subcaste.

वेरु [kolhu] See वेरु.

वेरिख [kovid] Skt n one who knows how to speak, learned scholar.

वेरिखटी [kovid-iṣ], वेरिखी [kovidiṣ], वेरिखेस [kovides] chief of great scholars. 2 chief speaker.

वेरिख [kovāḍ] See वेरिख.

वेरिख [kovāḍaj] an arrow shot from a bow —sanama.

वेरिखली [kovāḍajni] army equipped with arrows. —sanama.

वेरिखली [kovāḍni] army equipped with bows. —sanama

वेर [kor] n crore. "sīmarahi devte kor tetisa."—maru solhe m 5 2 Skt pig. "dhol dhar haryo, kagardi korābhī karākyo."—ramav. 'During Ram's battle Dhaval (the mythological bull which is believed to hold the earth on its horns) got terrified and the back of Varah (an incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a pig) gave out a crackling sound.'

वेरम [korma] n family, clan. "ik vaki korma vicari."—BG.

वेरि [korī] n crore. "tin dev aru korī tetisa."—guj m 5.

वेरी [korī] n a score, group of twenty 2 crores

i.e. unnumerable. "nanak korī narak barabre ujārū soi thau."—*var jēt*.

ਕੋਥੀ [korēbhī] pigs too. See ਕੋਥ 2.

ਕੋਥ [korh] *n* ਕੁਸ਼ੁ See ਕਲਿਤਕੁਸ਼ੁ.

ਕੋਥਾ [korha], ਕੋਥੀ [korhī] *adj* leper.

ਕੋ [ko] *part* of. See ਕਹਿ. "padarath hit ko duren."—*sar m 1*. "bhagatī jōg ko jētvar."—*savēye m 5 ke 2 adv* when. See ਕੋਨੇ.

ਕੋਸ [kos] See ਕਹਿਸ. "ik pāg panhi nok bad, ik pāg kos īkax."—*NP*. 'a shoe in one foot and a wooden sandal in the other' "dhārī nīsarū kos dī, makke ādarī pūj karai."—*BG*.¹ 2 *Skt* stīken garment produced from the cocoons of silk worms. 3 one from progeny of Kush. 4 *P* کوب kettle drum made of brass. "dere dere dih

¹Bhai Vir Singh has written the following footnote on the 36th stanza of chapter 59 of the first half of his commentary in *Guru Nanak Prakash*:

The following fact has been verified by Sant Sangat Singh (Kamalie wali) after his visit to 'Uchh':

There is a place in Bahawalpur state known as 'Uchh Sharif. Sayyad Jafal Sani Makhdum Ruknuddin Abul Fatah belonged to this place. He descended from the family of Hazrat Ali Naqi. Even though he had emigrated from Arabia to India, yet he was regarded equal to Mecca's Sharif, whenever he visited the shrine. At the time of Guru Nanak's visit to Mecca Sharif, Makhdum Ruknuddin was also present there. Many Indian hermits such as Lalaji etc. were also around. When Mecca moved along with the feet of Guru Nanak, all the Muslims asked Makhdum Ruknuddin to lead them in religious discourse with Guru Nanak. It is he who is mentioned as Rukn al Janamsakhis. Fully content with Guru Nanak's replies to his questions, he on his return to India brought Kaus (wooden sandals) along with him. These wooden sandals are still preserved in the koshakhana (storeroom where precious articles are kept) of Uchh Sharif. Many a time, several rich Sikhs have tried to procure them in exchange for a large amount of money and land but Pir Sahib has declined to part with these sacred objects.

dhastā, kos jūkhā dē re."—*saloh. 5 A* کوس bow. ਕੋਸਕ [kosak] See ਕੋਥਿਕ.

ਕੋਸਕ [kosak] Some ignorant scribe has written kostak instead of kostubh. "hiye kostak manī dhare."—*cāritr 24 and 123* See ਕੋਸਕੁਭ.

ਕੋਸਕੁਭ [kostubh] *Skt* ਕੋਸਕੁਭ *n* a gem retrieved from the sea, which Vishnu, the god, wears around his neck.

ਕੋਸਲ [kosal] *Skt n* well-being, cleverness, wisdom. 2 *adj* relating to Kaushal land. 3 *n* queen of Kaushal, Kaushalya. "kahī ko kosal kukkhi jāyo ju."—*savēye 33*. 4 of Koshal subcaste

ਕੋਸਲ [kosal] *E* council *n* advice. 2 council.

ਕੋਸਲਿਅ [kosaliya] See ਕੋਸਲਾ.

ਕੋਸਲਿਸ [koslis], ਕੋਸਲੇਸ [kosles] people of Kaushal; their king Ram Chandar. "jōs vādō kār koslisā ādhicāhī tē sār kaṭtare."—*ramav*.

ਕੋਸਲਾ [kosalya] daughter of Kaushal land and its King; mother of Ram Chandar, the chief queen of king Dashrath. 2 wife of Chandarvanshi king Puru

ਕੋਥਿਕ [kothik] Gadhi — son of raja Kaushak, who was Vishvamitar's father 2 Kaushak dynasty's Vishvamitar. 3 Indar. 4 owl. 5 silken garment. 6 mongoose. 7 treasurer, who guards the treasure. 8 recitation of a mantr of Atharved 9 per Mahabharat a Brahman leper who had a pious wife named Narmada.² See ਮਾਂਝ.

ਕੋਥਿਕੀ [kothika] See ਅੰਦ੍ਰਿਸਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਭਨੀਆ.

ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ [kokbōdar] See ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ.

ਕੋਕ [koka] See ਕਹਿਕ.

²Once Narmada was carrying her husband on her head. On the way, her foot struck saint Mandavya, who was then hanging on a stake for being a thief. At this, saint Mandavya cursed the person who had troubled him to die at daybreak. By virtue of her chastity, Narmada stopped the sun from rising. On request from the gods and on persuasion from Ansuva, Narmada let the sun rise. Kaushik, who was dead because of a curse, was blessed with life by Ansuva.

ਕੋਚ [koc] armour, coat of mail. See ਕਚਰ. "kocan ko jhatde katdet."—GPS. 2 according to Tantarshastar, a song of protection. "tumu koc vaktrapne te 'ucaryo."—*caritr* 1

ਕੋਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kocbihar] See ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਚਬਿਦਯਾ [kocbidya] *n* knowledge of wearing armour. 2 knowledge regarding the manufacture of armour. 3 knowledge of defending one's body with the power of mantars. "kocbidya abhidya"—*gyan*.

ਕੋਚੀ [koci] *adj* armoured. "asī gadi koci bēl gaḍhe."—*caritr* 405. swordsmen, maceholders and wearers of armour.

ਕੋਡਾ [koda] large cowrie. 2 See ਕਉਡਾ. 3 a carnivorous Bhil chief of Nishads who used to plunder jungles in the south of Vindh. He wanted to catch hold of Bhai Mardana and eat him. With his spiritual strength, Guru Nanak Dev transformed Koda's life in such a way that he bade goodbye to his barbarity, became a saint and spent his remaining life in meditating upon the Creator

ਕੋਡੀ [kodi] See ਕਉਡੀ.

ਕੋਡੀਆ [kodīara], **ਕੋਡੀਆਲਾ** [kodīāla], **ਕੋਡਧਾਰਾ** [kodyara] a species of speckled snakes. They are very poisonous. "jenu dāsgayo nag kodyara."—*caritr* 297. 2 a gambler who keeps cowries with him for gambling.

ਕੋਟ [kot] See ਕਉਟ.

ਕੋਟਕ [kotak] See ਕਉਤਕ.

ਕੋਟਕਹਾਰ [kotak-har], **ਕੋਟਕੀ** [kotki] See ਕਉਤਕਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਟੇਯ [kōtey] *Skt* of or pertaining to Kunti. 2 *n* Yudhishitar, Bhīm and Arjun. 3 Arjun in particular, is famous by this name, although all the three were sons of Kunti.² See ਕੁੰਤੀ.

ਕੋਥ [koth] which date?

ਕੋਥਾ [kotha] *Skt* ਕਤਿਥ: and ਕਤਿਥੰ what number?

¹from his mouth

²In Gita, Krishan has frequently addressed Arjun as kōtey Hence this became a proper name for Arjun.

ਕੋਧ [kōdh] *Skt* ਕਰੋਧ sun. 2 lightning.

ਕੋਧਨ [kōdhan] *v* flash. See ਕੋਧ. "jīm kōdhat savaṇ brijū ghaṭē.—*suraj*.

ਕੋਧਿਤ [kōdhit] *adj* flashing. See ਕੋਧ. "kōdhit damanx sāghan."—*paras*.

ਕੋਨ [kon] See ਕਉਨ and ਕਉਨੁ. 2 *A* *con* *n* world, earth, material existence.

ਕੋਪੀਨ [kopin] belt, girdle, loincloth. See ਕੁਪੀਨ.

ਕੋਮ [kom] *A* *com* *n* community. 2 nation. 3 dynasty.

ਕੋਮਬਹੱਤਰ [kom bahattar] seventy-two communities of Arabia; seventy-two sects of Beni Israel. "kom bahattar sāg kar."—*BG*. Hazrat Mohammad united seventy-two communities of Arabia into Islam and aligned them with himself. See ਸਿਲਸਲਾ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਕੋਮਾਰੀ [komari] power of Kumar Kartikey 2 ever virgin Durga. "kesri abahi komari"—*paras*.

ਕੋਮੁਦੀ [komudi] moonlight that makes the blue lotus ecstatic. Blue lotuses bloom a lot in the moonlight. 2 full moon night of Kattak. 3 a well known grammar work Sidhant Komudi by Bhattojidikshit, based upon Ashatadhyai by the renowned grammarian Panini. 4 Madhyasidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, written in Samvat 1250. 5 Laghu Sidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, which became more popular than the other two. 6 See ਕੁਰੁਕੋਮੁਦੀ. 7 court of a raja. 8 mace of Vishnu Komodaki.

ਕੋਮੋਦਕੀ [komodki] mace of Kumud (Vishnu).

ਕੋਰ [kor] morsel. "purab kor nīkarke pōc, lage pun jeman."—*NP*. 2 pillar, threshold. "por khare huz kor lag."—*GPS*. 3 short for korav (kuruvāsi) "man bhitar koran kop badhayo."—*krizan*. 4 blue lotus, water lily "koran ke mukhre mukulē."—*GPS* 5 prince 6 name for a Sikh lady who has been baptised. As the word Singh is added to the name of a Sikh male, so is the word Kaur added at the end of the name of a

Sikh female. In fact, this word is *kōvarī* (ਕੌਰੀ) 7 *Skr* ਕੋਰ joint of an organ. "kaṭge kahū kar aru carma"—*gyan*.

ਕੋਰੜੀ (korau), ਕੋਰਓ (korao) See ਕੋਰਾ. "chaḍ cale korau jese."—*cāḍī I*. "bhāe tūhī ke korāo pādveyā."—*janmejay*.

ਕੋਰਪਲ (korpāl) protector of Kauravs, Duryodhan "ute korpālā dhare chatrī dharmā."—*gyan*.

ਕੋਰਾ (korā) *adj* pertaining to Kuru dynasty 2 *n* sons of king Dhritrashtra as Duryodhan etc. "kaṭe korvā dur sīdur khatā."—*gyan*. See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਕੋਰਾ (korā) *adj* bitter. 2 See ਕੋਲਾ.

ਕੋਰਿ (korī), ਕੋਰੀ (korī) *n* hug, embrace. "bhar korī mahī lī."—*GPS*. 2 an object that may be within the grasp of both the arms. 3 bricked superstructure of a well, which is of the shape of a tower before it is lowered into the ground. "jese kua khodke su vasudha dhasar korī."—*BGK*. 4 cowrie. 5 bitter 6 See ਕੋਰ 6.

ਕੋਲ (kol) See ਕਹਿਲ 1. 2 Sodhi Kaul Sahib from the progeny of Prithi Chand, who belonged to village Dhilvan. When the tenth Guru attired in a blue robe arrived at Dhilvan from Machhiwara, Prithi Chand offered two horses and a white dress to the Guru, who put on the white dress, tore the blue robe, and reciting—"nūl bastra le kapre phare turak pathanī amal grā," burnt them. The Sodhis of Butter village of district Ferozepur also belong to the Kaul dynasty. 3 blue-blooded. 4 according to Tantar Shastar, an adherent of tantric mode of worship.

ਕੋਲਸਰ (kolsar) See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਕੋਲਕ (kolak) See ਕੋਲਿਕ.

ਕੋਲਨਾਭ (kolnabh) Vishnu, who has a lotus in his navel. 2 a tank where lotuses bloom.

*A woman's name should be written with a s̥h̥ari (ਫ਼) [z] as ਮਤਾ ਸਹਿਰ ਕੋਰੀ ਜੀ (mata sah̥ar korī jī). But at present ਕੋਰ has come into vogue. Anyhow wrong words which get prevalent have to be accepted as right.

"kolnabhī kol jīh tal me rahat hē"—*akal*. "If Vishnu is known as Kaulnabh, then is that tank not Kaulnabh in which lotuses grow?"

ਕੋਲਾ (kola) *n* a type of reddish orange. 2 pillar of a door from which an arch is raised. 3 Kamla, Lakshmi. See ਕਹਿਲਾ. 4 a Hindu girl Kamla, who was purchased and reared as a maid by Kaji Rustam Khan Mujang (Lahore). He taught her Islam and she became a scholar, but she had special inclination towards Hinduism. Having heard the praise of the Guru and hymns of Guru Nanak from various hermits, she got attracted towards Gurmat and took shelter under the sixth Guru and led a pious life. Kamla died in Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. Her memorial is situated there. See ਕੋਲਸਰ under ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. Bhai Santokh Singh has termed the burial of Kamla as contrary to historical practice.

ਕੋਲਾਂ (kolā) See ਕੋਲਾ 4.

ਕੋਲਾਰ (kolar) See ਕਹਿਲਾਰ.

ਕੋਲਿਕ (kolik) *Skr adj* conventional religion of a family, that tradition has sanctified. 2 follower of the Tantric path. 3 *n* Shriv—who initiated the family religions of Tantrshastris. 4 cult of the worshippers of Shakti. 5 weaver.

ਕੋਲੋ (kol) till when, till that time.

ਕੋਲ (kor), ਕੋਰਾ (korā) *adj* bitter 2 choleric, wrathful. 3 *n* a Khatri subcaste of Bahujais. 4 a Jatt subcaste which was very dominant in Malwa before the advent of Brars as a great force.

ਕੋਰਾਮੱਲ (koramall) He was a minister of subedar Mir Mannu of Lahore. Disciple of the Gurus and supporter of the Sikhs as he was, he came to be known among Sikhs as Mithamal. He died at Lahore fighting against Durrani army in 1752 AD (Sammat 1810) See ਮੀਰਮੰਨੂ.

ਕੋ (kā) *Skr* क water. "pādā kā pakhare."—*NP*. 2 forehead. 3 comfort, bliss. "kahū kā vītalā."

—VN. 4 fire. 5 god of love, Kam. 6 gold.

କୌ (kāu) to. See କୌ. “jin kāu hāri prābhū
kīrpa dhari.”—*vaḍ chāt m 4*.

କାସ (kāś) *Skt n* bronze. 2 goblet, a metal bowl.
3 king of Mathura, who was born from the
semen of demon Drumil and the womb of the
wife of king Ugarsen. He was Krishan's
maternal uncle and his great enemy. Kans was
son-in-law of Jarasandh, king of Magadh. With
the help of his father-in-law, he dethroned
Ugarsen and himself ascended the throne.
Kans had married his sister Devki to Vasudev
Yadav. At the time of the marriage, there was
a revelation from an oracle that the son born
from the eighth pregnancy of Devki would
destroy Kans. Hence Kans imprisoned Devki
and Vasudev and all the sons born to them were
killed. From the eighth pregnancy Krishan was
born, who was immediately sent by Vasudev
to Gopraj Nand at Gokul, and the girl born to
Yashoda the same day, was handed over to
Kans. Kans killed her by smashing her against
a stone. Kans tried to kill Krishan in every
possible way, but all in vain. Ultimately Krishan
reached Dhanukhyag and caught hold of his
maternal uncle by his hair, knocked him down
and enthroned his maternal grandfather.
“duapari krisan murari kās kīrtarathu koo.
ugrasen kau raju abhe bhagatahjan dio.”
—*sāveye m 1 ke*.

କାଶରୀ (kāśari), କାଶସତ୍ତ୍ୱ (kāś śatru) enemy of
Kans, Krishan.

କାଶକାର (kāśakar) brazier, tinker, maker of bronze
vessels.

କାଶନିସୁଦନ (kāśanisudan), କାଶରୀ (kāśari) killer
of Kans, Krishan.

କୌ (kāu) See କୌ.

କାକ (kāk) *Skt* କକ୍ କ a carnivorous bird from the
family of vultures. Its feathers are attached to
arrows. Some scholars take krōch to be kāk.

“kākan pākḥ bīlād lage jin”—*GPS*. “bāhu
grdh kāk bayas pukar.”—*GPS*. 2 umbrella.
3 heron. 4 Dharamraj. 5 a Brahman who is
described in 27th Charitar. 6 nickname of king
Yudhishtir when he lived in disguise with king
Virat.

କାକ (kākan), କାକନ (kākan) *Skt* कंक n bangle,
bracelet “har dor kākan ghaṇe.”—*ośkar*.
2 crown. 3 ornament. 4 kāṣṇa, which is tied
to the hand of the groom at the time of
wedding. 5 a poet whose literary composition
figures in Hanunatak of Hridayaram.

tāb janakī ko hāri kanan jēri

gāe sār tir trikha p) ki,

kāhī kākān neku bhāe drig sital

sīpatī dekhi rātopāl ki

ālī koṣ gāe āthāe dīnnath

nāi chavī t nalinidāl ki,

manu mītr vryog pāre murjhar

ḍālī mukhī melī halahāl ki.

କାକପତ୍ରି (kākpatri) an arrow to which are
attached feathers of the kāk bird. “chuṭe
kākpatri.”—*sāloḥ*.

କାକର (kākar) See କାକର. “jāmkākar vās parīya.”
—*sri a m 5*. 2 gravel. 3 small piece of stone.
4 *Skt* कङ्कर maligned, depraved. 5 *n* semi-
churned curd. 6 one hundred million, ten
crores.

କାକରୀ (kākari) *n* pebble. 2 gravel.

କାକର (kākar) See କାକର.

କାକରୀ (kākri) *adj* in skeletal form; who is
attired as Bhairav. 2 attired nastily, who is
wearing a garland of skulls and having blood-
dripping skin. “kākri rupa raktali.”—*paras*.

କାକର (kākal) *Skt* कङ्काल Bhairav, Bhairon.
2 skeleton.

କାକରୀ (kākali) Bhairvi. See କାକର. 2 who wears
a skeleton of bones—Kali. 3 a temple of the
goddess in Birbhum district of Bengal, which
is amongst fifty-two seats of the deity.

ਕੰਕਾਨ [kākyaṇ] vehicle of a kāk (Khatri); horse. 2 one who has gait like that of a heron or a white kite.

ਕੰਗ [kāṅg] *Dg n* armour. "durga ate danvi sul hoia kāṅgā."—*cāṅg* 3. "aṅkuk jukke akāṅg kāṅg."—*raṅav*. 'broke the armour of the armed.' 2 a subcaste of Jatts. 3 *Skr* कङ्ग lung.

ਕੰਗਡ (kāṅgaḍ) See ਕੰਗਡ.

ਕੰਗਡਪੁਰ (kāṅgaṇpur) a village of tehsil Chunia, district Lahore. It is a railway station. Its villagers showed disrespect to Guru Nanak Dev and did not allow him to stay there. He asked them to "stay put" and left the place. The vaṇ tree (*salvadora oleoides*) under which Guru Nanak Dev sat is now known as Mal Sahib. There is a small gurdwara built there. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh. A fair is held on the 1st of Chet. See ਮਝਕ ਦੇਵੇ.

ਕੰਗਡਾ [kāṅgaṇa] See ਕੰਗਡ 4.

ਕੰਗਣੀ [kāṅgaṇi] *n* small bangle. 2 *Skr* कङ्गुनी millet, canary seed.

ਕੰਗਨ [kāṅgan] See ਕੰਗਡ.

ਕੰਗਨਾ [kāṅgaṇa] See ਕੰਗਡ 4. 2 See ਕੰਗਨ 1. "kar kari karta kāṅga pahire."—*asa m l*.

ਕੰਗਮਈ [kāṅgmai] a small village of police station Hariana, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north-west of railway station Hoshiarpur at a distance of eleven miles. There is a metalled road upto Hariana. From there is a two mile unmetalled stretch. Bhai Manj was a resident of this village; Guru Arjan visited this place.

Bhai Manj was from the family of Manj Rajputs of the area and he was a renowned devotee of Sakhisarvar. His name was Tiratha.

In Sammat 1642, Manj became a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev and presented such an ideal specimen of the faith as seems marvellous to all.

Once, during a dust storm, he along with

the firewood he was carrying for the community kitchen, fell into a well of Sultanwind. Driven by his affection, Guru Arjan Dev himself reached there, took Bhai Manj out of the well, embraced him and thus spoke:

"māṇ prara guru nū, guru māṇ prara māṇ guru ka bohitha, jag lāghaṇhara "

After testing him thoroughly, the Guru appointed him a preacher in Doaba. This sage obliged the people of the territory by not only organising free kitchen but also by propelling them towards meditation.

In Sammat 1651 Guru Arjan Dev graced Kangmai. Bhai Manj took it as a fulfilment of his service. A memorial of Bhai Manj as well as a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev are situated here.

Earlier, the entire land of Machhian, Granthpur and Kang villages was in the name of the gurdwara but now there is no free land any more. The community kitchen is run only with offerings from the followers. People come to visit this place with great devotion. A big fair is held on the 1st of Magh. Routine fairs are held on the first day of all the months of Bikrami Sammat.

ਕੰਗਰੋੜ [kāṅgor] spine; spinal column.

ਕੰਗਲ [kāṅgal] See ਕੰਗਲ 2 pauper. 2 destroyer of comfort (ਕੰ).

ਕੰਗੁਣੀ [kāṅgaṇi] See ਕੰਗਣੀ.

ਕੰਗੁਰਾ [kāṅgura] *P*, *ਭ* or, *ਭ* pinnacle. 2 crown-shaped mark at the top of a house.

ਕੰਘਾ [kāṅgha] *Skr* कङ्क comb.

ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ (kāṅgha karna) *v* comb or dress hair. 2 annihilate, loot. 3 break someone's head.

ਕੰਘੀ [kāṅghu] कङ्कतिका small comb. 2 interlocked fingers of both hands. 3 weaver's comb.

ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਟੀ [kāṅghu marṭi], ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਟੀ [kāṅghu marṭi]

'This couplet is not a part of Guru Granth Sahib; it is a part of historical records.

v interlock fingers of the both hands. 2 interlock fingers of both the hands over the joined knees. 3 grasp something so as not to let it go. 4 separate virtue from vice by discretion or logic.

बैद्य [kāṅn] See बैद्य. "har kāṅn dhrigu bana."—*ram m 5 rut.*

बैद्य [kāc] *Skt* काच glass. 2 short for kācan i.e. gold.

बैद्य (kācan) *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. "kācan siu paic nahi tol."—*gau kabir*. 2 thorn-apple. 3 a deciduous tree, *Nauhinia variegata*. 4 gold coin, mohar. "tiu kācan eru pesa."—*gau m 9*. 5 brilliance, lustre. 6 a tribe that regards gold as its favourite god and is the custodian of adultery. 7 adj of gold, golden. See बयले.

बैद्य हिरन (kācan hiran) pure gold, 24 carat gold. "loha kācan hiran hor kese?"—*ram ravidas*.

बैद्य कर्मा (kācan karya) body glowing like gold; robust body attained through celibacy. "kācan kara gurmukhi bujhe"—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 i.e. priceless body. 3 healthy body.

बैद्य कोट (kācān koṭ) mountain of gold, Sumeru. "kācānkoṭ giriyo kahū kahū na?"—*daṭṭ*

बैद्य कंदेही (kācāndehi) See बैद्य कर्मा. "jrh prasadi arog kācāndehi."—*sukhmani*.

बैद्य पुष्प (kācanpusap), **बैद्य फूल** (kācanphul) flowers made of gold; flowers for showering on the bier of elderly and respectable persons. "dhan gan kācan phul banae."—*GPS*. 2 a golden coloured fragrant flower; magnolia.

बैद्य बेलि (kācānbeli) *Skt* काञ्चनसुषी *n* beautiful climber bearing golden flowers. "kācānbeli giri ikbara."—*GPS*. 'yellow jasmine.' 2 gold-like body.

बैद्य वपु (kācānvapu) See बैद्य कर्मा. 2 *Hiranyakshipu*, younger brother of *Harnakhas*, who had a glowing body. It is translation of *हिरण्यवपु* "kācānvapu bha harakh apara."—*NP*.

बैद्यवर्ण (kācānvāna) *adj* having a glowing body; having a golden body. "kācānvāne pase kalvat cirya."—*asa forid*.

बैद्यी (kācni) *n* a woman of the Kanchan caste; female worshipper of gold, prostitute, harlot.

बैद्य (kācanu) See बैद्य. "kācanu tanu hor paras paras kau."—*savrye m 4 ke*.

बैद्यी (kācuki) *Skt* कञ्चुकी *n* bodice, blouse, brassiere. 2 *Skt* कञ्चुकिन् in-charge of women's apartment, usually a eunuch.

बैद्य (kācua) *Skt* कञ्चुका *n* blackbird. "lage kācua phal moti."—*gau kabir*. 'vices and virtues.' 2 *karājua*, भीखर [micka], a thorny plant with bitter leaves. Its leaves are ground and swallowed to get rid of fever. See बैद्य.

बैद्य (kāj) *n* which is produced by water [kā], lotus. 2 elixir. 3 hair; which grow on the head. **बैद्य अवलि** (kāj avali) See पंचमहादेव 2.

बैद्य जसु (kāj-jasu) *Brahma*, born from the lotus [kāj], his son *Narad*. "monā kāj-jasu triya sāg line."—*GV 10*. 'Narad along with the yoginis.'

बैद्य (kājar) See बैद्य 6. 2 a community which makes both ends meet by making brooms and mats of seed grass. 3 कज्जर drawer of water—the sun. 4 elephant. 5 belly. 6 peacock. 7 sage Agast.

बैद्यल (kājāk), **बैद्यली** (kājāki) lotus. *kājāk* stands for stamens which are present on the pod, bearer of stamens. "kājāk nen kābugriv."—*gyan*.

बैद्युस (kājus) *n* miser.

बैद्य (kājka) virgin, girl. "brāhman kelighat kājka aqcarī ka dhan."—*sava m 3*.

बैद्य (kāj), **बैद्य** (kājāk) thorn. "sri guru pag ketak pusap prem kāj jrh sāg mān mald ko vedh kar kahō katha saumāg."—*NP*. See **अवैद्य** and **अवैद्य**. 2 *adj* painful, irksome, prickly like a thorn. "nako kājāk verai."—*var vad m 3*. 3 enemy.

बैद्य आलापी (kājāk ālapī) *adj* who uses harsh or

unpleasant language.

ਕੰਟਕਾ [kəṭka] See ਕੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਕੰਟਾਰੀ [kəṭari] a herb with fine thorns; Solanum Xanthocarpum. "je nahī bove bij āgari. kyō kəṭak dukh deī kəṭari?"—NP.

ਕੰਟਿਕਾ [kəṭika] See ਕੰਟਾਰੀ. thorny shrub. "kamāl vaṭika hute lāgavat, udē kəṭika thiri sādāl."—GPS. 2 bridle fitted with a bit. "kare su vāst mukh mahī kəṭika deike."—NP.

ਕੰਟੀਲਾ [kəṭīlā] adj thorny, barbed.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭh] Skt कण्ठ n throat. 2 neck. "kəṭh ramṇay ram ram malā."—sahas m 5 3 bank, coast. "kəṭhe beṭhī gursabedī pachanc."—malā a m 1. 4 voice. "kokil so kəṭh."—krīsan. 5 adj committed to memory "gurubani ko kəṭh karije."—GPS.

ਕੰਠਾਬੁਖਣ [kəṭh-abhukhaṇ] See ਕੰਠਾਬੁਸਣ.

ਕੰਠਸਿਰੀ [kəṭhasiri], ਕੰਠਸ਼ੀ [kəṭhshī] n necklace. 2 jewelled ornament like a garland.

ਕੰਠਗ੍ਰਹਿਤਾ [kəṭhgrahita] that which strangulates; noose.—sanama.

ਕੰਠਰਾਮਣ [kəṭhraman] beautiful necklace.

ਕੰਠਰਿਪੁ [kəṭhrīpu] death by hanging; noose.—sanama. 2 thorn-apple.

ਕੰਠਲਾ [kəṭhla] necklace. 2 chaplet made of beads of rudrakṣ seeds, which is worn by saints devoted to Lord Shiv. "akapaṭ kəṭhla."—hazare 10.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭha] See ਕੰਠਲਾ. 2 bank, coast. "kəṭhe beṭhī gursabedī pachanc."—malā a m 1.

ਕੰਠਾਗ੍ਰ [kəṭhagr] adj committed to memory.

ਕੰਠਾਬਰਾਣ [kəṭhabharan], ਕੰਠਾਬਰਨ [kəṭhabharan] ornament worn around the neck.

ਕੰਠਾਬੁਸਣ [kəṭhabhusan] See ਕੰਠਾਬਰਣ. 2 a metre characterized by four lines, each having three bhagāns, two gurus, organised as Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī.

Example:

"bhartkumar nē chēṭh kije,
jah ghērē nē hame dukh dije,
raj kāhyo ju hame hām manī,

trayodaṣ bārkḥ bāsē bāndhanī."

—ramav.

ਕੰਠਿ [kəṭhi] in the neck. "namnidhanu kəṭhi urī dharia."—var bīla m 4. 2 hug. "hārī rakhe kəṭhi jēn dhare."—ram m 4. 'The Creator keeps the devotee close to his heart'. 3 banks, coast.

ਕੰਠਿਘੁਲ [kəṭhiṭhul] n necklace. 2 a jewelled gold necklace, with a flower-shaped pendant in it that hangs upon the chest. "sagāl abharan sobha kəṭhiṭhul."—asa m 5.

ਕੰਠੀ [kəṭhī] necklace made of metal or wooden beads worn around the neck. "kəṭhī kəṭh kəṭh kī dārī."—VN.

ਕੰਠੀਰਾ [kəṭhīrā] Skt n lion, from whose throat comes out a loud roar.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭ] n back. "guri thapi diti kēd jiu."—sri m 5 pepār. 2 very fine alkaline dust that is present on such plants as grams etc, whose touch is irritating to the body.

ਕੰਠਾਭਰਨੀ [kəṭhābharnī] v remove thorns from plants by threshing. 2 prick the ego of an arrogant person by admonishing him.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭa] n thorn. "tīn ētārī haume kēḍa he."—sohila. "kēḍa paī nē gāḍ-hi mule"—maru sothe m 1 2 hooked implement to take out articles fallen into a well. 3 pointer of scales which is in the beam's middle and bends towards the heavier side. "ape kēḍa tol tarāj."—suhī m 1. 4 small scales. "jīō kēḍe tol sunīara"—varsar m 1. 5 angle, fish hook.

ਕੰਠੀਘਰੀ [kəṭhīgharī] Skt कण्टकारी n shrub having sharp thorns. Solanum Jacquinii.

ਕੰਠੂ [kəṭu] Skt कण्डू n itch, scabies.

ਕੰਠਾ [kəṭha] n bank, coast.

ਕੰਠੀ [kəṭhī] adj of or pertaining to the bank or the coast. 2 n an ornament which women wear around their necks. 3 foothills. 4 land by the bank of a river.

ਕੰਠ [kəṭ] Skt कन्त n one who is worshipping,

husband. "avigunrari kōt vīsan."—*dīhānā chāt m 1*. 2 *adj* beautiful, attractive.

ਕੰਤਨਗਰ [kātṇagar] ਕੰਤਨਗਰ ਜੰਗਮੀ [kātṇagar jecchmī] Kahaḷgaon; a village at a distance of ten koḥs to the east of district Bhagalpur. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. The gurdwara there is under the supervision of the Mahant of Patna Sahib.

ਕੰਤਮਹੇਲੀ [kātmaheḷī] *adj* beautiful woman, graceful lady.

ਕੰਤਰਾ [kōṭra] See ਕੰਤ. "ja uṭhi calsi kōṭra."—*sri m 5*. i.e. soul.

ਕੰਤੀ [kāṭī] *Skt* कान्ता *n* wife, consort. 2 *adj* graceful, elegant. "nanak sa sohaganī kōṭi."—*tukha barahmāha*. 3 of the husband.

ਕੰਤੁਹਲ [kāṭuhāl] See ਕੁਤੁਹਲ. "kamla kōṭ karahī kōṭuhāl."—*maru solhe m 5*. "sōṭ maral karahī kōṭuhāl."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਕੰਥ [kāṭh] See ਕੰਥ. 2 See ਕੰਥਾ. 3 *n* tale, talk. "sunlehumitr sōchep kāṭh."—*aj*.

ਕੰਥਾ [kāṭha] *Skt* कन्था *n* patched quilt worn by an ascetic. 2 mud wall. 3 human body.

ਕੰਦ [kād] or ਕੰਦੂ [kāḍu] *Skt* कन्द *n* root of a crop. 2 carrots, onions etc which grow under the ground. "cuṇī khaie kōḍa."—*bīza kabir*. "īkī kōḍu mul cuṇī khavahī."—*var majh m 1*. 3 cloud that gives water. 4 short for kāḍan (kāḍan). 5 *P* *g* crystalized lump sugar.

ਕੰਦਹ [kāḍah] *P* کندہ engraved.

ਕੰਦਹਾਰ [kāḍ-har] See ਕੰਧਾਰ. 2 one who brings tubers or vegetables grown underground etc. 3 air, which drives away clouds.

ਕੰਦਨ [kāḍan] See ਕਦਨ. "sri āgād kōḍan vighan."—*NP*. 2 *P* کندن excavate, dig.

ਕੰਦਬਿਦਾਰੀ [kāḍbidari] See ਕਿਦਾਰੀਕੰਦ.

ਕੰਦਮੂਲ [kāḍmul] *Skt* *n* a plant that is about three cubits tall. Its leaves are like those of silk cotton tree. It has a thick root, which is used as vegetable. See ਕੰਦ and ਮੂਲ. "kāḍ mul aharo khaie."—*sīdhgosaṭx*

ਕੰਦਰ [kāḍar] *Skt* कन्दर *n* what pierces the head of an elephant; a goad. 2 See ਕੰਦਰਾ "rukḥ bīrakh karē kōḍar vasu."—*raṭanmālā bāno*.

ਕੰਦਰਪ [kāḍrap] *Skt* कंदर्प *n* which causes vanity i.e. lust; Kam, god of love.

ਕੰਦਰਾ [kāḍra] *Skt* *n* cave, cavern, or hollow place made by the flow of water. Caves are made in hills by the same process. These serve as dwelling places for the hermits.

ਕੰਦਰੋ [kāḍro] See ਕਾਂਦਰੋ.

ਕੰਦਲ [kāḍal] *n* lotus. "kāḍal sukhad tīnāhu pāg bād."—*GPS*. 2 blue lotus. 3 a plant with white flowers that grows near water and withers in the sunlight. "kāḍal durāḷ dāl"—*NP*. See ਮਲ ਫੁੱਲ. 4 gold. 5 skull. 6 condemnation, censure. 7 temple. 8 earth. 9 ginger. 10 tuber root, yam. 11 ill-omen.

ਕੰਦਲਾ [kāḍla] *n* gilt. 2 according to Vishnu Puran, a mountain upon which seers and deities reside.

ਕੰਦਲੀ [kāḍhī] *Skt* *n* lotus-seed. 2 a flowering shrub which grows near water.

ਕੰਦੁਕ [kāḍuk] *Skt* कंदुक. 2 onion "jāṭha su kōḍuk me ab phore."—*GPS*.

ਕੰਦੋਲੀ [kāḍolī] *Dg* *n* maker of sweets.

ਕੰਦੂ [kāḍu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Sanghar subcaste, who became a spiritually awakened and altruistic.

ਕੰਦੁਪ [kāḍrap] god of love, Kam. See ਕੰਦਰਪ. "kāḍrap koṭī jākē lavē nā dhārāḷ."—*bher ā kabir*. 'Millions of Kams cannot compete with Him, i.e. they cannot compete in beauty.'

ਕੰਧ [kāḍh] *n* wall. 2 human body, which, without the soul is just like an inanimate wall. "uḍē nā hōsā pāṭē nā kōḍh."—*sīdhgosaṭx*. 3 idiotic; unintelligent. "pāḥan kī prīṭmā kō āḍh kōḍh he pūjari."—*BGK*. 4 *S* neck. *Skt* कंधार bearer of the head. "nācē kōḍh-hīṇā kōḍādhā."—*cāḍī*. 2. 5 *Skt* कन्ध shoulder. "kāḍhī kuhārā sīr ghārā."—*s farid*. See ਮੰਦਲ. 6 See ਕੰਧੂ. 7 *Skt*

bearer of water, cloud. 8 barbaric community of Orissa.

दीप [kādhar] *Skt n* bearer of water; cloud. 2 bearer of head; neck. 3 according to Markandey Puran, a great warrior.

दीप [kādha] See दीप 5.

दीपार [kādhar] a subcaste of Rajputs, the progeny of Val. 2 *Skt* स्कन्धावार *n* regular deployment of army during the war "duhā kādharā muhure dhol sakh nagare baje."—cādi 3. 3 *P* *MS* *Skt* दीपार a territory of Afghanistan and its principal town. It is sixty-two miles from Chaman and 313 miles from Kabul. It is situated at 3,462 feet above the sea level. Kandhar is renowned for its fruit.

दीपारी [kādharī] *adj* resident of Kandhar. 2 of or relating to Kandhar.

दीपि [kādhi] upon the shoulder See दीप 5.

दीपी [kādhi] *S n* bank of a river or canal "kādhi ute rukhṛa."—s farid. "ādhe! tu beṭha kādhi pahī"—sri m 5. "tikh muia kādhi pasī."—maru m 4. 'died of thirst inspite of being close to the bank of a river.' 2 *adj* situated on the bank.

दीपु [kādhu] See दीप. 2 aspect, cause. "tin ka kādhu na kab-hu chije."—gau var 1 m 1. 3 body

दीन [kān] or **दीनु** [kānu] *Skt* दाँ ear. "de kānu sunahu ardasi jiu."—sri m 5 pepaz 2 shoulder. 3 *Skt* कण्व a sage whose numerous mantras are included in Rig Ved. He lived on the bank of river Malini. It was he who nurtured Shakuntla. It was in the hermitage of Kanv that king Dushiant had sexual liaison with Shakuntla. "sesnag aru kān rikhi."—JSBM. 4 See दीनु.

दीनसेदि [kānsor] See दतसेदि.

दीनसु [kānahu] *Pa* from. "ih budhi pai me sadhu kānahu."—torī m 5.

कन्धजुरा [kankhajura] *Skt* सर्पुर्कण centipede; an

insect that causes irritation in the ear. See सजुर and कुरा.

दीन देहा [kān dena] to listen attentively. "de kānu sunahu ardasi jiu."—sri m 5 pepaz.

दीन नुँ हँथ लापुडा [kān nū hath laupa] *v* take a solemn pledge not to do a forbidden act in future. It also carries the implication that in case this act is repeated, his ears may be pulled. 2 It is mentioned in Parashar Simriti that after telling a lie or talking to an apostate, one should touch one's right ear, because there live the deities and touching them sanctifies him. See 7 § 28-29

दीनमुरा [kānmurā], **दीनमुरा** [kānmurā] *v* twist someone's ear and warn that this evil deed should not be done. "kari pirahu kanmurāte."—var ram 3.

दीनरस [kānrās] *n* love for music. 2 fond of listening to idle talk.

दीन [kāna] *n* vowel mark for [a] (ṛ). 2 shoulder

दीनपुसी [kānapusti] See कानपुसी.

दीनि [kāni] See दीनी. 2 upon the shoulder. "kāni musla suph gali."—s farid. "dekhahu bōda cāṛia cāhu jāṇia de kāni."—s farid

दीनिका [kāniā], **दीनिका** [kānika] See दानिका and कानिका.

दीनिकारी [kānidhāni] *n* having treasure-house of water; the earth.—sanama.

दीनी [kāni] *n* skirt of a garment. 2 border. 3 in the ears. "kāni buje de rāha kiū vāge paun."—s farid 4 to the ears. "kānu sutaku kān pe laṭiban khahi."—var asa

दीनी कतराणी [kāni katrauni] *v* get picked the edge of a garment with money tied to it. 2 avoid someone.

दीनु [kānu] See दीन and दीन देहा.

दीनी [kāne] *Pa* *adj* close, near. 2 *n* direction. 3 *adv* upon the bank. "dāriave kāne bagula"—s farid.

दीनो [kāno] *adv* from. "lahāni se sāi kāno

dati "—s *farid*. 2 from the ear.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹ [kānh] See ਕੰਨ੍ਹ. 2 Kanh, Krishan. "gharia sabhe gopia pahar kānh gopal."—*var asa*.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ [kānha] *n* shoulder.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹੀ [kānhī] upon the shoulders. 2 with the shoulder.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਕਾ [kānyaka], ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ [kānya] See ਕਨਕਾ and ਕਨਾ. 2 See ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਯਾਨ [kānyadan] *n* gift of a girl without any pecuniary gain; marrying a girl to a suitable groom.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਯਾਨ [kānyadhan] *n* dowry; girl's wealth; the wealth which a girl receives from her father etc. at the time of marriage. It includes garments, ornaments, cattle, cash.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹਯਾਸੀ [kānyarasi] See ਕਨਾ. 2 a man, shy and timid as a girl, is called by this name.

ਕੰਨ੍ਹ [kānv] See ਕੰਨ 3.

ਕੰਪ [kāp], ਕੰਪਨ [kāpan] *Sk* *n* trembling. "tharhar kape bala jiu."—*suhā kabir*.

ਕੰਪਨੀ [kāpni] *E* Company, association. 2 companionship. 3 companion. 4 society. 5 a troop of soldiers.

ਕੰਪਨੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ [kāpni sarkar], ਕੰਪਨੀ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ [kāpni bahadur] See ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ [kāpayaman] *Sk* *adj* trembling, vibrating.

ਕੰਪਾਵਨ [kāpavan] *v* shake, give a jolt.

ਕੰਪਿਤ [kāpiti] See ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ.

ਕੰਪਿਲਾ [kāpila] *adj* shaken, jolted.

ਕੰਪੁ [kāpu] *E* camp.

ਕੰਬ [kāb], ਕੰਬਾ [kāba] See ਕੰਪ-ਕੰਪਨ. "tis ksbahz pape"—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਕੰਬਰ [kābar] See ਕੰਬਲ. "kābar ek dhare tan chadān"—*GPS* See ਜਰਕੰਬਰ. 2 *Sk* *adj* dappled, spotted. 3 *A* قمر a slave of Hazrat Ali.

ਕੰਬਰਬੇਗ [kābarbeg] commander of Shah Jahan's army, who was speared to death by Rajodh in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj.

ਕੰਬਲ [kābal] *Sk* *n* blanket. 2 shawl. "kābal bādh

adābarke."—*caritr* 161. 3 jowl hanging under the neck of a cow or an ox. 4 a king of snakes.

ਕੰਬਲੀ [kābalī], ਕੰਬਲੀ [kābli] See ਕੰਬਲ. "paṛ paṛola dhaykari kābalī pahireu."—*s farid*. "cala te bhiṛ kābli."—*s farid*.

ਕੰਬੀਰ [kābir] See ਕਬੀਰ. "nama jedeu kābir trilocan."—*brīa am* 4. "kāhī kābir kou sāg nā sath."—*bher* 2 water-warrior.

ਕੰਬੂ [kābu] *Sk* *n* conch. "kābugriv tre rekh visala."—*NP*. 2 elephant.

ਕੰਬੂਗੁਰ [kābugur] *adj* with conch-like neck. See ਕੰਨਲਾ and ਕੰਬੂ.

ਕੰਬੋ [kābo] *n* a community engaged in agriculture. Its members, originated from Kambi town of Gujarat, hence their name, Kambo. Some scholars are of the view that this community belongs to Kamboj territory.

ਕੰਬੋਜ [kāboj] *Sk* *n* the territory surrounding Hindukush mountain range in Afghanistan. It is known for owning horses of good quality.

ਕੰਮ [kāṁ] *Sk* *work*. "harī kām karavan aia."—*suhā chāt m* 5.

ਕੰਮਲਾ [kāmla], ਕੰਮਲੀ [kāmlī] *adj* crazy "sahu nere dhan kāmliel!"—*trīlōg m* 1. 2 See ਕੰਬਲੀ.

ਕੰਮਲਾ [kāmla] *work*. "jinī kāmū nahī guṇ te kāmre visari."—*s farid*.

ਕੰਮਾਉਣਾ [kāmauna], ਕੰਮਾਵਨ [kāmavan] *v* earn. 2 put into practice. "sara sariatī le kāmavahu."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਕੰਮਿ [kāmi] in action, put to use. "amāl jī kate duni vici dargah ae kāmī."—*s farid*.

ਕੰਮੀ [kāmi] *adj* doer. 2 worker. 3 due to deeds, in deeds. See ਕੰਮਲਾ.

ਕਾ [kya] See ਕਿਆ.

ਕਾਮਰ [kyamat] See ਕਾਮਰ.

ਕਾਮਰ [kyar], ਕਾਮਰਾ [kyara] See ਕਿਆਰ-ਕਿਆਰਾ.

ਕਿਯਹੁ [kiyhu] from. "dām ki-yhu hoti saṛ."—*cāu m* 5. 'if it could be exchanged with money.'

ਕੌ [kyō] *adv* why. 2 how.

ਕੁਤਅਰਣੀ [krāt-ərṇī] *n* river, the destroyer of various territorial boundaries of regions and villages. "krāt-ərṇī pad adī kahz jācəmath ucar. sətṛu ucar kər tupaḱ ke lijo nam sudhar." –*sənama*. 'First of all it is river, then grass produced by it, then its grazer, the deer, then deer's lord the lion and finally lion's enemy-the gun.'

ਕੁਤਰਾਜ [kratagy] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤਰਾਜ "karat rəhe kratagy kəruṇame śtarjəru gyan." –*kan m 5*. 'Keeping in mind the benevolent and the omniscient. One, they kept performing their actions gratefully.' 2 It means when a person is aware that God knows about his actions, then he is not inclined towards evildeeds.

ਕੁਤਬਿ [kratabi] See ਕਰਤਬਰ.

ਕੁਤੁ [krātu] *Skt n* ਯਗਰ. 2 concept, desire. 3 discretion thought. 4 soul. 5 Vishnu. 6 according to Purans a saint who was born from Brahma's hands. He was married to Kriya, daughter of Kardam. She bore him sixty thousand Valkhiley saints. 7 son of Krishan

ਕ੍ਰਮ [krām] *Skt* ਕਾਮ action. "jəp-hun təp-hin kulhun kramhun" –*gəu namdev*. 2 *Skt* activity of taking two footsteps. 3 serial, order, system. 4 action, practice. "man bac kram harigun nahz gae." –*dhana m 9*. 5 See ਯਥਾਕ੍ਰਮ.

ਕ੍ਰਮਨਾਸਾ [krāmnaśa] See ਕਰਮਨਾਸਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਾਯ [kray] *Skt n* buying, purchasing.

ਕ੍ਰਾਯ ਵਿਕ੍ਰਾਯ [kray vikray] *n* sale and purchase, exchange, business.

ਕ੍ਰਾਲਪ [kralap] See ਕਰਲਪ and ਕਲਪਭਰਿ. 2 crying like a curlew.

ਕ੍ਰਾਵਾਰ [kravar], ਕ੍ਰਾਵਾਨ [kravai] See ਕਰਵਾਰ.

ਕ੍ਰਾਤਿ [krāt] *Skt* ਅਧਿ buried. 2 covered. 3 absorbed, engrossed 4 penetrated, put across. "barchu təb bhup calaɽdai. śiv ke ur me ləg krāt bhai." –*krisən*. 5 *n* horse 6 foot

ਕ੍ਰਾਤਿ [krāt] *n* speed. 2 taking two footsteps.

3 orbit on which the sun moves. 4 This word has been used by some poets in place of kāṭi (splendour) as well

ਕ੍ਰਾਤਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [krātivṛiti] See ਕ੍ਰਾਤਿ 3.

ਕ੍ਰਾਵ [krar] See ਕਰਾਵ. 2 bank, coast.

ਕ੍ਰਾਕਾਦਨੀ [krakādni] river, which demolishes the banks –*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kriya] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ. "səgal kriya mahz utənu kriya." –*śukhmanī*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kriyakṛiti] fraud, hypocrisy. 2 act of staying immovable like a mountain.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ-ਵਿਸੇਸ਼ [kriya-vīśeṣa] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸੇਸ਼.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸੇਖ [kriyavīśekh] an act that lays more emphasis on rituals, knowledge not being primary to it. "kriyavīśekh puja kəreɽ" –*bəṣṭ m 3*. 2 specific or special action.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ [kris] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ lean, thin. 2 weak. 3 delicate, fine. "namo sərəbdrisə. namo sərəbkrisə." –*jəpu*. 4 *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ *vr* pull, attract. 5 ਕ੍ਰਿਸਿ *n* agriculture. "kris kəhū hon nə pavɛ." –*cəṣṭr*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਕ [krisak] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸਕ *adj* who with a plough draws furrows upon the land 2 farmer, cultivator. 3 bullock.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ [kristan] *E* Christian; disciple of Christ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ [krisən], ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ [kriṣaṇ] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ *adj* black, dark. "krisən rida ujjal kəhɽi." –*GPS*. "krisən viśv tarbe nimɽi" –*krisən*. 'in order to salvage this world become dark with sins'. 2 *n* Ved Vyas. 3 Arjun. 4 cuckoo. 5 crow, 6 dark half of the lunar month. 7 Kaliyug—an era of vices. 8 indigo. 9 iron 10 collyrium, antimony. 11 eighth incarnation of Vishnu i.e. Krishan, who was the son of Yaduvanshi Vasudev from Bhojvanshi Devak's daughter Devki. He was born in prison at Mathura and nurtured in village Gokul at the house of Nand Gop, under the supervision of Yashodha.

Krishan was a great statesman and warrior.

'adopted daughter of Ugrasen. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮੇਨ and ਚੇਚਕ

It was due to his valour that Yadavs became very powerful. He killed Kans and made his maternal grandfather Ugarsen king of Mathura. In Mahabharat, he played a pivotal role in the war that ensued between Kauravs and Pandavs. As a charioteer of Arjun, he made victory possible for Pandavs. His precept in Gita prevented Arjun from timidly laying down his arms in the battlefield. Fed up with battles of Jarasandh, he established the capital of Yadavs at Dwarka in place of Mathura. Krishan had eight queens (Rukmini, Kalindi, Mitarvinda, Satya, Nagnijiti, Jambvati, Sushila, Satyabhama, Lakshmana) Apart from these, there were said to be other 16,100 wives as well. Krishan was killed at Som Tirath (Prabhas) at the age of 125 years by Jar the hunter (supposed to be an incarnation of Bali).

Shevya, Sugriv, Meghpushap and Velahak were four horses of his chariot. His charioteer was Darak.

There is a narrative in Vishnu Puran part 5 a 1 that in order to save the world, God had sent two hair—one black and the other grey. From the black hair Krishan and from the grey hair Balram were born. 12 In part 7, sukt 96 of Rig Ved, it is mentioned that on the bank of Anshumati river, there was a decoit named Krishan who lived alongwith ten thousand robbers. People were fed up with him. At last Indar killed him. 13 the Supreme Being, the Creator' who is the source of birth and death to all. "ek krisnā sarav deva."—varasa. "sovān dhala krisan mala japahu tui sahelkho"—vad chāt m I. 14 *Skt* कृष्ण pearl. 15 heartbeat. 16 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used krisan in place of kṛṣak (cultivator) "krisan bhagat ko meghad jisenu."—GPS. 'To the cultivator

who is a devotee, Indar provides rain in equal measure.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਮੁੱਚ [krisansasur] Krishan's wife Yamuna, her father, the sun.—*sanama* 2 Jamvant. 3 father of queen Rukmani etc.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਾਖਾ [krisansakha] Krishan's friend, Arjun. ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰ [krisankor], ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰਿ [krisankorī] See ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਤਿਕੁਰੂ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕਰ ਸਧਾ ਦੇ [krisan krisan kar sadh do.]—*krisan*. 'Two saints (Devki and Vasudev) started reciting Krishan, Krishan.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਗੰਗਾ [krisangāga] a south Indian river, which has its origin in the western ghats and flows into the Bay of Bengal. It is 400 miles long and is also known as Krishna.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਚੰਦ [krisancād] See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਚਰਤਮਾ [krisanbortama] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਚਰਤਮਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬੱਲਭਾ [krisanballabha] beloved of Krishan, Yamuna.—*sanama*. "krisanballabha tāt ik rahe."—GV 6.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬਲੱਭਾਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [krisanballabhais sastṛa] noose, the weapon of Varun who is the lord of Yamuna and Yamuna is the beloved of Krishna.—*sanama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਭਾਵ [krisanbhav] spiritualism, spirituality. "aganbhav kih bidh kahē krisanbhav ke sath?"—*krisan*. 'How do gopis talk of sensuality through spirituality?'

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਲਾਲ [krisanlal] brother of Pandit Harilal of Kashi, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਹਰਿ ਲਾਲ. 2 a poet who rendered Mahabharat into Hindi verse. He has written 18 chapters of Bhagvat Gita under the heading Shri Mukhvak Patshahi 10. It is also known as Gobindgita, but evident from its verse is the fact that its author is not the tenth Guru, rather it is Krishanlal himself.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਵਰਤਮਾ [krisanvartama] *Skt* कृष्णवर्त्मन्, n whose passage is dark, which is recognised by the presence of smoke, fire. "krisanvartama

¹² "ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਧਿਕਾਰ: ਲਗ: ਸਮ੍ਥਿ ਸਿਰ੍ਸਿ ਥਾਧਕ: ।

ਲਯੋ ਦੇਵਾਧਿਕਾਰ: ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਧਿਕਾਰ: ।"—*śradhdha*.

ban agh krisan"—GPS. 'If sin is a forest, Krishan is the fire for destroying it.'

विसन [krisna] *Skt* कृष्ण *n* Dropadi. 2 illusion. See **विसू**. 3 goddess Kali. 4 black raisin. 5 iris. 6 pepper. 7 a river. See **विसन नदी**. 8 maternal uncle of Guru Nanak Dev, brother of Mata Tripta. 9 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was of Sethi subcaste. He used to preach Sikhism from Muzang. (Lahore). 10 piper longum. 11 *adj* black; cursed soul. "kaji krisna hoā."—*ram a m 1*. 'for accepting bribe and denying justice, Kazi has become a cursed soul.'

विसनारीस आसु [krisnais āstrā] *sanama* noose, the weapon of Varun, who is the lord of river Krishna.

विसनब्रम [krisnagrā] elder brother of Krishan, Balram; Balbhadar.

विसनानिन [krisnain] *Skt* कृष्णानिन skin of a black buck. 2 black buck.—*sanama*.

विसनानक [krisnātak] killer of Krishan, arrow.—*sanama* 2 a hunter named Jar, who shot the arrow (to kill Krishan).

विसनानिसारिका [krisnabhīsarika] in poetics a heroine who, wearing black dress, in order to avoid detection, goes to see her lover in pitch dark night. "karī nīṣṭ karīghaṭa kac rati kare nag, kare kanhar pe calī apb lagān ki lag."—*jagadbznod*.

विसनारजुन [krisnarjun] Krishan and Arjun. 2 *adj* black and white.

विसनावतार [krisnavtar] Krishan Avtar. See **विसन** 11. 2 translation of the 10th canto of Bhagwat in Dasam Granth. It describes the story of Krishan. The year of its composition is given as under:

"sātrēṣṭ petālī me savan sudī tithī dip.
nagar pāvta subh karan jāmuna bāhe sāmip."

—*krisan 2490*

विसनित [krisnin] bearer of Krishna river — the earth.—*sanama*. 2 bearer of the black current of Yamuna—the earth.—*sanama*.

विसनु [krisanu] See **विसन** 11. "krisanu balbhadrugurupag lagī dhīavt"—*gaur m 4*

विसमा [krisma] *P* کرم *n* wink. 2 sarcasm 3 miracle. See **विसमा**.

विसा [krisa] See **विसि**.

विसाड [krisaṇ], **विसात** [krisan] *Skt* कृषाण *n* cultivator, agriculturist, tiller, farmer. 2 See **विसात** 2.

विसातवा [krisanva] farmers, agricultural community. "pōckrisanva bhagigāe le badhro jiu dārbari."—*maru kabir*. that is 'five sense organs.'

विसानी [krisani] farming; agriculture.

विसात [krisanu] See **विसात**. 2 कृषानु fire.

विसि [krisi] *Skt* कृषि *n* agriculture. 2 farming, ploughing.

विसोदरी [krisodari], **विसोदरी** [krisodri] कृशोदरी *adj* (a female) having slim waist.

विसू [krisu] See **विसन**. 2 See **ईषण** 2.

विसू [krisna] See **विसन** 2. "krisna te janau harī harī nacāti nacna."—*dhana namdev*. 'Every creation that is animate in the world is due to the Creator's Will.'

विसव [krikar], **विसव** [krikal] *Skt* कृकर nasal breath that causes sneezing.

विसा [krikha] ploughed, dragged. "sabh kilvikh krikha."—*var sor m 4*. 'All the sins were ploughed; they were uprooted.'

विसि [krikhi] See **विसि**.

विसिख [krikhikar] tiller, cultivator

विसि [krikhe] dragged, uprooted. "sabh tin ke pap krikhe."—*naṭ m 4*.

विस [krich], **विस** [krichra] *Skt* कृच्छ *n* distress, pain. 2 meditation 3 fast. "krich cādrayān adik kalmālche."—GPS. 'redeemer of sins i.e. fasts such as Chandrayan.'

विस [krit] *Skt* कृति done, performed. "purbalo

krit karāmu nā mite gharāhanī "-dhana
trilocaṇa. 2 Satyug, era of truth. 3 outcome,
result. 4 Some ignorant scribe has put krit in
place of kāti. "dīna krit hānā."-gyan. 'The
sun's radiance fades.' 5 This word has also
been used in place of kirātī: "badāt krit īri."
-gyan. 6 See विरोट.

विरसन [kritsān] Skt कृतञ्ज adj whole, total.
2 n water.

विरसोसोकी [kritsōpōgi] See विरसोसोकी.

विरका [kritka] Skt कृत्तिका wife of the moon.
She wears the form of a constellation, which
has six stars. It is the same Kritka who
nurtured a son of Shiv. Hence his name
Kartikēy. See कर्तिकाय.

विरकारय [kritkaray], विरवित्रय [kritkritay] adj
who has done the work; who has done his/her
work; philanthropy.

विरगात्र [kritagay] Skt कृतञ्ज adj obliged, indebted.
2 n God, who is omniscient.

विरगान [kritghan], विरगु [kritghna] Skt कृतञ्ज adj
ungrateful, unthankful. See अविरगान.

विरधर [kritdhar] adj bountiful, benefactor.
"kripa ki surāt kritdhar "-gyan. 2 powerful,
mighty.

विरधरमा [kritbarma] See विरधरमा.

विरधुग [krityug] n Satyug, era of truth. See
धुग.

विरधरमा [kritvarma] adj armoured; who has
put on a coat of mail. 2 n son of Yaduvanshi
Kanak and Kritvirya's brother. 3 a king, son
of Hridak, whose fight is mentioned in
Mahabharat.

विरवानी [kritvani] adj praiseworthy, praised.
"tav tino kritvani."-NP. 'All the three deities
have admired you.' 2 performer of three actions
(giving birth, nurturing, destroying).

विरवित्र [kritakrit] adj all that is done [krit]
and not done [akrit]. 2 material used in fire-
worship such as grain etc. See कर्तव्यजन मिमिति

part 24, 33.

विराजनी [kritājī] adj who has both his hands
folded.

विराज [kritāt] Skt कृतञ्ज n death, Yam. 2 fortune,
fate. 3 doctrine, outcome. 4 god. 5 indicative
of two. 6 end of the era of truth, end of Satyug.

विराज [kritar] adj culter. "namastā jārāt
namastā kritarāt."-japu.

विराज [kritarath], विरारथ [kritarathu] See
विरारथ. "tin samae eku kritarath."-prabha
m 1. 'When righteousness bestowed itself,
riches and sensuality acquired salvation'
"harinam kritarathu gurmukhi kripa kare."
-maru m 4.

विरि [kriti] n reputation, glory "kalī kriti
badhavaṅge."-kalki. 2 Skt a person's
conduct; his striving.

विरि [kriti] Skt कर्तृ adj the Creator. "kī jagtākrit
he."-japu. 2 Skt कृतिन् learned, wise. 3 skilful,
judicious.

विरिचित्र [kritacitr] adj an expert painter, talented
artist.

विरि [kriti] See विरि.

विरि [kriti] Skt विद्वाँ adv having done, having
made. "kirtā kalīkarām kritiā "-sahas m 5.

विरि [kriti] due to the hunter. "mr̥gis jānu
ghumanāt kritiṇ krit kriti sarā."-datt 'as if a
deer injured by a hunter's fatal arrow writhes
in pain.'

विरि [kriti] See विरि. 2 reputation, admiration.

विरि [kriti] Skt adj worth doing. 2 an action,
worthy to be done.

विरि [kritim] Skt कृत्रिम adj artificial. See
विरि. 2 n musk. 3 Chinese camphor.

विरि [kriti] See विरि.

विरि [kritar] Skt कृदर n store. 2 treasury.
3 house. 4 belly, abdomen.

विरि [kriti] Skt कृप् वर estimate; be beautiful;
shine. 2 See विपि.

विरि [kritche] favour, kindness. "satsāgatī mel

kari kripche."—*basāt m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇ] miser.

(a) dan bin darab nidan thahrat kon
gyan bin yaṣ apyaṣ kar karge,
"kaviray" sōtan subhai sune suman ke
dharām bīhune dhan dhara dhar dharage,
kam ae kahū ke na dam duhō dinan ke
dham gade gade sab gath gar garge,
bor bor birad beḍai beṣaur kete
jor jor kripaṇ karori mar marge.

(b) data hath jati to kadar hū na pati ab
mere hath ai hē badhai bāt bavri !
khane darkhane tahir khane bic bas deho
hor na udas mero yahe cit cavi !
bhai sut mitan pe kodī nahī jān deho
vādhav sapuran ko apān subhavri !
khehō nā khavēhō marjchō to sikhaiy jehō
sum kahē lacchmi ! tu beṭhū git gavri !

(c) son lagyo jab ren me sum ko
tāhi some supna ayo bheya,
an asis kari di ne im—

"raji rakhe tum ko jagmeya,"
den lagyo tab ek rupeya,
su tāhi same akhīyā khulgya,
ah! re deya kahā kardeya!
ju jag na atī tu jat rupeya.

(d) kripaṇ apni yuvatī sō
raī manat alsay
mat kahō putr udar hve
dehe dravy lutay.

(e) devta te sur a sur kahē danav te
dal ko su dhay dal pahiti lahat hē,
darpan mukur dakh tē munakka kahē
das tē khavās kahī kahī nib-hat hē,
devi sō bhavanī or dehra ko kahē math
ren din ghasiram yahi to cahat hē,
dana sō cabe na tyō hu dip ko cārag kahē
deibe ke dār tē so dada nā kahat hē.

2 insect 3 mean.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇa] *n* miserliness, parsimony,

stinginess.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣੇ [kripaṇe] kindly. "hāri devāhu kari
kripaṇe."—*naī m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇ] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. "dhai dhai kripaṇ
sām kuno ikatr kari he mara."—*foḍi m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krip-pha] *n* kindness. "dhari hāri
prabhu krip-pha."—*prabha m 4.* See ਕਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇ] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣੇ (kripaṇe) *n* kindness. "dhari hāri kripaṇe."
—*naī m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [kripa] कृपा See कृपा. "kripa karahu guru
melahu hāri ju."—*maia a m 3.* 2 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ.
3 Kripacharay. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ. "nahī bhukham dron
kripa aru dronaj."—*cōḍi 1.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਸਿੰਧੁ [kripasindhu] ocean of kindness.
"kripasindhu kaltray darsi."—*hajare 10.*
2 ocean of skulls; battlefield "kripasindhukali
garāji karalā."—*VN.* 'Goddess Kali thundered
during the fierce fighting.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਾਣ [kripakaṭaṣ], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਾਣਖ
(kripakataṭakhy), ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਾਣਚ [kripakaṭach] *n*
favour, kindness. "kripakaṭakh avilokan
kināu."—*dhana m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਰ [kripakar] कृपा-आकर treasurehouse of
kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਾਰ [kripacaray] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇ] or ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kripaṇ] कृपाण *n* which
abnegates mercy; wielding of which does not
call for mercy; sword. Second of the k's of
the baptised Singhs. It is binding on them to
wear it. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. "je je hute akte vikte su kate
kal kripaṇ kar ke mare."—*VN.*

caṭrapaṇi paṇi me tihare śri gobīd sīgh !
teri jo kripaṇ pare jā par kripa na he.

—*gval kavī*

kacch kripaṇ nā kab-hu tyage

sānmukh lare nā rān te bhage.

—*praśanottar bhāi nāḍlal.*

2 a metre of kabītt type, characterised by
four lines, each line having 32 characters, four

pauses each after every eight characters with alliteration. Seventh, fifteenth, twenty-third and thirty-first characters are guru and eighth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-second characters are laghu. This metre is specially used in heroic poetry.

Example:

senapati kalaxan, jor ke camu mahan,
dhar bal abhiman, detyo he medan an,
riskar pēdaxan, bhayo guru samuhan,
sighnad ucc than, bolyo nahī pchō jan,
gahi ke rakab pan, rokūn he kīkan,
het bhumī pe giran, lavat sarītan,
ṣatruban ko kṛiṣan, vir soḍhivāṣ bhan,
kalūh ke saman, jhari sir pe kṛipan.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ (kṛipāṇpaṇi) *adj* armed with a sword 2 *n* Macrotime.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ (kṛipāṇī) *n* small sword. 2 *adj* armed with a sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ (kṛipāṇ) See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਕ੍ਰਿਤ (kṛipāṇakṛit) a metre, having 4 lines, each line structured as II, I, I, I

Example:

jāhī tir chūtāt. rāndhir jūtāt
bār bir ūthāt. tātūtrān tūtāt-kālki

(b) In Dattavtar, Madhubhar is also named as Kripankrit as—

muni eti apar. guṇ gaṇ udar.
vidya vicar. nit karat car.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ (kṛipānad) See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ. 2 bestower of the sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਧਾਰੀ (kṛipāndhārī) bearer of the sword. 2 baptised Sikh; Khalsa.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਾਨਿ (kṛipāṇāni) army, armed with swords. —*śanama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਪਾਨੀ (kṛipāṇpanī) See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ. 2 *n* Durga, Bhavani. "dini rajdhani vajrapāṇi ko kṛipāṇpani."—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਭੇਟ (kṛipānbhet) See ਭੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਾਨ (kṛipānidhan), ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਿ

[kṛipānidhi] treasurehouse of kindness
2 ocean of mercy "kṛipānidhan dial bekhsād."—*sukhmanī*. "kṛipānidhi! basahu ride hari nit."—*ṣoḍi m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ (kṛipāṇī) See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ. "sada rakhle mo kṛipake kṛipāṇi."—*chakke*. 2 small sword. "pag hū ko bādhibo kachuk din piche sikhyo, pahile hi sikhyo sīgh bādhibo kṛipāṇi ko."—*52 poets*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਬੁਦ (kṛipābud) ābud (a cloud) of mercy. "januk barakh kṛipābud gayo."—*cārītr 244*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਯਾਤਨ (kṛipayātan) house of kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰ (kṛipar), ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰ (kṛipara), ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੀ (kṛipārī), ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੂ (kṛiparū) *adj* merciful, kind, benevolent "prabhu darar kṛipar."—*kan m 5*. "hohu din kṛipara."—*gau chār m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ (kṛipal) See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੂ. 2 *n* Kripal of Jallu, who was a disciple of Guru Hargobind and a great warrior. 3 king of Katoch, who went to fight a battle at Nadaun against Bhimchand Kahluria. Guru Gobind Singh defeated him severely 4 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ. 5 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ (kṛipalchād) brother of Mata Gujri and maternal uncle of Guru Gobind Singh. He was Guru's devout disciple and great warrior. In the battle of Bhangani he displayed remarkable valour. Guru Gobind Singh has described it in the eighth chapter of Vachitar Natak "tāhā matuleyā kṛipalā karuddhā." 2 a king of Kangra. His subcaste being Katoch, he is at places referred to as Katochia. See chapter 9 of Vachitar Natak. At one place he has also been mentioned as Kriparam. He died in the battle of Husseni. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਟਕ chapter 11.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ (kṛipaldas) votary of Nam (secret word to meditate on, bestowed by the Guru) and great warrior. He was the chief of the Udasi sect, who killed commander Hyat Khan with a cudgel. Pleased with it, Guru Gobind Singh bestowed upon him a robe of honour,

and mentioned thus in Vichitar Natak.

"kripalā kupyō he kuttko sābhari,
hāṭhi xan hayyat ke sis jhari,
uṭhī chiech icchā kadḍha miṇṇ jorā
maṇo makhnā maṭṭki kanh phorā."

His seat is located at village Hehar (district Ludhiana). When the Guru dressed as Uch Pir arrived at Hehar from Machhiwara, Kripaldas served him with full devotion and at the time of the Guru's departure put his shoulder under Guru's bedstead for many kos from this place.

क्रिपालु [kripalū] *adj* kind, merciful.

क्रिपवत् [kripavāt], **क्रिपवन** [kripavan], **क्रिपवति** [kripavāti] *adj* kind, merciful. See **क्रिपवत्**.

क्रिपी [kripī] *Skt* कृपी (or क्रिपा) She was Dronacharya's wife and Ashvthama's mother. There is a story in Mahabharat that in order to disrupt the meditation of Gautam's son, Bhardwaj (Sharadvan), Indar sent Gyanpadi, a fairy. At the sight of her, the sage's semen ejaculated, and it fell in reeds from which at a boy and a girl were born. When king Shantanu noticed them, he felt pity and took them to his house and affectionately nourished them. Hence the boy came to be known as Kripa and the girl as Kripī. Upon coming of age, Kripī became Dron's wife and all his life Kripachary served the progeny of Shantanu as a great teacher and supporter.

क्रिपीसुत [kripisut] son of Kripī, Ashvthama "bhikhām dṛoṇ kripāru kripisut."—*krzsən*. 'Bhishampitama. Dronachary, Kripachary and Ashvthama.'

क्रिम [krim], **क्रिमि** [krimi] कृमि See **क्रिम**. "vici pathar krimjāta."—*var sor m 4*.

क्रिमिज [krimijā] *Skt* कृमिजा shellac produced by insects. See **क्रिमिजी**.

क्रियमान [kriyman] *adj* which is being done. 2 *n* work in hand.

क्रिया [kriya] See **क्रिया**. 2 part of speech which asserts or predicates something as aṅga, jāṅga, līkṅga. Verb.

क्रियचक्र [kriyacatur] in poetics, a hero, who by his actions, depicts shrewdness i.e. without speaking but through his gestures.

क्रियवचक संज्ञा [kriyavacak sāgya] gerund, verbal noun as dukh-harta, mukatīdata.

क्रियविशेष [kriyaviśeṣa] *adverb*; word added to a verb, adjective or another adverb to express some modification of manner or time as abhi, hūṇe, oṭhe, etc.

क्रियविशेष (kriyaviśekh) See **क्रियाविशेष**.

क्रियाविदग्धा [kriyavidgadhā] *Skt* क्रियाविदग्धा in poetics, a heroine who is adept in depicting her feelings through her gestures.

क्रिक [kricak] See **क्रिक**. "ih bīdhi sun kricak harkhana."—*NP*.

क्रिक [krican] See **क्रिक**.

क्रिक [kric] See **क्रिक**.

क्रिक [kric] *Skt* *adj* purchased.

क्रिक [krican] *Skt* *n* play 2 merriment, joviality.

क्रिक [kricā] See **क्रिक**. 2 See **अनुप** and **अप** 1.

क्रिकक [kricakr] See **हंसगुण** (c).

क्रु [kru] *Skt* क्रु *vr* shout, weep, abuse, accuse.

क्रु [krūc] *Skt* क्रु *vr* go near, rotate aslant, bend, be insignificant, be rude. 2 a type of Indian pond heron. 3 grey-coloured water fowl. 4 Kronch mountain. 5 rudeness "dhānu bhrikūṭi su krūc bin barā."—*NP* 'without ruffled hair i.e. gentle, soft.'

क्रु [krudh] *Skt* *vr* be angry.

क्रु [krudh] *adj* angry, enraged, furious.

क्रु [krudh] *क्रु* *क्रु* (krudh bikhē jin ghor) *sen* 'In fury, don't poison the atmosphere.'—*remav*.

क्रु [krur] cruel. 2 hot. 3 sharp.

क्रुरकर्म [krurkarma] *adj* pitiless; cruel. "sāg krurkarma ab ana."—*GPS*. 2 *n* a Surayvanshi king.

क्रुरवरम [krurbaras], **क्रुरवर्म** [krurvaras] a

Surayvanshi king. See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਸ [kres] dispute, problem "kausal ke chor kres."—*ramav* 'leaving aside the problems of Kaushal kingdom.'

ਕ੍ਰੋਢ [kreṭh] dark young lady. "kurkaṭ kreṭh kak."—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਨ [kroṣan] *Skt* *n* calling, crying, wailing, lamenting. See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ *vr*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਹ [kroh] See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ. "na mohā na krohā."—*akal*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਢ [krōc] See ਕ੍ਰੋਢ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧ [krodh] anger. See ਕਰੋਧ. "krodh binasē sagal bikari."—*gau m 1*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿ [krodhi], ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ [krodhi] *adj* ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿਤ੍ *angry*. 2 See ਮੁਕੀ. 3 See ਕਰੋਧਿ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਪ [krop] See ਕੋਪ. "je aṭi krop karekari dhara."—*asa kabir*

ਕ੍ਰੋਪਿ [kropi] due to anger. "hasti kropi mūd māhi mario."—*gūd kabir*

ਕ੍ਰੋਰ [kror] *n* one hundred lakhs, one crore. "jore lakh crore man na hore."—*gau m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰੋੜ [kroṛ] *Skt* ਕੀੜ *n* pig, swine. 2 lap. 3 cavity in a tree. 4 See ਕਰੋੜ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਢ [krōc] *Skt* ਕੀਧ *n* stork "krōc su aruncur pukarāt."—*GPS*. 2 a mountain in the Himalayan range. According to Harivansh, he is the son of Menak and grandson of Himalayas. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Kronch mountain became so intoxicated that it started crushing its residents. Aggrieved, the people went to Kartikey for help. He shot an arrow or a spear in such a way, that it immobilised the mountain, and he cut its (Kronch's) horn with a sword. "krōc sei me jenu sṛvnādan barchi mar dhasai."—*GPS*. 3 a demon, son of māy. He resided on Kronch island. 4 according to Purans, an island from amongst the seven ones, on which Kronch mountain is situated. It is surrounded by Khir Sagar its measurement is mentioned as 1.6 million yojans. "krōc nam tih dip ko nar sūdar

sarvoday."—*NP*. 5 See ਕ੍ਰੋਧਪਦ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਪਦ [krōcpada] See ਸਦੇਖੇ 29.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਬਹੁ [krōcbyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਧਵਹੁ [krōcvyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਧਬਹੁ [krōcabyuh] *n* deployment of army in the battle-field in such a formation that it resembles a stork. "krōcabyuh kīyo asuris jāb."—*caritr 405*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦ [krōd] *Skt* ਕਰੋ *vr* express sorrow, be upset, cry in pain.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦਨ [krōdan] *Skt* *n* weeping, crying. 2 lamentation of the wounded ones in a battle-

ਕ੍ਰੋਮ [krām] See ਕ੍ਰਮ. "man bac krām sevie saca."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਣ [kriṣṭ] See ਕਰਿਸ਼੍ਣ

ਕ੍ਰਿਦ [kried] See ਕਰੇਦ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਨ [kriedan] See ਕਰੇਦਨ.

ਕ੍ਰਿ [kva] part where. 2 See ਕ੍ਰਿਟਿ

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kvacit] *adj* the few; rare; perhaps some 2 anywhere. "nac sukhā dṛiṣṭye kvacit."—*GPS*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kvāḍ] See ਕੇਦੰਤ. "kururav kvāḍ bhe mario."—*caritr 137*. 'King Kuru was shot dead with a bow.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਥ [kvath] *Skt* *n* decoction. Four tolas of drug put in sixty four tolas of water, is boiled till the same is reduced to one fourth. This mode of preparation is mentioned in various Ayurvedic books.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਿ [kvapi] *adv* anywhere.

ਕ੍ਰਿਵ [kvar] See ਕੁਮਾਰ 3. See ਕੁਮਾਰ. "janat hō ghan kvar ko garjat, baras na aī."—*krīsan*. 'A cloud in the month of Assu thunders but it does not rain.'

ਕ੍ਰਿਵਾ [kvara] See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕ੍ਰਿ [kve] See ਕ੍ਰ. 2 *pron* any. "na subhat ihad kve rahyo."—*krīsan*.

ਕ [kə] *Skt* क This letter is a combination of क and ऋ. Per Punjabi usage, it should have been written as the first compound consonant i.e. its place should have been after tẓppi (ँ), but

as is prevalent in dictionaries we have placed it at the end.

ਕਣ [kṣaṇ] See ਖਿਣ.

ਕਣਭੰਗੁਰ [kṣaṇbhāṅur] See ਖਿਣਭੰਗੁਰ.

ਕਣਿਕ [kṣaṇṭik] *adj* momentary.

ਕਣ [kṣaṇ] See ਕਣ. "In ke jəg əkṣaṇ sis dhare. tin ko tanu səkṣaṇ kən kəre."—*ramcādrīka*. 'Who can injure those whose heads are worshipped by the offerings of rice?'

ਕਣਿ [kṣaṇṭi] *n* loss, damage. 2 destruction, annihilation.

ਕਣੁ [kṣaṇṭ] *n* that which saves from getting wounded; armour. 2 one who saves someone from annihilation, Kshatri. 3 kingdom. 4 power, force

ਕਣਿ [kṣaṇṭi], ਕਣਿਯ [kṣaṇṭriy], ਕਣੀ [kṣaṇṭri] *Skt* *ਖਣਿਯ* *n* a powerful man. According to the Hindus, the second caste of the society, who defend their subjects through the use of physical force. In Veds, Purans and Smritis, the origin of Khatris is described as from the Creator's arm. See ਖਣੀ.

ਕਣਪਾਕ [kṣaṇpāk] *Skt* *n* one who has given up sensuality; a Buddhist ascetic. 2 a well known poet of king Vikramaditya's court.

ਕਪਾ [kṣapa] See ਕਪਾ.

ਕਮਲਾ [kṣamta] *n* capacity, ability. 2 power, strength.

ਕਮਾ [kṣama] See ਖਿਮਾ and ਖਿਮਾ. 2 earth.

ਕਮੀ [kṣami] See ਕਮੀ.

ਕਸ [kṣay] See ਕੇ 2 tuberculosis. See ਖਣੀ 3. 3 doomsday. 4 annihilation, destruction. 5 disease. 6 house, abode 7 violence.

ਕਸਾਹ [kṣayah] See ਖਿਮਾਹ.

ਕਸੀ [kṣayi] See ਖਣੀ and ਕਸ. 2 *adj* destructible. 3 *n* asthma. 4 moon. There is a mythical story that as a result of the curse from Daksh, the moon had contracted tuberculosis.

ਕਸਰ [kṣar] See ਖਰ.

ਕਸਰਾ [kṣaraṇ] See ਖਰਣਾ.

ਕਾਂਡ [kṣāt] *adj* forgiving, indulgent. 2 *v* tolerate.

ਕਾਰ [kṣar] See ਖਰ.

ਕਾਲਨ [kṣalan] *n* washing, rinsing.

ਕਿਤਿ [kṣiti] See ਖਿਤਿ.

ਕਿਤਿਪ [kṣitip], ਕਿਤਿਪਤਿ [kṣitipati], ਕਿਤਿਪਲ [kṣitipal], ਕਿਤੀਸ [kṣitis] *n* king of the earth. See ਖਿਤਿਪਤਿ.

ਕਿਪੁ [kṣipra] See ਖਿਪੁ.

ਕੀਟ [kṣiṇ] See ਖੀਟ and ਖੀਟ.

ਕੀਰ [kṣir] See ਖੀਰ and ਖੀਰ.

ਕੀਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [kṣirsamudra], ਕੀਰਸਾਗਰ [kṣirsagar], ਕੀਰਧਿ [kṣiradhī], ਕੀਰਨਿਧਿ [kṣirnidhī], ਕੀਰੋਦ [kṣirod] According to Purans, the ocean of milk from the churning of which fourteen jewels were extracted. It is regarded as the abode of Vishnu.

ਕੀਵ [kṣiv] See ਖੀਵ.

ਕੁਦ੍ਰ [kṣudr] See ਕੁਦ੍ਰ.

ਕੁਧ [kṣudh] See ਖੁਧ.

ਕੁਧਾ [kṣudha] See ਖੁਧਾ.

ਕੁਧਤੁਰ [kṣudhatur] *adj* overwhelmed by hunger; hunger stricken. 2 famished, starving.

ਕੁਪ [kṣup] *Skt* *n* son of Krishan from the womb of Satyabhama. 2 In Mahabharat, a king of the solar dynasty who was the son of Prasandhi and the father of Ikshwaku "hot bhayo kṣup bhup mahan."—*GPS* 3 bush.

ਕੁਰ [kṣur] *vr* cut, split, tear, pierce, draw a line or furrow. 2 *n* razor. 3 dagger. 4 hoof. 5 arrow.

ਕੇਤ੍ਰ [kṣetr] *n* body. 2 conscience, mind. 3 field. 4 woman, wife.

ਕੇਤ੍ਰਗਤ [kṣetragy] *n* soul, that regards the body as its own. 2 *adj* knowing or familiar with the fields.

ਕੇਤ੍ਰਜ [kṣetrāj] *adj* farm-produced. 2 *n* per Hindu faith, a son who is the offspring of one's wife by some other man, as Pandav. See ਕੁਰੁਕੁ.

ਕੇਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [kṣetrapal] See ਖੇਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ.

ਕੇਪਕ [kṣepak] *adj* who throws. 2 *n* one who

adds a spurious passage of his own or of another in some writing; an interpolator.

ਫੇਪਣ [kəpən] *n* act of throwing. 2 felling, throwing. 3 sending, directing. 4 laying a blame, reviling.

ਫੇਮ [kəmə] See **ਫੇਮ**

ਫੇਮਕਲਾਨ [kəməkalyan] ecstasy and liberation.

2 a variety of Kalyan musical measure evolved by blending together the notes of two musical measures namely Hamir and Kalyan. It is counted among the hybrid musical measures.

ਫੋਟੀ [kəṭi] See **ਫੋਟੀ**.

ਫੋਭ [kəṭb] See **ਫੋਭ**.

ਖ (khakkha) seventh character of Punjabi script. It is uttered from the throat. *Skt* *n* sun. 2 sky, ether. 3 an organ or organs of sense or action. 4 body. 5 cypher, dot, point. 6 paradise. 7 comfort. 8 hole, aperture, cavity. 9 action. 10 town, city. 11 field. 12 knowledge, discernment. 13 Brahma. 14 also used in Punjabi as a substitute for the Sanskrit क and ख; for instance, ਸਾਖੀ (sakhī), ਮੋਖ (mokh), ਬਿਰਾਖ, ਵਿਖ, ਖਾਏ etc.

ਖਹਿ [khau] *Skt* *ਕ* *n* annihilation, destruction. "akal muratī jisū kade nahī khau."—*maru solhe m* 5. "koṭī paradh khin mahī khau bhāi he."—*sar m* 5 2 disease, ailment. "karunanidhi dur karē khau."—*krisan*. 3 See ਕਹ.

ਖਹਿਸ [khaus], ਖਹਿਸਤਾ [khausṭa] See ਕਹਿਸ and ਕੋਸ.

ਖਹਿਦ [khauph], ਖਹਿਫ [khauphu] *ا* *ف* *n* fear, dread. "khauphu na khata na tarasu jāvalū."—*guravidas*.

ਖਹਿਨਾ [khaulna], ਖਹਿਨਾ [khaulna] *v* boil, simmer. *Skt* *ਫੁੱਲ* *vr* tremble, jump, play, go. The word khaulna derives from it. 2 massage, anoint, smear. "gadhū cādanī khaulī, bhī sahu sū paṇu."—*var suhī m* 1.

ਖਹਿ [khau] *adj* destructible. 2 See ਕਹਿ.

ਖਮਹਿ [khau] *Skt* *ਕ* *n* annihilation, destruction. See ਨਿਖਮਹਿ.

ਖਇ [khai] See ਕਹ.

ਖਇਆ [khāia] destruction. See ਕਹ. "dūt dūṣṭ sabbhī hoe khāia"—*bīṭa m* 5. 2 annihilated, destroyed. "ahōrog sāgāl hī khāia."—*sar m* 5. 3 destructive, violent "mūe dūṣṭ jō khāia"

—*dev m* 5. 'Murderous aberrations were destroyed.' 4 collided. See ਖਹਟਾ

ਖਇਕਾਲ [khāikal] See ਖੇਕਾਲ

ਖਈ [khai] See ਕਹ. "kalmāl tisu khai."—*varram* 2 *m* 5. 2 eats, does the eating. "ikthāl bhojan sabbhko khai."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* *ਕ* *n* and *क* *n* consumption. At first there is catarrh with cough and fever, and then inflammation of lesions gradually develops in the lungs. Blood is emitted with phlegm. Pain is felt in the chest. There is constant fever. The body becomes sluggish. Hunger vanishes and thirst increases. The redness of the blood lessens. The colour of the face fades. Sleep decreases. There is constant dejection, anxiety and fear in the mind. The upper half of the body perspires during the night. Continued mild headache, bad dreams, swelling of the feet, occasional constipation and diarrhoea etc are symptoms of this disease.

Tuberculosis is caused by excessive coition, marriage at young age, excessive exertion in studies, lack of good diet, living in polluted air, suffering from anxiety and sorrow, prevention of hunger, thirst and excretory functions, long sittings and lack of air circulation in the residence.

Sometimes, this disease is inherited from one's parents. It can be contracted by contact with a patient of tuberculosis. It is difficult to extirpate it once it enters the house. A patient of this disease hardly survives for 1000 days. As soon as symptoms of this disease appear,

treatment should be started in consultation with a competent doctor or physician. The patient should leave his home and start living near a river, sea or in a jungle of pine trees. The patient should abstain from sexual intercourse and protect himself from the cold. Such things as are pleasing to the eyes and the mind, should be used. Easily digestible and nourishing diet (milk, meat curry etc) should be taken; and all the time the patient should have the urge soon to get well.

The treatment for consumption must never be got from the quacks. One should undergo treatment by expert doctors.

Here are general instructions for treating consumption:

Use anti-tussive and anti-pyretic medicines and avoid diaphorics and purgatives. Take codliver oil. Take trituration of bamboo-mana, cardamoms, extract of menispermum glabrum, real pearls and silver leaves with cow milk. Prepare tablets of two mashas of each of the following ingredients: black pepper (dried berries of piper nigrum) one tola, piper longum two tolas, pomegranate peel four tolas, alkali of barley six mashas and jaggery eight tolas. Take two tablets daily with warm water. "khai su badi bhai mavesi."—*carriz* 405.

ਖਈਰੀ [khæiɾe] will devour. "manusu bapura musa kano micu bɪ ɬa khæiɾe."—*bɪla kabur*. 2 See ਖਈ.

ਖਈ [khæi] got annihilated or destroyed. "sunat jəso koɪɾ əgh khæi."—*gau* m 5.

ਖਸ [khas] *Skt* घृष् vr rub, graze. "sɪla səg khas calat rir."—*GPS*. 'The water flows grazing past the stone slab.' 2 See ਖਸਾ. 3 *P* خس root of a plant which is very fragrant. Otto is prepared from it. During the summer season the rich people use its screens and handfans. "khas tati kine chirrav."—*GPS*. It has a cooling effect

and cures headache, burning sensation and vomiting. *L Andropogon Muricatus*. 4 *Skt* Garhwāl and the territory lying to its north, the territory lying to the south of Kashmir which is inhabited by the Khas people. 5 a tribe inhabiting the Khas territory which is now also called Khasia. "किस्ता दरदा सता"—*manu*. 6 a foot disease.

ਖਸਕਾ [khasakna], ਖਸਕਨਾ [khasəkna] v slip, slide. ਖਸਖਸ [khasəkhas] *Skt* ससल n poppy-seed. *P* خس خس E poppy-seed. It is used in numerous medicines and is somewhat intoxicating.

ਖਸਟ [khasəɪ] *Skt* षष्ठ्य adj sixth. 2 In Punjabi, it indicates six also "dās əsaɪ khasəɪ sɾəvən surē."—*sar* m 5 *portal*. 'heard eighteen Purans and six Shastars.'

ਖਸਟਨੈਣ [khasəɪnən], ਖਸਟਨੈਣ [khasəɪnən] Trishiradait, a six-eyed demon. See ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਰਾ.

"hənyo khasəɪnənə."—*ramav* 2 tertian fever

ਖਸਟਮ [khasəɪm] *Skt* षष्ठ्य adj sixth.

ਖਸਟਮਿ [khasəɪmɪ], ਖਸਟਮੀ [khasəɪmɪ]. ਖਸਟਿ [khasəɪɪ], ਖਸਟੀ [khasəɪɪ] *Skt* षष्ठी n sixth day of a lunar fortnight. "khasəɪmɪ khaɪsaɪr kəhəɪɪ."—*gau* *thiti* m 5. "khasəɪ khaɪdarsən prəbhusaɪ."—*bɪla* *thiti* m 1. 2 a goddess who is regarded the wife of Kartikey. According to the Hindu custom, she is worshipped on the sixth day after the birth of a child. 3 sixth day after the birth of a child "khasəɪɪ kin bhəle kulcali."—*NP*. 4 *Skt* sixty. "khasəɪɪ kul jadav jujhe."—*paras*. 'Sixty clans of Yadavs died fighting.' 5 a kind of rice (ripening in about sixty days after sowing.)

ਖਸਣਾ [khasna] v snatch, wrest. 5 ਖਸਣੁ. 2 slip, slide, move away. "bɪɪtha sɾəm khasəɪ he."—*BGK*. 'Pain and fatigue disappear.' 3 graze past, rub lightly.

ਖਸਤਨ [xəstən] *P* خست v be injured. 2 fall ill. 3 become a pauper.

ਖਸਤਾ [xəsta] *P* خست adj brittle. 2 ill. 3 injured,

hurt, wounded. 4 *n* a fruit's stone.

ਖਸਨਾ [khasna] See ਖਸਣਾ

ਖਸਮ [khasam] or ਖਸਮੁ [khasamu] *A* خَاسِم *n* lord, master, owner. "nanak hukamu na calai nali khasam cala ardasi."—*var asa*. 2 Godhead, the Creator. "khasam visari kie ras bhog."—*mala m* 1. 3 husband, consort. "parpari rah khasamu visara"—*maru solhe m* 1. 4 enemy, foe. "kahu kabir akhar dui bhakhi. hoiga khasamu ta lerga rakhi"—*gau kabir*. 'If for no reason you have an enemy, God will protect you.' 5 *T* خَاسِم friend. 6 relative, relation 7 *P* خَاسِم indignation, anger, rage.

ਖਸਮਾਹੁ [khasmahu] by or from the Lord. "sabh ae hukami khasmahu."—*triag m* 4 'All came by the Lord's command.'

ਖਸਮਾਨਾ [khasmana] *P* خَاسِمَانَا like the master, ownership. *S* ਖਸਮਾਨੇ mercy, grace. "prabhujio khasmana kari prare."—*sor m* 5. "kat hamaro karo khasmana."—*asa m* 5 "khorasan khasmana kia, hifdustan deraia."—*asa m* 1.

ਖਸਮਿ [khasami] Master, Lord (nominative case) "kadhi kutar khasami sir kaia."—*bia m* 5. 2 to the Master, of the Lord. "khasami milie sukhu para."—*maru a m* 1. 'because of meeting the Lord.'

ਖਸਮੁ [khasamu] See ਖਸਮ. "khasamu visari khuri kini."—*mala m* 1.

ਖਸਰਾ [khasra] a disease like smallpox *Skr* भेषरसुर, भेषरस, भेषर. *A* خَاسِرَة measles. The patient of this disease suffers from fever and burning sensation in his body. His face becomes red; he feels thirsty and suffers from dryness of the tongue and the palate. After some days, small pimples appear on the neck and the chest.

Its treatment is:

(1) Take cyperus-pertenuis, fumitory, licorice (glycyrrhiza and glabra) raisins in equal quantity by weight and decoct them in water. Sieve it when water in this decoction is reduced

to one eighth of its original quantity. Small doses of this decoction, mixed with honey, should be given to the patient.

(2) Take sandal, andripogon muricatus, coriander, spikenard, fumitory, cyperus pertenuis and dry ginger in equal measure, prepare a decoction and give it to the patient in small doses.

(3) Take eleven basil leaves, half a tola of glycyrrhiza glabra, one tola of sisymbrium lro, half tola of aniseed, one clove and one fourth of a fig. Boil all these ingredients in half a seer of water. When the water is reduced to one fourth, sieve it through a piece of cloth. Give this decoction to the patient in small doses. 2 *A* خَاسِرَة record keeper's list of village land, its numbers and measurements. 3 rough draft of an account.

ਖਸਲਤ [khaslat], ਖਸਲਤਿ [khaslati] *A* خَاسِلَات *n* nature, disposition, habit. "mudhe di khaslati na goia."—*var bria m* 3.

ਖਸਿ [khasi] See ਖਸਣਾ. "job bhav lez khasi."—*s kabir*. 'may snatch'. 2 having grazed (past). See ਖਸ. "khasi apas mahi thire mahip."—*GPS*.

ਖਸਿਯਾ [khasiya], ਖਸੀਆ [khasia] See ਖਸ 5. 2 *adj* castrated. 3 *n* billy goat. The reason for this name is that billy goats reared for the table are castrated while young. "khasiya adhik sag le ae."—*carir 52*. 3 scrotum.

ਖਸੁ [khasu] See ਖਸਣਾ

ਖਸੁਸਨ [khasusan] *A* خَاسِنًا *adv* especially, particularly.

ਖਸੋਟਲਾ [khasotla] *v* snatch, wrest.

ਖਸੰਮ [khasam] See ਖਸਮ.

ਖਸੋਟਾ [khasota] *v* snatch, wrest.

ਖੱਸੀ [khasi] *A* خَاسِي castrated, gelded 2 billy goat. See ਖਸਿਯਾ 3.

ਖਸੁ [khasi] See ਖਸਣਾ.

ਖਸਿ [khasi] See ਖਸਣਿ.

ਖਸੀ [khasi] See ਖਸੀ.

ਖਹਣਾ [khahna] See ਖਸ. *v* rub, scrape. 2 jostle, pull and push. 3 quarrel, wrangle.

ਖਹਦੀ [khahdī] ate up. "apī khahdī kherī dābīe."—*var ram* 3, 'He himself ate as also distributed (it) among others as charity.'

ਖਹਰਾ [khahra] See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੜਾ [khahra] *n* doggedness, obstinacy. "khor khahra bharamu mān kə."—*maru m* 5. 2 insistence, obduracy.

ਖਹਿ [khəi] having grazed or brushed past. See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਰਾ [khahira] See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਰਾ [khahira] Rajput descendants of Jahir Chand, son of raja Tara Chand of the Kahlloor state. 2 a Jatt subcaste, one of whom namely Mehma, was a famous disciple of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a village established by the Khehra Jatts. See ਬਾਦਲੀ ਸਹਿਬ ਤੋਂ 7.

ਖਹਿਰੇ [khahire] plural of khahira. See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੁ [khəhu] See ਖਯ. "ətkaḷ khəhu lakhəhu rukhə."—*BG*. 'At last the tree is destroyed by the lac.'

ਖਹੁਰਾ [khahura] *adj* rough, coarse. 2 harsh, hot-tempered.

ਖਹੜਾ [khahāda] *adj* quarrelsome, pugnacious. "sukh nā pānī mugādhnār sāt nālī khahāde."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

ਖਖ [khəkh] See ਖੱਖ.

ਖਖਰ [khəkhə] *n* house of irascible or malevolent creatures; hornets' nest; wasps' nest.

ਖਖਰੀ [khəkhri] See ਖਖੜੀ. "khəkhriā suhaviā ləgriā ək kəthi."—*var gau* 2 *m* 5. 'The malevolent and ill-natured ones became genial.'

ਖਖਾ [khəkhə] pronunciation of the character ਖ. 2 the character ਖ. "khəkhə, khəra sərəhəu tahu."—*bəvən*.

ਖੱਖ [khəkkh] *Skṛ* लकड़ख v laugh; joke. 2 *n* joke, banter 3 fine dust diffused in the sky

ਖੱਖਾ [khəkkhə] See ਖਖਾ. According to Gurupratap Suray, a Kashmiri Khatri who got converted

to Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. "Is dīn turək bhəe tahi sārē hīdun hahakar ucārē. khəkkhē nām bhayē khātrīn. bhābhe nām dījēn kō cīn."—*GPS*.

ਖਗ [khəg] *Skṛ n* that which moves in the sky, a bird. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 star. 5 god. 6 air. 7 locust. 8 cloud. 9 arrow. 10 short for khəgəg. "khəg khāḍ bīhāḍā khāl dāl khāḍā"—*VN* "chātrī ketīk khəg dhārī."—*GPS*. See ਖਗਿ.

ਖਗਾਰਿ [khəg-ari] enemy of birds, a falcon. 2 sword, the enemy of the arrow. Soldiers used to cut flying arrows with their swords. "khəg mūg pōch bhūjəg gānē pād prītham ucār. phūn arī sādād ucārī jāt tīcē tarvar."—*sənām*.

ਖਗਤਨ [khəgətn] *adj* having the body of a bird; whose body is that of a bird. Kākhasund, a devotee of Ram, cursed to be come a crow; gəruḷ, the vehicle of Vishnu. 2 incarnation of the swan. "khəgətn mūntēn mūgətn bārāhtēn sādhu sāgī udhārē."—*māla m* 5 'Incarnations such as those of the swan, male milter, sage Sringī and Varah were liberated through association with the saints.' 3 See ਤਨ.

ਖਗਨੀ [khəgənī] that which possesses swords and arrows, an army.—*sənām*.

ਖਗਪਤਿ [khəgpatī] master of birds, gəruḷ. 2 mind See ਖਗੀ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਬੀੜ 230

ਖਗਰਾਜ [khəgəraj] king of birds, gəruḷ.

ਖਗਰੋਹ [khəgəroh], ਖਗਸਨ [khəgəsən] one who rides gəruḷ, Vishnu. "mūrəti lē nā kārē khəgəroh."—*kṛsən*. 'lest Krishan absorb our appearances as his own.' See ਗੁਰੂ.

ਖਗਾਤਕ [khəgātak] destroyer of birds, falcon. 2 See ਖਗਾਰਿ.

ਖਗਾਧਿਪ [khəgādhip] master [ādhip] of birds [khəg], gəruḷ.

ਖਗਿ [khəgī] with the sword. See ਖਗ 10. "rog dokh agh moh chide hārinām khəgī"—*saveye sī mukhvāk m* 5.

ਖਗਿਸ [khəgīs], ਖਗਿਓ [khəgīd], ਖਗੇਸ [khəgēs],

ਖਥੇਲ [khagēdr] master or king of the birds, garur. "khagis kesar lage."—*caritr* 203 "je nar grase kalukh ahesa. jāhi šaran so nam khagesa."—*NP*. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 Indar, the king of gods.

ਖਥੋਲ [khagol] *n* celestial sphere; sky that appears round like the earth.

ਖਥੋਲ ਵਿਦਿਆ [khagol vidya] *n* that branch of knowledge which tells about the motion and movement of the planets and their effect; astronomy.

ਖਥੋਲ [khagg] short for kharag; sword. See ਖਥਾ. "khaggan kharake khulhē tuppak tarake tūg."—*ramdas*.

ਖਥੋਲਖਥਾਤਾ [khaggkhyata] *adj* famous in swordsmanship. "dou khaggkhyata."—*GPS*.

ਖਥੋਲਬਾਹੁਰ [khaggbahadur] Bhai Sukkha Singh's translation of Guru Teg Bahadur's name and used as such at numerous places in Gurvilas.

ਖਥੋਲ [khagga] *adj* swordlike; of the shape of a sword. 2 *n* beans of acacia sirissa and butia fondosa etc which look like a sword.

ਖਥ [khac] *Skt* खच् *vr* render prosperous, purify, bind or fasten tightly.

ਖਥਣਾ [khacna], ਖਥਨਾ [khacna] *v* become one; join. (See ਖਥ *vr*.) "prit prem tēnu khacī rahīa."—*cau m* 5. "satsāgati seti mān khacna."—*saveye m* 4 ke. "harisāgi sāgi khacie."—*sar m* 5 *partal*.

ਖਥਰ [khacar] *adj* moving [*car*] in the sky [khā]. 2 *n* bird. See ਖਥਾ. 3 See ਖਥਰ. 4 wickedness, wiliness.

ਖਥਰਵੀ [khacrau] wickedness, wiliness, guile, fraud.

ਖਥਰਾ [khacra] *adj* deceitful. 2 vicious, base. 3 prankish

ਖਥਾ [khaca] See ਖਥ *vr* *n* wealth, pelf. "ādarahu thothe kūrīaru kūrī sabh khaca."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਖਥਿ [khaci] having been absorbed. See ਖਥਣਾ.

ਖਥਿਤ [khacit] *adj* fastened, joined. 2 inlaid. 3 drawn. 4 engrossed. "mān khacit premrās."—*sar m* 5. See ਖਥ *vr*

ਖਥੋਲ [khacc] *n* conflict, bickering. 2 loose talk; blatancy.

ਖਥੋਲ (khaccar) *n* offspring of a donkey and a mare; mule. *Skt* अश्वच्छ.

ਖਥ (khaj) *Skt* खच् *vr* churn, agitate, mix.

ਖਥਲ [khajal] *n* liquid [jal] of the sky [khā]; dew. 2 *A* *ਖਥੋਲ* *adj* abashed, embarrassed.

ਖਥਲੀ [khazanci] *P* *ਖਥੋਲੀ* *n* treasurer, cashier.

ਖਥਲਾ [khajana], ਖਥਲਾ [khajna] *A* *ਖਥੋਲ* *n* treasury. "nam khajana bhagti pāia."—*gau m* 5. "harī harī jān ke mā khajina"—*sukhmaru*.

ਖਥੁਰ [khajur] *Skt* ਖਥੁਰ *n* a tree, the fruit of which is called date; date palm, date tree. Phoenix sylvestris "jāl ki māchulī cārē khajurī."—*toḍi namdev* 'They are talking of improbable things.' 2 silver. "kācān or khajur dayo pun dāsi dāi."—*NP*. 3 scorpion.

ਖਥੁਰਾ [khajura] See ਖਥੁਰ 3. 2 *Skt* सर्जकर्ण an insect that enters the human ear, also called śatpad; centipede. See ਸਤਪਦ. "sis pāḱat jāke kan me khajura dhase"—*akal*. See ਕੰਨਖਥੁਰਾ.

ਖਥੁਰੀ [khajurī] on the date tree or date palm. See ਖਥੁਰ 1. 2 with date.

ਖਥੁਰੀ [khajuri] *n* fruit of date palm, date. dried date. "rāb khajuri pākīā makhīā nādī vahānī."—*s farid*. 'Benevolent words of the saints are like dates and the conversation about God is like a river of honey.'

ਖਥਲ [khajal] abashed. See ਖਥਲ 2.

ਖਥ [khaj] *Skt* खच् *vr* desire, search. 2 *Skt* six. "ek ghārī khaj masa"—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 anything comprising six units as, khaj āstra khaj karam etc. "khaj bhi eka bat bakhānāhī."—*ram m* 5. 4 *Skt* खट dried up well; ruined or abandoned well. 5 phlegm. 6 plough, ploughing implement. 7 grass 8 See ਖਥਣਾ. 9 *S* cot,

¹ Another form of it in Gurbani is khaṭu

bedstead

ਬਟਉਰਮਿ [khaṭ-uramɪ], ਬਟਉਰਮੀ [khaṭ-urmi] *Skṛ* ਬਟੂਰਮਿ *n* six facets of existence: hunger, thirst, grief, infatuation, old age and death. 2 he who has six superhuman powers; God. See ਭਰਮਾਨ.

ਬਟਭਾਗ [khaṭ-ḅḡ] *Skṛ* ਬਟਭਾ six parts; six principal parts of human body are – head, two arms, chest and two legs. 2 human body, which has six parts. “khaṭ-ḅḡ paṇɪ uchaliṭ.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘With her hand, Durga tossed up the body of Shumbh’.

3 Six branches of policy [nitɪ]:

- a. sādhɪ: alliance or treaty.
- b. vigrɪh: war.
- c. ਯਾਨ [yan]: invading the enemy.
- d. asən: picketing, maintaining a post against the enemy.
- e. sāṣṛay: seeking protection or refuge of the more powerful.
- f. dvedhubhav: exciting dissension (in the enemy's camp).

4 Six parts of the Veds are:

- a. sɪkṣa: the knowledge of proper articulation and pronunciation of words.
- b. kalap: from which knowledge of the kinds of mantars and procedures of their repetition is acquired.
- c. vyakarən: grammar.
- d. jyotiṣ: astronomy.¹
- e. chād: science of prosody.
- f. nɪrukt: etymological explanation of difficult words.

ਬਟਸਾਸਤਰ² [khaṭsasət], ਬਟਸਾਸਤਰ [khaṭsasatɪr], ਬਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [khaṭsastrə], ਬਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [khaṭsastrə] *Skṛ*

¹Astronomy is now used for ascertaining the movements and effects of the planets and the lunar asterisms but in the Vedic times it was used for ascertaining lunar dates for the performance of sacrifices, rituals etc.

²Another form of it in Gurbani is khaṭvsasat.

ਬਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ six principal systems of Hindu philosophy. “khaṭu sasət vicrət mukhɪ grana.”—*majh* m 5. “khaṭ sastra simritɪ vakhɪan”—*sukhmanu*. A book that provides beneficent precept or knowledge is called a ṣastar but this word is used specifically for six principal systems of the Hindu philosophy. The six Shastars are:

(1) *veṣṣṛik*: Kanad Muni is the author of this system which recognizes only six categories:

- a. dravy: matter. (earth, fire or light, air, sky or ether, time, space, soul and mind or the internal organ).
- b. guṇ: quality. (colour or form, taste, smell, touch, number, distinctness, conjunction, disjunction, remoteness, nearness, affection, word, intellect, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, effort, merit, demerit, tendency).
- c. karam: action. (throwing upward, throwing downward, contraction, expansion, locomotion).
- d. samany: generality or jāɪɪ speciality. par: remote and apar: proximate. It is a common trait of the facets of a collectivity; that is, the general characteristics as existing between the genus and the individual.
- e. viṣṣ: particularity or distinct nature. Each of the eternal substances has uniqueness of its own so as to keep itself distinct from others.
- f. samavay: inherence; the intimate connection between cause and effect.

These six substances are eternal as well as non-eternal. The earth, water, fire or light and air are eternal in their micro form and are non-eternal in their macro form. The qualities inherent in the eternal substances are everlasting and those residing in transient substances are transitory. All actions are non-

eternal. Generalities, particularities and inherences are all eternal. Souls in all the different bodies are separate. God is separate from the souls. The universe has been created from the atoms through the will of God. Through a complete knowledge of these six substances, emancipation is attained. The neo-Vaisheshiks consider negation or non-existence (abhav) as one of the categories. The Vaisheshik philosophy thus has seven categories in number.

(2) न्याय (nyay): Gotam is the author of this system of philosophy. The Nyay system admits of sixteen categories:

a. praman: acquisition of knowledge (sensuous perception, inference, analogy or comparison, verbal authority or revelation).

b. pramey: objects of knowledge (soul, body, senses, cognition, mind, activity, defects, transmigration, rewards of deeds, pain or suffering, liberation).

c. sṣay: doubt (the cognition of two attributes, i.e. in which one of the attributes is not clear).

d. prayojan: motive or purpose. (for which one makes an endeavour).

e. drṣṭāt: example, instance.

f. siddhāt: conclusion, doctrine (accepted as true).

g. evyev: promise, a compotent of syllogism (proposition, reason, example, application, conclusion).

h. tarak: reasoning (logic).

i. nirṇay: decision.

j. वाद (vad): discussion (for the sake of knowledge, without thinking of winning or losing).

k. jalap: sophistry (sophistical wrangling with the motive to win).

l. vṛtāda: cavilling (the argument mixed

with deception, fraud, jealousy and obstinacy and meant only for refuting the other person's view).

m. हेतुबाध [hetvabhas]: fallacy of inference. (savyabhicar: argument to prove too much, viruddh: to prove the reverse. prakarasam¹: to tell of equality on both sides. sadhyasam²: an assertion identical with the point to be proved, petitio principal. कालतीत [kalatit]³: mistimed.)

n. chai: quibbling, refuting the argument of the opponent by putting forth a different meaning.

o. jati: evasive or shifting answer to an argument.

p. nigrah sthan⁴: ground of defeat in a debate. (In other words, not to be able to adduce apt argument or adducing an incongruent argument that may lead to one's defeat).

The knowledge of these sixteen categories leads to liberation which is the absolute cessation of suffering. The individual soul is different from the Creator and, therefore, cannot become identical with Him. The physical objects are made of atoms.

(3) sākhya: Sage Kapal is the author of this system of philosophy. According to the Sankhya, there are twenty five elements:

a. prakṛti: nature, from which all things have been made and which itself has not been made from anything and which is the state of equilibrium of the three qualities called sat: goodness or virtue, rāj: passion and tam: darkness or foulness.

b. mahattatv: the great principle, intellect.

¹It is also called satpratipaka.

²It is also called asiddh.

³It is also named as badhṛt

⁴They are of twenty-two types. See भाष्यसंग्रह.

(which came into being due to animation of nature and has established itself as intellect in the human body.

c. *ahākar*: self-consciousness (of which ego is the manifestation).

d. *pāñtanmatr*: The five subtle elements (colour, savour, odour, touch and sound.)

e. *gyarā idriā*: The eleven organs (five perceptive organs, five active organs and one mind).

f. *pāñmahabhut*: the five great or gross elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether).

g. *puruṣ*: soul or spirit. According to the Sankhya, the universe is eternal and is the result of continuous evolution, it always goes on changing.

Nature needs the help of the soul and vice versa, and by themselves both are unproductive. The soul is different in every body.

Intellect, self-consciousness, eleven organs, five elements together constitute the subtle body *sukham* (lig) *sarir* which is the mainstay of action and knowledge. It does not perish with the material body. Prompted by passion for action and knowledge, the subtle body leaves one material body and enters another. The subtle body does not perish till the dissolution and at that time it merges with Nature. At the time of the new creation of the universe, the subtle body springs up anew.

Through its discriminating faculty, the soul regards itself different from Nature and its activities, and it does not suffer from grief which is registered through the intellect. This sense of being different is known as liberation.

(4) *patāñjal* or *yogdarśan*: Sage Patanjali is the advocate of this system of philosophy. The doctrine of this system holds that the observer and the observed are two different entities.

The spirit (*purakh*) is the observer and the rest, that is, Nature (*prakṛiti*) in the form of the universe is the observed.

Nature (*prakṛiti*) is the material cause of the universe and God (*īṣvar*) is its efficient cause. When the oscillations (or the modifications) of the mind come to a standstill then, there being nothing else to be seen, the observer's identity is confirmed. Detachment and constant practice are the means of stopping the oscillations of the mind which then result in total concentration and this state is known as *Yog*.

By following *yam* (abstension), *nīyam* (observance), *āsan* (posture), *prāṇayam* (breath control), *pratyahar* (sense withdrawal), *dharma* (concentration of mind), *dhyan* (steadfast contemplation) and *samadhā* (absorption the mind in the object of contemplation) mind's pollution gets removed. By knowing *puruṣ* and *prakṛiti* as two separate entities, realization of true knowledge takes place and the soul is freed from the bonds of *prakṛiti*. It comes to know that it is separate from *prakṛiti* and thus gets emancipated.

(5) *mimāsa*: Sage Jaimini is the advocate of this system. He considers complete knowledge of *dharma* as means of emancipation. According to him, the performance of the Vedic sacrifices etc is *dharma*. Through the performance of such religious activities, the living being attains the status of a god, incarnation etc and enjoys the pleasure of the region regarded as heaven etc.

(6) *vedāt*: Vyas is the propounder of this system of philosophy. According to the Vedant everything has sprung up from Brahm (the soul of the universe) with the help of His illusory power and shall merge into Him. The reflection of Brahm in pure *Maya* is called *īṣvar* and

reflection of Brahm in impure Maya is called जीव [jiv] (being). जीव [jiv] is one and immortal but due to different superimpositions, it appears to be manifold. By obliterating the superimposition, the identification of जीव [jiv] with pure Brahm takes place. Through the knowledge of Brahm sense of separation ends and union with Brahm takes place within one's own self. This union is known as emancipation (the absolute oneness with God).

षट्सास्त्री [khaṭṣastri] *Skr* षट्-सास्त्रिन् *adj* he who knows or has studied the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

षट्संपत्ति [khaṭṣāpatti], **षट्संपदा** [khaṭṣāpda] *Skr* षट्-सम्पत्तिः religious accomplishments of six types:

- 1 *śam*: control of the mind.
- 2 *dam*: control of the sense organs and the motor organs.
- 3 *upratī*: cessation of material things.
- 4 *tīrīkṣa* endurance of pleasure and pain.
- 5 *śraddha*: faith.
- 6 *samadhanta*: concentration of mind.

षट् [khaṭaḥ] aggregate of six things, a hexad. See षट्. 2 See भट्टभास्कर.

षटक् [khaṭak] *n* apprehension, anxiety. 2 worry, care. 3 *Skr* षट् hexad. 4 See भट्टभास्कर 3.

षटक्क [khaṭakka] *v* rangle. 2 apprehend worry or misgiving in the mind.

षट्कर्म [khaṭkaram] *Skr* षट्कर्मन् *n* the six activities or functions. "karī kirīa khaṭkaram karāta."—*so purakh*. According to Manusmṛiti, the six duties enjoined on a Brahman are: studying, teaching, offering sacrifices, conducting sacrifices for others, giving and accepting gifts. (अध्ययन, अज्ययन, यजन, यजन, दान, प्रतिग्रह)¹

Manu has also shown the following as the

six duties. constant repetition of the Veds, religious austerity, knowledge, control of the sense organs, non violence, service of the mentor².

2 According to Yoga, the following are the six activities:

(a) *dhoti*: the practice of swallowing everyday one cubit of piece of cloth in fifteen days. The outer end of this cloth—approximately four fingers wide and fifteen cubits long, soaked in warm water, is held tight inbetween the teeth so that one is able to swallow fifteen cubits of strip and draw it out slowly. This exercise cleanses the intestines.

(b) *नेत्री* [netri]: Approximately one span (nine inches) long piece of thick and soft thread is pushed into the nostrils. One end of it is brought out through the mouth, catching both the ends of this thread in separate hands, to clean nostril—passage and throat.

(c) *नौली* [nāuli]: sitting straight with both the shoulders somewhat pushed down and with the help of the vital air (*pran*) moving the abdomen upward and downward right and left in such a way as curd revolves in a pitcher when it is churned.

(d) *vasti*: sitting in navel-deep water and cleansing the intestines by sucking water through an approximately finger thick hollow piece of bamboo inserted about three inches into the rectum.

(e) *traṭak*: looking steadily at some special symbol until tears flow till the eyes get tired.

(f) *bhastā* (*kāpalbhastri*): breathing repeatedly in and out like the bellows of an ironsmith.

3 The following are the six acts according to Tantarshastar: *śātri*: peace, absence of passion, *vaśīkaraṇ*: the act of

¹See manu 2 10, § 75.

²See manu 2 12, § 83.

subjugating (by means of spells, charms etc), stābhan: paralysing, vṛdesan: exciting hatred or enmity, uccaṭan: discontent, and maraṇ: killing.

4 Sage Atri has denoted the following as the six acts: jap: constant repetition of spiritual hymns; tap: practice of austerities, tīrathyatṛa: visit to the holy places of pilgrimage; devpujan: worship of the gods; mātarsadhān: performance of an incantation; sūnyas: renunciation of the world.

5 In the Parashar Simriti the following are shown as the six acts:

sādhya performace of the morning, noon and evening prayers, sṇan (sānan): religious bathing, jap: constant repetition of spiritual hymns, hāvan: oblation to the sacrificial fire, ved path: recitation of Veds, and devpujan worship of the gods.

भटकरमा ते दुग्ने (khaṭkarma te dugne) twelve acts, according to Hinduism. See भट करम 1 and सनन, स्नान, गहन, देवपूजन, तीर्थयात्रा and उप. Added up, they come to twelve in number. "khaṭ karma te dugne puja karta nar." -*sm 2 m 5*

भटकरमी (khaṭkarmi) भटकरिन् *adj* performer of the six acts. See भटकरम.

भटकरा (khaṭkar) a village situated between Jind and Dhamdhan. The ninth Guru visited this place. The thieves who stole the Guru's horses went blind. Out of penitence, they came to seek Guru's protection and, having become his disciples, gave up crime for ever.

The water in this village was brackish. The Guru ordered a new well to be dug at a particular spot. The water of this well was very sweet and this pleased all.

Khatkar is situated in tehsil and police station Narwana in Sunam sub-division of Patiala state. It is one mile to the east of

Barsola railway station. 250 bighas of land and rupees 85 cash figure as grant in the name of the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

2 a mountain range between Kohat and Peshawar. The Afghan race that inhabits the Khatkar range, is also called khaṭak.

भटका (khaṭka) *n* noise. "pavan ko khaṭko kīyo." -*coritr 248*. 2 care, misgiving, anxiety. भटकाव्य (khaṭkavy) *Skt* भटकाव्य six well-known books of poetry, three of which are known as laghutrayi. The books under reference are: Kalidas's Raghuvansh, Meghdoot and Kumarsambhav and those comprising vṛddh trayi are: Magh's Maghkavya (Shishupalvadh), Sri Harsh's Naishdhkavya (Nalopakhyan), and Bharvi's Kirtarjunī. Mallinath has written a fine commentary on all these six books.

भटकाट (khaṭgaṭ) *Skt* भटगुण See भट अंग 3.

भटकर (khaṭcakra) *Skt* भटकर six mystical circles of the body yogis believe in. "ulṭat pavan cakra khaṭ bheḍe." -*guru kabir*.

(a) भुलपार (muladhar): It is the circle of the anal area; there is an inverted four-petalled yellow lotus in it.

(b) svadhīsthan cakra: It is the root of the genital organ. There is an upward-facing six-petalled, red lotus in it.

(c) manipuracakra: It is located at the root of the navel and is an upward-facing, ten-petalled lotus.

(d) anahatacakra: It is a twelve-petalled golden lotus in the heart.

(e) vṛṣuddh cakra: It is a sixteen-petalled upward-facing, red lotus in the throat.

(f) agnyacakra: It is a bi-petalled, upward-facing, white lotus in between the eyebrows.

Besides these six circles, yogis believe that there is a seventh circle in the tenth opening of the ultimate realisation which is a thousand-

petalled white lotus and which they call the throne or seat of Divine Light. 2 that which has six mystical circles; human body. "chaṭṭr khatcakr chahu dīst dhaz."—*gaur kabir bavan*.

ਬਟਸਰੋਤਿ [khaṭṭyotri] six sources of light — moon, sun, stars, lightning, fire and intellect.

ਬਟਣਾ [khaṭṇa] v earn, acquire, gain. "ja tau khaṭṇ vel tā tu rata duni sru."—*s farid*. "sati ke khaṭṇ dukh nahi para."—*asa m 5*.

ਬਟਠਾਲ [khaṭṭal] a measure or rhythm comprising eighteen beats. It reads: "dha trik dhī dhī, dha dha dhī dhī, dha dha tri ṭa, dhī dhī, dha dhag, na dha trik."

ਬਟਤੁਰਸ [khaṭṭuras] six flavours with sour taste, such as sour-sweet, sour-saltish, etc.

ਬਟਤੁਰਸੀ [khaṭṭursi] state of six flavours or tastes mixed with sourness. See ਬਟਤੁਰਸ. "khaṭṭursi mukhī bolṇa."—*sri m 1*.

ਬਟਦਰਸ [khaṭṭaras], ਬਟਦਰਸਨ [khaṭṭarsan] ਬਟਦਰਸਿ six systems of Hindu philosophy. See ਬਟਸਮਤੁ "car bed khaṭṭaras samasi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Four Veds and six philosophical systems will vanish.' "khaṭṭarsan varte vartara. gur ka darsan agam apara."—*asa m 3*. 2 According to some, the six systems are: ਜੋਗੀ [jogi], jōgam (moving Sharvite ascetic), jenu, sanyasi, Hindu monks, veragi renunciants and madari conjurers. But this is not the right view. In a way, any six philosophical systems or their followers can be termed as khaṭṭarsan.

ਬਟ ਦੇਵਤਾ [khaṭṭ devta] See ਦੇਵ ਬਟਕ.

ਬਟਨ [khaṭan] See ਬਟਣ. 2 See ਭਟਨ.

ਬਟਨੇਮ [khaṭnem] a circle which has six fixed rules; six circles. See ਨੇਮਿ. "khaṭnem kari koṭhri bādhū basatu anupu bic pai."—*gaur kabir*. 'a cubicle having six circles, that is, the human body' See ਬਟਚਕੁ. 2 a system for following the six rules. See ਬਟਕਰਮ.

ਬਟਪਟੀ [khaṭpāṭi] n want of agreement or harmony; disunity. 2 breakdown of the six

principles of statesmanship.

ਬਟਪਦ [khaṭpad] *Skt* ਬटपद n a six-footed black bee; bumblebee. 2 See ਫੁੰਡਲੀਆ and ਫੁੰਘਲ.

ਬਟਪਦੀ [khaṭpadi] six-footed louse. 2 lizard. 3 See ਮੁਸੱਦਸ. 4 bumblebee.

ਬਟ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [khaṭ pramaṇ] six proofs. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਬਟਬੇਤਾ [khaṭbeta] adj/who knows the six systems of Hindu philosophy. "munzjan khaṭbete."—*asa m 5*.

ਬਟਮਾਤੁ [khaṭmatu] a hut having six circles, human body. 2 one who has six limbs. See ਬਟਅੰਗ and ਬਟਚਕੁ. "khaṭmatu dehi manu beragi."—*ram a m 1*.

ਬਟਮਲ [khaṭmal] n insect born of filth in a cot; bedbug.

ਬਟਮਿਠਾ [khaṭmiṭha] sour and sweet.

ਬਟਮੁਖ [khaṭmukh] *Skt* बटमुख son of Shiv, Kartikey having six faces. There is a story in Ramayan that Shiv's semen fell on a reed scrub and caused the birth of a son having six faces. See ਕਰਤਿਕੇਯ. ਬਟਮੁਖ ਵਾਹਨ [khaṭmukh vahan] peacock, the vehicle of Kartikey.

ਬਟਰਸ [khaṭras] ਬटरस six tastes savoured by the tongue: sweet, saltish, pungent, tart, astringent, sour and bitter. "bahuras salṇe savardi khaṭras miṭhe par."—*sava m 3*.

ਬਟਰਾਗ [khaṭrag] n conflict, discord; singing of six tunes together so that one enjoys none of them; chatter, nonsense. 2 six major musical measures. See ਰਾਗ.

ਬਟਰਿਤੁ [khaṭritu], ਬਟਰੁਤ [khaṭrut] ਬटरुत six seasons of the year, each comprising two months. cet-vesakh: spring; jeth-harth: summer; saun-bhadō: rainy season; assu-kattak: autumn; maghar-poh: extreme winter; magh-phaggun: cold season.¹

"rutī saras basāt mah cetu

vesakh sukhmas jiu,

harjio nahu mūlra māulra

¹ਕਰਤ, ਭੀਮ, ਕਾਸ਼ੀ (ਭਰੂਚ), ਸਰਦ, ਮੇਘਨਾ, ਸਿਹਿਰ.

manu taru sas jiu,
ghar nahu nihalu anadu sakhie
carankamal praphulra,
sūdaru sugharu sujanu beta
gungovid amulia,
vaḍibhagi para dukhu gavaia
bhai puran as jiu,
binvāṭi nanak sarāṅi teri
miti jam ki tras jiu.

grikham ruti eti gakhri
jetḥ akhagē ghamu jiu,
prem bichohu duhagni, drisāṭi
nā kari ram jiu,
nah drisāṭi ave marat have
maha garabī muthia,
jāl bajhu machuli tārpharave
sāgi mara ruthia,
kari pap joni bhebbhit hoi
dei sasan jam jiu,
binvāt nanak oṭ teri
rakhu purankam jiu.

ruti berasu suhelia
savan bhadve anād jiu,
ghan unavi vuthe jāl thāl
puria maktād jiu,
prabh puri rahia sarab thāl
harinam navnidhi grahi bhare,
simari suanu śtarjami
kul samuha sabhi tere,
priarāgi jage nah chidr lage
kripalu sad bakhāḍu jiu,
binvāṭi nanak harikātu para
sada manibhavādu jiu.

ruti sarad aḍābro asu
katike hariptas jiu,
khojēti darsanu phirāt, kab
milie guntas jiu,

binu kōṭ prare nah sukh sare
har kāṅṅ dhuṛigū bana,
sūdarī sujanī caturī beti
sas binu jese tana,
it ut dah dis eloken
manī milan ki prabh pras jiu,
binvāṭi nanak dhari kirpa
melahu prabh guntas jiu.

ruti himkar sitāl hari
pragte māghar pohi jiu,
jalani bujhu dārasu para
binse maradhroh jiu,
sabh kam pure milī hajure
haricaran sevaki sevīa,
har dor sigar sabhi rās
gun gau alakh abhevīa,
bhau bhagatī govīd bāchat
jamu nā sake johī jiu,
binvāṭi nanak prabhī apī meli
tāh nā prem bichoh jiu.

sisiaru ruti manibhavti
maghu phaganu gunvāt jiu,
sakhi saheḷi gau māglo
grihi ae harikāt jiu,
grihi lal ae manī dhrae
sej sūdarī sohīa,
vaṇu triṇu tribhavanu bhae harīa
dekhi darsan mohīa,
mile suamī ich pōnī
manī japia nirmalmāt jiu,
binvāṭi nanak nit karahu relia
hari mile sridhari kōṭ jiu.

—ram ruti m 5.

ਘਟਲਘਟ [khaṭlakṣaṇ], ਘਟਲਘਟ [khaṭlakṣaṇ],
ਘਟਲਘਟ [khaṭlakṣhyaṇ] six qualities of a perfect
human being. “khaṭlakṣhyaṇ puranāpurakhah.”
—sahas m 5.

(1) fixing one's attention on the

omnipresent Creator and repeating His Name

(2) living an honest life; not making any enemy, and keeping one's poise during the time of pleasure as well as pain.

(3) resisting the impulse to rely on the five sense organs and showing kindness towards all living creatures.

(4) relying on the Creator's glory as one's nourishment and like a lotus leading a detached life in the world.

(5) counselling friend and foe alike to cultivate devotion for and faith in God.

(6) humbly becoming the dust of everybody's feet and not listening to libel against anybody.

धटलिन [khaṭliṅ] six marks or components; six parts of a book:

(a) upkramupsāhar: Prologue of a book and its epilogue on the same theme or note.

(b) abhyas: reiteration of the context.

(c) apuravta: uniqueness of the context.

(d) phal: conclusion.

(e) arthvad: sentences creating interest in the book.

(f) up-pattī: logic.

2 In grammar, the three əjī (vowel-endings) and three halāt (consonant-endings) masculine, feminine and neuter genders. For example vowel-ending masculine is रम [ram], feminine is rama and neuter is dhan and the consonant-ending masculine is rajan, feminine sraj and neuter sreyas.

धटवरन [khaṭvadan] See धटभ.

धटवरग [khaṭvarag] *Skt* षड्वर्ग *n* a group or collection of six; a hexad. 2 six perversions are:—काम [kam]: lust, क्रोध [krodh]: anger, लोभ [lobh]: avarice, मोह [moh]: infatuation or attachment, मद: arrogance, मास्य: malice (jealousy).

धटविं [khaṭviṅ] षड्विंश twenty-sixth

धटविंश [khaṭviṅṣat], **धटविंशति** [khaṭviṅṣatī] *Skt* षड्विंशत् twenty-six.

धटविकार [khaṭvikar] षड्विकार See धट धुलमि.

2 See धटवरन. 3 six states of the body: conception, birth, growth, decay, change and destruction. "janam asti aru vridhhi prāṇama. khaṇ hon marmo dukh dhama. khaṭ vikar atam mahi nahī"—*NP*. 4 six other associated changes: birth, death, hunger, thirst, happiness and sorrow. "khaṭ vikar janamahī aru marne. ih śarir ke donahu varne. chudha trikha dui pranān ker. harakh šok man ke jug her."—*GPS*.

धटपुटा [khaṭaṭa] *v* help to earn profit. 2 be accommodated. "ek grih mahi dui nā khatai."—*prabha a m* 5. 3 cause to be dug. "puraṇ tal khaṭaṭa."—*BG*.

धटपी [khaṭai] *n* sourness. 2 See धटपुटा.

धटफ [khaṭas] *n* sour juice, sourness.

धटफा [khaṭana] absorbed or merged into. See धटपुटा. "jiu jal mahi jalai khaṭana."—*sukhmani*. "miti jal jalahi khaṭana ram."—*vaḍ chāt m* 5. See धट *vr*.

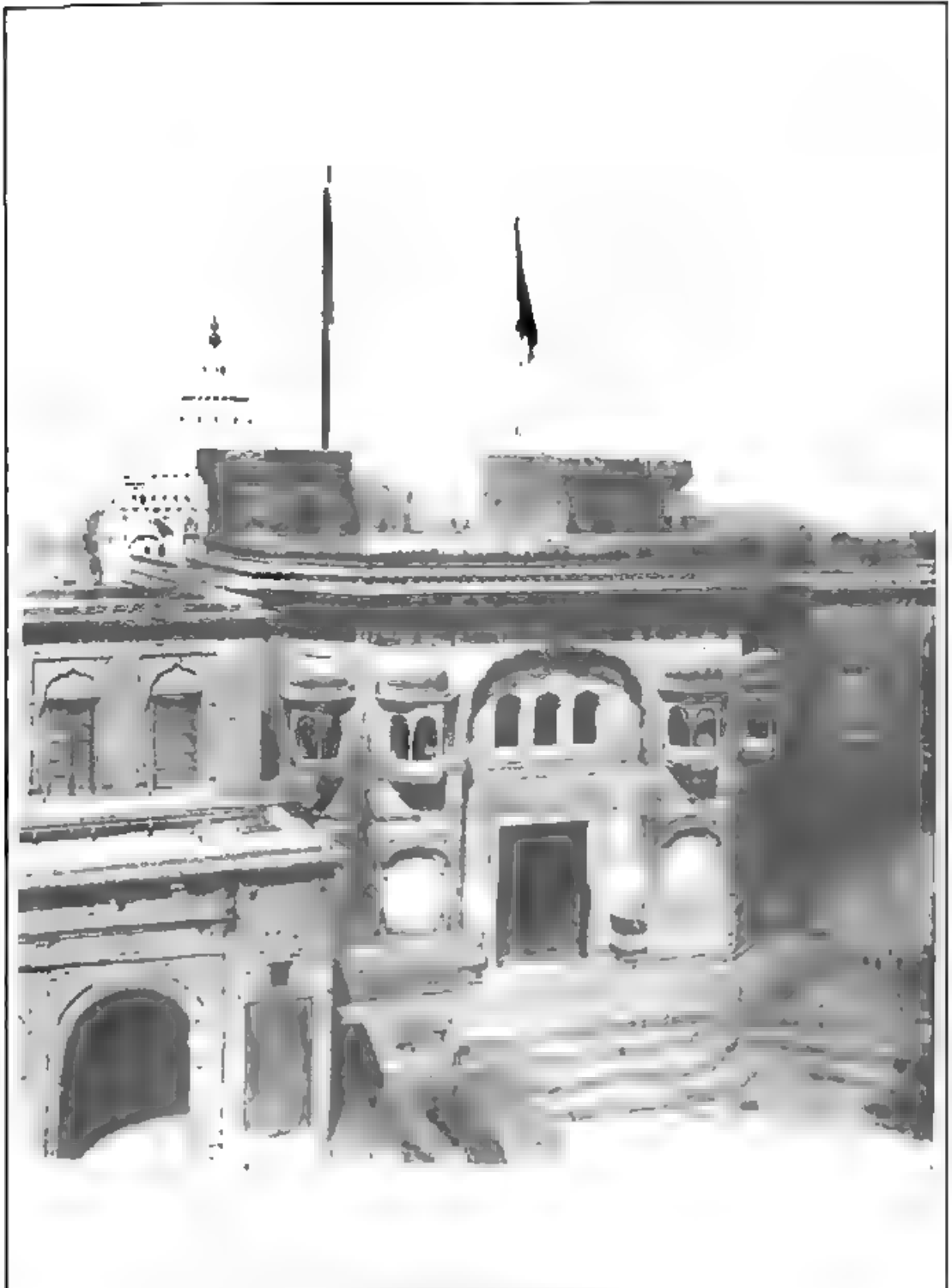
धटकी [khaṭani] liked or approved. "jan ki dhuri manī mith khaṭani."—*gau m* 5. "taubidhi niki khaṭani."—*dhana m* 5. "manī tani cāraṇ khaṭani."—*asa m* 5. See धट *vr*.

धटी [khaṭi] *n* earning, gain. "toṭi nā ave khaṭe."—*var ram* 3.

धटीआ [khaṭa] *Skt* षट्पा cot, bedstead. 2 *Skt* षाटि bier for carrying the dead body. "khaṭia legae bhai."—*asa kabir*. 3 earning, profit. "itnaku khaṭia gaṭhia maṭia."—*keda kabir*. 'So much wealth has been earned, so much is at hand and so much has been buried.'

धटीले [khaṭle] let's earn, let's gain. 2 let's make well known. "dohi khaṭe."—*var ram* 3.

धटीक [khaṭik] *Skt* षट्टिक *n* tanner, manufacturer of leather containers.



GURDWARA KHADUR SAHIB

ਖੜ [khaɽu] See ਖਟ.

ਖੜਸਾਸਰ [khaɽusasaɽ] See ਖਟਸਾਸਰ.

ਖੜਮੜ [khaɽumaɽu] See ਖਟਮੜ.

ਖੜੁਆ [khaɽua] *adj* earner, breadwinner.
2 performer of the six acts. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.
"bicaṛahṛ anikṣaṣṭra bahū khaɽua."—*śaṇḍeyasri mukhvaḥ* m 5. 3 knower of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. See ਖਟਸਾਸਰ.

ਖੜੋਲ [khaɽola], ਖੜੋਲੀ [khaɽoli], ਖੜੋਲੇ [khaɽole] small cot. 2 cot's frame. "cɪt khaɽola vaṇ dukh."—*s farid*. 3 bed. 4 human body, torso. "aṭi niki meri bāni khaɽoli."—*brīla* m 5.

ਖੜੋਟ [khaɽoɽ] *Skt* सट्वा *n* cot, bedstead. 2 dowry given to the bride and groom at the time of their marriage of which the main is the bedstead. 3 See ਖਟ. 4 *Skt* सट् *v* desire, search. 5 *Skt* सट् *v* cover, surround. 6 *Skt* सट् *v* live, exert, give, beat.

ਖੜੋਠਾ [khaɽoɽa] *v* earn, make profit.

ਖੜੋਠਾ [khaɽoɽa] *adj* one who is harsh by nature; sour, short-tempered. 2 buffalo or cow that hits when being milked.

ਖੜੋਟਾ [khaɽoɽa] *adj* sour, acidic. 2 *n* citrus-like plant and its fruit which has sour juice; sour lime. Its fence is very beautiful and its juice is used with boiled potatoes, arum and also in pickles. It is used as a rootstock for grafting orange and sweet lime. *L* Citrus acida.

ਖੜ [khaɽ] *Skt* सट् *v* cut into pieces; refute. See ਖੜਕ. 2 See ਖੜ.

ਖੜੀ [khaɽi] in the burrow or hole. "cuha khaɽi na mavaṛ."—*var mala* m 1.

ਖੜੀ [khaɽi] See ਖੜੀ.

ਖੜੁਆ [khaɽua] *n* pit, ditch. 2 burrow, hole.

ਖੜੁਰ [khaɽur], ਖੜੁਰ [khaɽuru] a town under police station Vairoval in district Amritsar where Guru Angad Dev resided. It is situated at a distance of ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. "sane sane avat bhae gram khaɽur avas."—*NP*.

There is a monument of Guru Angad Dev in this town. It is here that Guru Amar Dev used to serve Guru Angad Dev. Guru Nanak Dev had also sanctified this town with his visit. In the residential area, there is a beautiful gurdwara of Guru Angad Dev. In the circumambulatory path of this gurdwara, there is a remnant of a peg which Guru Amar Dev stumbled against and fell while he was fetching water for Guru Angad's bath. This gurdwara has an annual grant of rupees two thousand six hundred. The following gurdwaras are also there in this town:

(1) Tapiana Sahib, situated at a distance of about one furlong to north-east of the habitation, is the place where Guru Angad used to perform religious austerities. Nearby, there is a tank on the bank of which stands the tomb of Bhai Bala.

(2) Thara Sahib is that platform where Guru Amar Dev used to recite Gurbani whenever he got time to spare from his daily routine.

(3) Dehra of Guru Angad Sahib.

(4) Mall Akhara. Near the habitation, towards the west, is the place where Guru Angad Dev used to sit while instructing children in the art of wrestling. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਗੋਟਿੰਦਰਪੁਰ.

ਖੜ [khaɽ] *n* burrow, hole. 2 gorge, ravine.

ਖੜੀ [khaɽi] that pit in which the weaver sways his legs while weaving fabric.

ਖੜ [khaɽ] *Skt* सट् *v* cause grief or trouble, dig up, excavate. 2 *Skt* सण moment, instant. "udhare rḥ khaɽe."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 *Skt* सण part, segment; especially those segments of the ceiling which fall between two beams. See ਖੜ 3 and 4.

ਖੜਿ [khaɽi] See ਖੜਿ.

ਖੜੇ [khaɽe] in a jiffy, in an instant. See ਖੜ 2. 2 dug up. See ਖੜ *v*.

खड [khat] *n* ditch, pit. "panhin mar khat dar" –*caritr* 194. 'after a thorough shoe-beating, threw him into a pit.' 2 enmity, opposition. 3 jealousy. 4 *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔𑂔 written piece or document. 5 line. 6 letter. 7 *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔𑂔 impediment, check, restriction, interdiction. "rsu haridhan ka koi sarik nahi, kisc ka khat nahi." –*var bris m* 4. 8 snatch, wrest.

खडना [khatna] *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔𑂔 See खँनड.

खडपाटका [khatpatka], खडपटना [khatpatna] *v* get a torn letter etc, breathe one's last. See खीरीपाटी.² 2 tearing of a statement of account, i.e. closing of an account. "na harī bhājro nā khatu phāro." –*s kabir*.

खतम [xatam] *A* 𑂔𑂔 sense of completing something. 2 act of sealing or stamping.

खतरा [khatra] *n* answering the call of nature. 2 *A* 𑂔𑂔 danger, fear. 3 apprehension, misgiving. "khatra nā kujē patijē sadiv." –*GPS*.

खतरेटा [khatreṭa] son of a person of Kshatri subcaste. "sətru kī sen tarāgənī tull he tame turāg tare khatreṭe." –*caritr* 2.

खतरौमा [khatrāma] *n* Kshatri community.

खतरा [khata] *Dg n* beard. 2 *A* 𑂔𑂔 *n* error, omission. "khatrk! khata nā kər." –*s farid*. 'O God! may my target not be missed.' 3 crime, offence. "asākh khate khinī bakhsanhara." –*bavan*. "asi khate bahut kamavde." –*sava m* 3. 4 an ancient city in the centre of China, Turkistan and Turan.

खतब [khatab] *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔 *n* form of address. 2 title, rank.

खतबखश [xatabaxaš] *A* 𑂔𑂔𑂔 *adj* forgiving, indulgent.

खतिया [khatiya], खतीया [khatia] *n* pit, ditch. "khatiya pāre ravju pae." –*caritr* 194. 2 postman.

¹Another form of it in Gurbani is khatu also.

²A corner of the letter conveying the news of somebody's death is torn before it is posted

भखीस [xatib] reciter of xutba. See भुखस.

खतु [khatu] See खड.

खतंग [khatāg] *Skr* 𑂔𑂔𑂔𑂔 that which wounds limbs of the body, an arrow. "bachar ghetti suriā vic khet khatāgā." –*cādi* 3. 2 injured, wounded. 3 *S* brave, courageous. 4 *P* 𑂔𑂔 a tree, of whose wood bows and arrows are made. 5 bow or arrow made of xadāg tree "lie kar cākṛ vakṛ gophan khadāgnl." –*sāloh*.

खतंगी [khatāgi] *adj* who carries a bow See खतंग 4 and 5.

खतरी [khatrī] See खड़ी.

खत [khatr] *Skr* 𑂔𑂔 *n* that which protects from injury or violence, king or the administration. 2 warrior. "təhī jai pāre jəhī khatr bārē." –*gyan*.

खतुरा [khatraṇ] *adj* destroyer of a dominion. 2 destroyer of men of the warrior class. 3 *n* Parshuram.

खतुरेता [khatrkheta] *adj* born in the military class; real warrior. "dou khatrkheta." –*gyan*.

खतुरा [khatraṇ] *adj* progeny of Khatri caste; of a military family.

भखिरीकर [khatrīrītkar] killer of a warrior, an arrow. –*sanama*. 2 Parshuram.

भखिरीयक खेलक [khatrīyāk khelak] that which dangles from the body of a warrior, a sword.

𑂔𑂔𑂔𑂔

भखिरीय [khatrīyan], भखिरीय [khatrīyan] *adj* born in or belonging to the martial caste of Hindus. 2 conveyance of a warrior, the horse.

भखिरीय [khatrīyanī] enemy of a warrior, a sword. –*sanama*. 2 Parshuram.

खत्री [khatrī] *Skr* 𑂔𑂔𑂔 second of the four castes of the Hindus. "khatrī brahmanu sudu besu udhre simari cādal" –*gāu thit m* 5. 2 he who protects his subjects or people from danger, a warrior. "khatrī so ju kārma ka suru." –*sava m* 1. 3 Many people believe that the words chatrī and khatrī have different

meanings. But it is not so; for the source of both these words is *kṣātrīy*. In Purans two major dynasties of Khatris are mentioned, one being the solar dynasty in which Ram Chander was born and the other being the lunar one to which Krishan belonged

At present the Khatris are divided into four main groups: Barhi, Khukhran, Bunjahi and Sarin.

Barhis stand further divided into twelve subcastes; Khukhran into eight; Bunjahis into fifty-two and Sarins into twenty subcastes. Inferior Khatris are, with, Mehra, Kapur and Khanna. In the six castes come Behal, Dhaun, Chopra, Sehgal, Talwar and Puri and under five castes come Behal, Beri, Sahgal, Vahi and Vij.

Vedi, Trehan (or Tehan) and Bhalla (of Sodhi subcaste) which have gained respect due to the birth of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev and Guru Ram Das respectively, are counted among Sarins.

There is a story current among Khatris that during the reign of Alauddin Khajji, when a large number of Khatri soldiers were killed, the king tried to arrange the marriage of their widows. Those Khatris who accepted the royal order were termed as Sarins (i.e. who accepted *ṣarāh-ain*). Dhanna and Mehra, the two residents of Kajnand village went to lodge an appeal with the king against the orders for the said marriages. Those Khatris who joined them, two and a half *kohs* away from their villages were termed as Dhai Ghar; those who met them at twelve *kohs* came to be called Barhi. After this those who met them at

¹Suris, Chaddhas, Kohlis, Sethis, Sahnis, Bhasins, Anands, Sabharwals. Some include Talwars, Tannons, Jat Chopras, Dhauns, Kakars and Bakure also among the Khukhrans.

various other places were termed as Bahujai or Bunjahi.

ਖ਼ਤ੍ਰਿਸ [khatres] king or master of the warriors. "kine su jer khuni khatres."—*manuraj*.

ਖ਼ਦ [khad] *Sk* खद् *vr* eat, strike, cause trouble to somebody; remain steady; cover

ਖ਼ਦਸਾ [xadṣa] *ا* خد ن act of scratching. 2 heart-lacerating anxiety. 3 apprehension, doubt.

ਖ਼ਦਰਨਾ [khadrana] See ਖ਼ਿਦਰਨਾ.

ਖ਼ਦਨ [khadan] excavation, pit.

ਖ਼ਦਿਰ [khadīr] *Sk* ن خدر L Acacia Catechu. 2 Indar. 3 moon.

ਖ਼ਦੇਰਨਾ [khaderna], ਖ਼ਦੇਰਨਾ [khaderna] *v* drive away. 2 chase, pursue. "bahut kos tih mrigahī khadera."—*caritr* 344.

ਖ਼ਦੰਗ [khadāṅg] See ਖ਼ਦੰਗ 4 and 5.

ਖ਼ਦੰਗੀ [khadāṅgī] that which carries bows and arrows.

ਖ਼ਦਦਰ [khaddar] *n* a kind of rough cotton cloth woven by the native weavers.

ਖ਼ਦਯੋਤ [khadyot], ਖ਼ਦਯੋਤਨ [khadyotan] *Sk* ن خديوت *n* that which shines (ਯੋਤ [dyot]) in the sky (kha); the sun. 2 fire-fly or glow-worm; an insect that glows like a spark. It is found especially in damp places. Some poets regard khadyot and the *riṅanjot* as identical. But they are different. The latter does not fly, it shines while crawling on the ground.

ਖ਼ਨ [khan] *Sk* खन *vr* dig up, turn up the soil, uproot, excavate. 2 *n* a piece, fragment. "hau tīsu viṭahu khān khānīc."—*maru m* 4. 'I cut myself into pieces (i.e. I sacrifice myself) over him.' 3 *P* ਖ਼ਨ short form of *xanah*; house, dwelling place. 4 storey or floor (of a house). The Punjabi word, [khan], is derived from it.

ਖ਼ਨਕ [khanak] *Sk* اد خن digger, excavator. 2 *n* rat. 3 housebreaker, thief.

ਖ਼ਨਖ਼ਨੀਯੇ [khankhāniye] See ਖ਼ਨ 2.

ਖ਼ਨਨ [khanan] *Sk* ن خن *v* dig, turn up the soil,

excavate. 2 split, tear. See ਖਨ *vr*.

ਖਨੀ [khan-ni] *n* spade, shovel. "vridh vac te khan-ni le hath, takk lagay citav gurunath."—GPS.

ਖਨੀ [khanli] See ਖੰਨੀ.

ਖਨਵਾਦ [khanvad] *n* refutation; refuting another's argument. "caudahr khanvade."—BG. 'refutation of fourteen branches of knowledge.'

ਖਨਵਾਰ [khanvara], ਖਨਵਾਰੀ [khanvari] *adj* who digs. 2 *n* miner. "jese khanvara khanI khanat hanat ghan."—BG. "jyō khanvari pavahr hira."—NP.

ਖਨਿ [khanI] *in* a moment or jiffy. 2 having scraped or scratched. "kalukh khanI utar."—saveye *m* 2 *ke*. 3 *Skt n* mine; a place from which metals and diamonds are extracted.

ਖਨਿਜ [khanIj] substance obtained from a mine; semi-metal or precious stone.

ਖਨੀ [khanI] dug, excavated. 2 See ਖਨਿ.

ਖਪ [khap] *Skt* ਆ *vr* throw, cast, send, despatch. 2 *Skt* ਸਿਧਿ *vr* throw, destroy, ruin, strike or hit (with a weapon) lay the blame on, pull, tie. From here is formed the Punjabi word khapna or khapp.

ਖਪਟ [khapat] *adj* consuming, destroying. "khapat khal garjat."—kan *m* 5. 2 ugly, hideous. 3 emaciated, weak. 4 who has the sky itself for his clothes; naked. 5 See ਖਪਟ.

ਖਪਟੀ [khapṭi] *adj* consuming. 2 *n* breach; split wood.

ਖਪਟ [khapṭu] See ਖਪਟ. 2 expert in knowing the state of the sky; astronomer.

ਖਪਣਾ [khapṇa] *v* be destroyed. See ਖਪ. "khina vihuṇe khapṇgæ."—oṣkar. "khin mahI upjē khini khapē."—sri *a m* 1. 2 be spent. 3 be absorbed. 4 be caught or ensnared. "bikhu mare mahI na oI khaple."—bavan.

ਖਪਤ [khapat], ਖਪਤਿ [khapati] *n* destruction, annihilation. "opati khapati na avan jani."

¹contemplating Guru Nanak Dev.

—maru solhe *m* 1. 2 expenditure, outlay. 3 See ਖਪਤ and ਖਪਤੀ. 4 master of the sky, the sun.

ਖਪਤ [khapat] *Skt* ਖਪਤ *n* skull, skullbone which is like a bowl. 2 *Skt* ਖਪਤਿ begging bowl. 3 thief.

ਖਪਤਾ [khapra] *n* insect that eats into grains and makes them hollow; weevil. 2 *Skt* ਭੁਰਖਤੁ wide-pointed arrow. "tikhan khapre."—GPS.

ਖਪਤਾਲੀ [khaprali] skull-carrying woman; sorceress attendant on Durga; Durga. "hessi khaprali."—VN

ਖਪਰੀ [khapri] carrying a skull. 2 someone holding a begging bowl. See ਖਪਰ. "khalri khapri lakri camri."—asa *m* 1. 'skin-clad, skull-carrier (Shaiv ascetic) stick-carrier (ascetic of the order founded by Shankracharya), deerskin-clad and celibate.'

ਖਪਰਿ [khapri] *adj* carrier of a wide-pointed arrow. See ਖਪਰਾ 2. 2 *n* flat oval-shaped tiles of clay used for roofing.

ਖਪਾਉਣਾ [khapauṇa] *v* destroy. 2 spend; See ਖਪ *vr*.

ਖਪਿ [khapI] having been exhausted. "khapI hoe kharu."—var asa.

ਖਪੁਟ [khapuṭ] *Skt n* nail of a lion. 2 See ਖਪਟ.

ਖੋਖ [khapp] See ਖਪ.

ਖੋਖੀ [khappi] noisy.

ਖਫਕ [xafkan], ਖਫਗਨ [khaphgan] See ਚਫ.

ਖਫੀ [xafgi] *P* خفي *n* displeasure, vexation, anger.

ਖਫਤ [xafṭan] *T* خفّان *n* a sort of vest worn under the armour.

ਖਫਨ [khaphan] See ਖਫਨ.

ਖਫਨੀ [khaphni] See ਖਫਨੀ.

ਖਫਾ [xafa] *P* خفا *adj* whose throat or breath has got choked. 2 displeased, annoyed.

ਖਫੀ [xafi] *A* خفي *adj* obscure, hidden.

ਖਫਿ [xafif] *A* خفي *adj* of little weight, light. 2 a little, less, scanty. 3 of no consequence, frivolous. 4 abashed, ashamed.

ਖਫਤ [khaphan] See ਖਫਨ.

ਖਫਤ [xabat] *A* خبط *n* fumbling, fidgeting. 2 frenzy,

॥॥॥. 13 a bow for playing upon a violin. etc.
14 *adj* large, big. 15 rough, uneven.

॥॥॥ [kharas] See ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [kharak] See ॥॥॥ 2. 2 a village under police station Barki in district Lahore. See ॥॥॥ 2. 3 See ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [kharak s'gh] See ॥॥॥ and ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [kharak bhura] a village under Sunam subdivision, in tehsil and police station Narwana in Patiala state. It is near the railway station Uchana and Ghasso. Towards the east of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way to Delhi, the Guru paid a visit to this place. This gurdwara has got donation of 150 bighas and rupees twenty-five per annum from the Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh.

॥॥॥ [kharaka] See ॥॥॥ "dhumi sakh bajay karyo kharaka"—cādi 1. 2 derogatory term for donkey.

॥॥॥ [xarxasaj] P ۛۛۛ n dispute, quarrel, wrangling. 2 fear, dread.

॥॥॥ [kharakhara] P ۛۛۛ Skt सिखिरी saw-like device of metal used for grooming horses; curry comb. "kharo kharakhara kharo karōta."—GPS 'He is currying the horse nicely, while standing.'

॥॥॥ [kharag] See ॥॥॥. "tab brijhuṣan kharag gahī."—krīṣan.

॥॥॥ [kharags'gh] a great warrior and a friend of Jarasandh. In Krishnavatar its meaning is thus explained. "kharag ramyataru garmīta s'ghnad ghamṣan. pāc bāraṇ ko gun liyo ih bhupatī balvan." See ॥॥॥ and ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [xargos] P ۛۛۛ one with ears of an ass; rabbit, hare.

॥॥॥ [kharac] P ۛۛۛ ۛۛۛ n expenditure, outlay. 2 provisions for a journey. "kharac bōnu cāgraiā."—sor m 1

॥॥॥ [kharcam] leather stick, leather drumstick. "coṭ pāi kharcamī."—cādi 3. 'Kettledrums were struck (beaten) with drumsticks.' See

॥॥॥ 12. 2 In old times, instead of a wooden stick, a woven leather thong of one and a half feet was used to beat a kettledrum. The stick of leather struck the kettledrum 3 It appears that it is also a name of another musical instrument different from a kettledrum. "de coṭ damaman usāṭ kharī, kharcam anek bāṭ jhānkara."—sāloh. "kharcam āspī kūcri ṣutri."—sāloh. This proves that the musical instrument of hard leather, which looked like a kettledrum, was beaten while mounted on the back of a horse, donkey, camel or elephant. 4 According to some scholars, it is a kettledrum having parchment of donkey skin. 5 skin of a donkey.

॥॥॥ [kharcamī] with the leather drumstick. 2 on a drumstick. 3 on a large kettledrum 4 See ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [kharci] spending. "khar kharci kachu toṭī nā ave."—ram m 5. 2 having spent.

॥॥॥ [kharaj] young one of an ass. 2 mule 3 See ॥॥॥. 4 string producing kharaj sound (ṣāṭaj) (first of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut). 5 See ॥॥॥. 6 Skt ॥॥॥ or worship; give a knock; cause pain

॥॥॥ [kharjōdal] hard-hearted executioner. "burak kahē kharjōdal pōth hē."—PPP.

॥॥॥ [kharṇa] Skt ॥॥॥ n dripping, oozing. 2 flowing, seeping. 3 See ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [khardara] rough, bristling, prickly.

॥॥॥ [khardukhan] Skt ॥॥॥ n thorn-apple, by eating which a donkey dies. 2 See ॥॥॥ and ॥॥॥.

॥॥॥ [kharna] See ॥॥॥. "kai jānam garab hiri kharīa."—gau m 5. 2 See ॥॥॥. "jo diṣe so kalāhi kharṇa."—suhi m 5. "grāṣī minā vaṣīgat kharīa."—kan m 4. "jōjir bādhi kārī

khare kabir."—*bher a kabir*.

ਖਰਾਬ [kharab] *Skt* खरा *n* one of the treasures of Kuber. According to Lilawati, ten times a crore is an arbud, ten times an arbud is an abaj and ten times an abaj is a kharab. In Ramayan it is stated that a thousand mahapadams equal one kharab. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. "lakh arab kharab dino dar."—*gau m* 5. 2 dwarf. 3 adj small, short.

ਖਰਬਾਰ [kharbar] *M adj* uneven, unequal 2 high and low. "kharbar hoe khudi khara."—*BG*.

ਖਰਬਾਹਨ [kharbahān], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [kharbahāni], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [kharbahni] one who rides a donkey; goddess Sitla, the donkeyrider. "kharbahān uh char udave."—*g3d namdev*. 2 goddess Sitla who rides a donkey.

ਖਰਬਾਰੂ [kharbaru] See **ਖਰਬਰ**. 2 *Skt* खिरीर marsh-melon. "kharbaru khira."—*BG*.

ਖਰਬੂਜ [kharbujā] *P* خرزهر Its pronunciation as xurpuzah is also correct. *Skt* खर्बूज, खिरीर and खर्बूज marshmelon. It is an autumn crop and grows on a creeper. Its effect is hot and moist. Marshmelons from Balochistan and Egypt are very sweet. sarda from Kabul also belongs to this genus.

ਖਰਬਰ [kharbhar], **ਖਰਬਰੀ** [kharbhari] *n* disturbance, confusion, perplexity. "adh dhūdh jag kharbhar paryo."—*GPS* "kehær garjā te jyō kari. hoī pūj taddapx kharbhari."—*NP*. 2 noise, tumult.

ਖਰਮਸਤੀ [xarmastī] *P* خرمن *n* unrestrained joy like that of a donkey; horseplay. 2 overt lewdness, lasciviousness.

ਖਰਮੋਹਰਾ [kharmohra] *P* خرما *n* cowrie, cyproea moneta.

ਖਰਲ [kharal] a caste of Muslims inhabiting chiefly the district of Jhang. 2 a subcaste of Rajputs. 3 *Skt* खल boat-shaped stone vessel in which antimony and drugs are powdered; mortar. Mortars manufactured in Gaya are of excellent quality and are priced from eight

annas to two thousand rupees.

ਖਰਵਾਹਨ [kharvahan], **ਖਰਵਾਹਨੀ** [kharvahāni] See **ਖਰਵਾਹਨ**.

ਖਰਵਾਰ [kharvar] **ਖਰਵਾਰੀ** See **ਖਰਵਾਰ** "satt pāi kharvar kau."—*c3d* 3. 2 See **ਖਰਵਾਰ**. 3 *Skt* खरवार. ass load. *P* خور In Kashmir, load of two standard maunds and three seers is called a kharvar.

ਖਰਵਾਰਾ [kharvara] See **ਖਰਵਾਰ**.

ਖਰਾਰ [harar] *n* rattling or clattering sound. 2 rough hemp cloth used for loading grain on the bullock cart etc. 3 a major city of a tehsil of Ambala district.

ਖਰਾ [khara] *adj* very much, excessive. "tu me khara piara."—*dhana m* / "ae khare kathin jam kōkar."—*biha ch3t m* 5. very stern 2 unadulterated, pure, absolutely pure. "khotē kau khara kahr, khare sar na jane."—*gau a m* / 3 genuine. 4 honest, sincere. 5 standing, steady. "āt ki bar ko khara na hosi."—*sor m* 5

ਖਰਾਸ [kharas] *n* rough mill; large flour mill which is worked by a bull or some other source of energy. 2 *P* خراش bruise, scraping.

ਖਰਾਸੀਦਨ [xarasidan] *P* خراشیدن *v* scrape, lacerate.

ਖਰਾਸੌਦਾ [kharasoda] See **ਖਰਾਸੌਦਾ**.

ਖਰਾਹਟ [kharahat] a village under police station Tibbi in tehsil Pakpatan district Montgomery. It is twelve miles to the south-east of Pakpatan railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

ਖਰਾਜ [kharaj] *A* خرّاج *n* act of pressing or taking out; tax, tribute, impost, revenue. See **ਖਰਾਜ**.

ਖਰਾਤ [xarat], **ਖਰਾਦ** [xarad] *A* خراط *P* خراط *n* act of peeling or scraping. 2 turner's lathe, that turns objects of metal and wood into round pieces.

ਖਰਾਬ [xarab] *A* خراب *adj* barren, desolate 2 bad, worthless.

ਖਰਾਬੀ [xarabi] *P* خرابی *n* destruction, desolation 2 evil.

ਖਰਾਯਤ [kharayat] alms. See **ਖਰਾਯਤ**. "ketik det

phakir kharayat.”—NP

ਖਰਾਰਿ [khararī], ਖਰਾਰੀ [khararī] Ram, the enemy of demon Khar. See ਖਰ. 2 thorn-apple, eating of which causes a donkey to die.

ਖਰਾਲ [kharāl] See ਖਰਲ 3. “cuna sukhām piś kharale.”—GPS ‘in the mortar.’

ਖਰਾਲੇ [kharale] with the mortar. 2 in the mortar. See ਖਰਲ.

ਖਰਾਵ [kharāv] *n* wooden sandal. “dēi kharāv sadan ko mora.”—NP

ਖਰਿਆ [kharīa] See ਖਰਨਾ and ਖਰਨਾ. 2 See ਖਰੀਆ.

ਖਰੀ [kharī] feminine of khara. “rasna harījas gāv kharī suhāvī.”—vars m 4 “vicsahorē kharī sohādi.”—srī chāt m 4 2 *Skt* feminine of khār, she-ass. 3 *adj* relating to or concerning an ass “aspi śutri bājat āsekha. pīl kharī robat nahī lekha.”—śāloh. ‘The kettledrums laden on horses, camels, elephants and asses are being sounded.’

ਖਰੀਆ [kharīa] See ਖਰੀਆ.

ਖਰੀਤਾ [xarita] *A* خِرْتِه *n* pouch, purse (of leather etc) 2 envelope or bag in which a despatch is sent 3 formal royal letter.

ਖਰੀਦ [xarid] *P* خَرِيْد *n* purchase.

ਖਰੀਦਾ [kharidā], ਖਰੀਦਨਾ [kharidna] *P* خَرِيْدَن *buy*, purchase. *Skt* कण “mūlkhārīdī lālā golā.”—maru m 1.

ਖਰੀਫ਼ [xarīf] *A* خَرِيف *n* autumn harvest.

ਖਰੂ [kharū] See ਖਰ. 2 *Skt* *adj* stupid. 3 cruel. 4 covetous, greedy. 5 *n* tooth. 6 horse. 7 Shiv. 8 Kamdev. 9 egotism.

ਖਰੂਜ [xaruj] *A* خَرُوج *sense of coming out; emerging.* “nanak kiā kharuj.”—māgo. See ਖਰਿਜ.

ਖਰੂਦ [kharud] *n* horseplay, rowdyism.

ਖਰੇ [khare] See ਖਰਾ, ਖਰਨਾ and ਖਰਨਾ.

ਖਰੇਖਰੇਟੇ [kharekharoe] *adv* standing on guard; military guard on duty. 2 while standing. “kharekharoe bēthāt uṭhāt marag pēthī dhīavego.”—kan a m 4

ਖਰੋਆ [kharōa] stood. See ਖਲੋਤਾ.

ਖਰੋਸ [xaroš] *P* خَرِش *n* noise, clamour, hue and cry.

ਖਰੋਸੀਦਨ [xarošidan] *P* خَرِشِيدَن *v* make a noise.

ਖਰੋਟ [kharot] See ਖਰੋਟ. “khare kharot su dālgan hare.”—GPS.

ਖਰਾ [kharha] See ਖਰਿਹ.

ਖਲ [khal] *Skt* खल *vr* gather, collect, move. shake 2 *n* threshing floor. “le tāguli khal dānān jyō nabh bic udāi.”—krisān. 3 See ਖਲ. 4 earth. 5 residue of mustard seeds etc when most of the oil has been extracted; oilcake. 6 that which disappears into the sky, the sun. 7 that which has the sky coloured, tamal tree (xanthochymus pictorius). 8 *adj* wicked, base, vile. “khal murakh te pādīt karbo.”—sar kabir 9 cruel, pitiless. 10 See ਖੱਲ.

ਖਲਲ [khalhal], ਖਲਲੁ [khalhalu] *n* fluster, dread, distress. “dīl khalhalu jakē jorād ru banī.”—bher kabir. ‘One whose mind is agitated, is pale in the face.’ 2 See ਖਲਲ.

ਖਲਹਨ [khalhan], ਖਲਹਨੁ [khalhanu] See ਖਲ 2. *P* ਖਿਹਨ. “binu kār khalhanu jese gahān pāra.”—bher m 5. See ਖਲਿਹਨ.

ਖਲਕ [xalak] *A* خَلَق *n* God’s creation, the universe. “khalīk khalak, khalak māhī khalīk.”—prabha kabir. 2 create, make.

ਖਲਕਤ [khalikat] *A* خَلِيقَت *n* world, universe.

ਖਲਖੰਡਕ [khalikhāḍak], ਖਲਖੰਡਨ [khalikhāḍan] *adj* destroyer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword—sanama. ਖਲਖੰਡਨੀ [khalikhāḍnī] *adj* female destroyer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword—sanama. 3 army equipped with swords—sanama.

ਖਲਜੀ [xalji] *A* خَلْجِي There is a city named Khalaj in Afghanistan and this noun relates to that place. Jalaluddin of this clan was a famous emperor of Delhi. The Khalji dynasty ruled over India from 1290 to 1320 AD.

ਖਲਨ [khalan] See ਖਲਨ. 2 stand up, halt. 3 to the wicked 4 the wicked (nominative case).

ખલજ [xalaf] *A* **کَلَف** *adj* one who follows; a follower. 2 successor, heir. 3 *n* progeny, posterity. 4 son; male offspring.

ખલમચક [khalmarak] *adj* killer of the wicked. 2 *n* sword.—*sanama*.

ખલમુરખ [khalmurakh] vile and foolish. See **ખલ 8**.

ખલરા [khalra], **ખલરી** [khalri] See **ખલજા-ખલરી**. 2 leather strap worn round the neck by the devotees of Sakhi Sarvar from which a walking stick keeps hanging. "khūdi khalra gal mahi dharo."—*GPS*.

ખલલ [xalal] *A* **خَلَل** *n* interruption, restriction. 2 impediment. 3 defect, drawback. "khalal nijal paryo svami."—*saloh*.

ખલવાડિયા [khalvaia] *v* got stood up. "bhagta age khalvara."—*var vad m 4*. 2 fed; made someone eat food.

ખલવારા [khalvara], **ખલવાર** [khalvara] enclosure for stacking unthreshed corn; threshing floor. See **ખલ 2**. mound of grains. "kheti jin ki ujre khalvare kia thau?"—*var sar m 1*. "sabh kure ke khalvare."—*na'a m 4*.

ખલજા [khalra], **ખલજી** [khalji] *n* skin, hide. See **ખલ**. 2 leather bag. "bhau tera bhag khalji mera cit."—*ti/og m 1*. 3 *adj* See **ખપરી**. "khalji khapri lakri camri."—*asa m 1*.

ખલા [khala] *adj* standing. "sayaru sabhke nikate khala."—*ram chet m 5*. 2 plural of **ખલ**. "se apavitr emedh khala."—*var gau 1 m 4*. See **ખલ 8** 3 See **ખલ**.

ખલાસ [khalas] *A* **خَالَس** *adj* unfettered, free, liberated. "dargahi hor khalas"—*sar m 5*. "kahi ravidas khalas camara."—*gau*.

ખલાસા [khalasa] See **ખલાસ** and **ખુલાસા**.

ખલાસી [khalasi] *P* **خَالَسِي** *n* release, liberation, deliverance. "tisu bhai khalasi hoi sagal sidhi."—*gau m 5*. 2 employee on a ship who unties the ship from the anchor 3 tent pitcher.

ખલાસુ [khalasu] See **ખલાસ**. "jin ko sadhu bhetie so dargah hor khalasu."—*majh barahmaha*.

ખલાફત [khalaphat] rank of a caliph; caliphate. 2 duty of a caliph. See **ખલીફા**.

ખલવના [khalavna] *v* feed. "khalave bhojan."—*dhana m 5*.

ખલિ [khalī] *Skt n* residue of sesame and mustard seeds etc after the oil has been extracted, oil cake. "na khalī bhai na tel."—*s kabir*. khal and khalī are both genuine Sanskrit words. 2 See **ખલ**.

ખલિયા [khalīa] standing, erect. 2 *adv* while standing. "sovat besat khalīa."—*suhi chet m 5*.

ખલિયાન [khalīan] See **ખલ 2** and **ખલિયાન**.

ખલિયે [khalī-i] *adv* after standing up. "khalī-i kice ardasi."—*var maru 1 m 2*

ખલિયાન [khalīhan] See **ખલ 2**. 2 *Skt* **ખલિની** multitude of threshing floors.

ખલિયાનિ [khalīhanī] on the threshing floor. "koi vahe ko lūne ko pae khalīhanī."—*var bīa m 1*

ખલિત [khalit] See **મખિત**.

ખલી [khali] See **ખલ 2** and **ખલિ**. 2 *adj* stood up. "hath joṛi khali sabhi hoi."—*var bīa m 4*. 3 *Skt n* that which is hidden in the buccal cavity; curved bit of a bridle.

ખલીફ [xalik] *A* **خَالِك** *adj* good-natured.

ખલીસ [xali] *A* **خَالِيس** *n* part of the land that has indented into the sea. It has land on three sides and sea on one; bay. 2 small ship.

ખલીટા [khalita] See **ખલીટા**.

ખલીટી [khaliti] small bag. "rih ram nam te rahi bīn kam, to ye kharīj kharab hal khal ki khaliti he."—*gval*. See **ખલીટા**.

ખલીફા [xalifa] *A* **خَالِيفَة** This word is derived from **xalaf**, which means to leave behind. i.e. to appoint someone as a representative for the period of one's absence. The heads of Islam and the successors who reigned and preached their religion after the demise of Mohammad, were called **xalifa**; caliph.¹ To begin with, the

¹Caliph' also means a leader In the Koran, the word 'Caliph' has been used for Adam and David. See Koran. surat 2 ayat 28 and surat 38, ayat 25.

caliphs belonged to Mecca of whom four were prominent :

(1) ﷺ Abu Bakar. He became caliph Rasul Allah (that is, the vice regent of Mohammad, the apostle of God) in Hijri 11 at the age of 60. He was father of Mohammad's wife Aysa. He remained caliph for two and a quarter years and died in Madina on 23rd August 634 AD.

(2) ⚔ Umar, son of Khattab, was installed as caliph in Hijri 13. He was father of Hafsa, third wife of Mohammad. His title was Amirul Mommin. He conquered Persia and Egypt. He razed the world-famous library of Alexandria thinking that if the said library contained some books against the Koran then there was no use to keep them and if they were in accordance with the Koran then their content was already there and therefore, there was no use keeping them intact. He captured Jerusalem and constructed a mosque there which is, till date, named after him. He made laws according to the Islamic principles. He was fatally injured with a dagger by Firoz, a Persian slave, on November 3, 644 AD while reciting his morning prayer (namaz) in the mosque only to die three days after.

(3) عثمان Usman, son of Affan. He was appointed the caliph in Hijri 24. He was husband of two of Mohammad daughters, namely Rukiah and Ummukulsum. He was assassinated by Abu Bakar's son Mohammad, at Madina on 30th June 665 AD.

(4) علي Ali was son of Abutalib and husband of Mohammad's daughter Fatima. He was born in 599 AD. He was installed the fourth caliph but was forced to give up his caliphate after five years. He was injured with a poisoned sword by Abdur Rahman, at Kufa and died four days later in 661 AD. His tomb

in the city of Najaf is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Muslims. Imam Ali had 18 sons and 18 daughters in all. Among them were three sons Hasan, Hussain and Muhsin from Mohammad's daughter Fatima.

All of these four caliphs are famous as Charyar, that is four comrades or friends. The fifth caliph, Hasan, son of Ali, reigned for six months only. After him there were 14 caliphs who ruled over Damascus from 661 AD to 749 AD. Then, the caliphate passed on to the rulers of Baghdad and it remained with them from 750 AD to 1258 AD. After that the caliphate came under the control of the Turkish kings.

On November 12, 1922, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey deposed Sultan Wahiddudin from the caliphate and installed Abdul Majid as the new caliph but deprived him of the all authority. He was reduced to a mere religious figure head. In March 1924, the office of the caliph was totally abolished.

Besides the above-mentioned caliphs, many Arabic, Egyptian, Persian and Turkish kings have, in the past, been posing themselves as independent caliphs and some are so called even now.

The ruler of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji and the Mughal emperor Akbar used to term themselves as Khalifa (caliph). That is why the capital city was known as Dar-ul-Khilafat.

The Sunni Muslims believe that a caliph can be from no other caste except that of the Quraish family. According to the Shiah Muslims, it is proper for a caliph to be only from the family of Ali.

ਖਲੀਫ਼ [khalif] n performer, player. 2 acrobat, gymnast. 3 jester, mimic, buffoon

ਮਲੀਕ [xalil] 1. true friend "Ibrahim khalil

pagābar"—GPS.

मलीन ४ [xəli xā] name of a military officer in Shah Jahan's army, who commanded five thousand soldiers. See मल ५.

खलु [khalu] *Skt* part question. 2 negation, refutation. 3 reason, cause. 4 certainly, doubtlessly. "in dutan khalu bādhuکاری mario."—*jet ravidas*.

खलो [khalo], खलोडा [khaloḍa], खलोहा [khaloha], खलोडा [khaloḍa] stood up, halted. "nikari khaloḍa mera sajanta."—*ram chāt m 5*. "vici kartapurakhu khalo."—*sor m 5*. "age ar khaloha."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 on the threshing floor. "kharī sarīrī jo bije so 5r khalo ar."—*sava m 3*. 'Whatever is sown in the field comes to the threshing floor.'

खलोवना [khalovna] See खोदना.

खल [khal] *Skt* खल *n* pit. 2 rain bird, pied cuckoo. 3 leather water bag, bellows. "bhau khala agari tap tau."—*japu*. 4 leather, hide. 5 *Skt* खल stone or metal vessel for grinding drugs; mortar.

खल्ल [xallak] *A* 3r *adj* the Creator. See खल. खल्लि [khalli] 3r convulsions. This ailment results from the affliction of the body by windy humour. The muscles of the arms and the calves get tense and the patient suffers from cramps. During cholera it is very painful. Massaging the body with narayani oil and intake of muscle-tonics are useful to cure this disease. 2 swelling of glands in the groin due to some boil or wound.

खल्लु [khallu] See खल. 2 one who skins an animal; skinner. 3 of the skin. "meri khallu moyre gurakkh hādhāde."—*BG*

ख [khav] See खट.

खव [khavān], खवटा [khavṇa], खवटु [khavəṇu] *v* bear, tolerate. "prabh das ka dukhu na khavisakari"—*var guj 2 m 5*. "nidak sakat khav na sakat."—*basāt a m 4*. "nivaṇu su akharu

khavanu guṇu."—*s farid*. See खे. "khavē na vāṇan."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 'cannot be tolerated' "eku bol bhi khavto nahi."—*asa m 5*. 'Even a single utterance could not be tolerated.' 2 pardon, forgive. 3 dissolve, merge. "avaṇu ape khavē dudh kau khapan naderi."—*sri a m 1*. खवलाना [khavlanā] *v* feed. "jo bije so khavlavego."—*kan a m 4*.

खवास [khavas] *A* 3r *n* plural of खस [xas]; ministers, grandies etc, royal servants. 2 special qualities. 3 *A* 3r lion. 4 slave. 5 dacoit, plunderer. "kine kharab khane khavas."—*6 P* 3r *adj* petitioner, supplicator. खवसी [khavasi] *P* 3r duty of an attendant. "narad sarad karahi khavasi."—*asa kabir*. 2 backseat of a buggy, chariot or howdah of an elephant etc for the servant to sit in attendance, behind the noble man. 3 grandies, distinguished or favourite attendants. "kta laskar kta neb khavasi?"—*var majh m 1*.

खवलाना [khavlanā] *v* feed, provide food. "es no kur boli ki khavali?"—*var guj 1 m 3*.

खवि [khavi] See खट. 2 having tolerated.

खवी [khavi] *n* tall and rough grass which, like reed stalk, has a small ear at its top.

खविस [khavis], खविसनी [khavisni] djinn, ogre, ogress. "khavisni pisāni bitāl bir bhervi."—*PP*.

खवीड [xavid] *P* 3r *n* wheat or barley plant on which the ear has not appeared yet.

खविन [khavin] See खवीन.

खवी [khavi] See खवी.

ख [khar] or खल [kharu] See खल. 2 *Skt* खल paddy straw. "kharu khavahi 5mrīṭ dehi."—*guj m 1*. *S* खल residue of pressed mustard seed etc; oil cake. 3 crop. "kharu paki kur bhaj binse."—*sri m 1 pahire*. 4 *Skt* खट, six. "dharani suvani khar ratan jayavi."—*gau var 2 m 5*. Here khar has a pun: 'The earth decorated with different kinds of gem-like grass,

becomes comely after having been equipped with spiritual glory.’

ਖਰਸਨਿ [kharasani] will take away. “əvgən kharasani bānz.”—*sam / pahire*.

ਖਰਧਰ [kharḥar] *n* knocking or clattering sound.

ਖਰਕ [kharək] See **ਖਰਕਾ**. 2 a village which Bhai Santokh Singh has referred to as Kharak. It is situated at a distance of twelve kōhs towards the south of Dhamdhan. While travelling through Bangar, Guru Teg Bahadur halted here under a banyan tree. “kharək gram nrygrodh¹ visala. tēhā jai dera guru dala.”—*GPS*.

ਖਰਕ ਸਿੰਘ [kharək sīgh] See **ਖਰਸ਼ਿੰਘ** and **ਖਰਸ਼ਿੰਘ**. 2 See **ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ**.

ਖਰਕਾ [khar̥ka], **ਖਰਕੁ** [khar̥ku] *n* knocking noise, tap. “ghūghar kharaku tiagi visure.”—*sam m*. 5. 2 fear, apprehension, trepidation. “haume ʔdər̥i kharaku he.”—*var vad m* 3.

ਖਰਗ [kharag] *Skt* खर्ग *n* that which cuts. See **ਖਰ** *vr* sword. According to Dhanurved (military science), a sword should be four fingers wide and fifty fingers long. Thirty-two methods of brandishing a sword have been defined. “aer kripan khāḍo kharag seph teg tarvar. racch karo hamri sada kəvcātak kərvar.”—*sanama*. 2 Macro Time as the supreme destroyer of the world. “nəmaskar sri kharag ko.”—*VN*. “kharag god me tum ko payo.”—*GV 10*. 3 horn of a rhinoceros. 4 rhinoceros.

ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ [kharagsīgh] a warrior mentioned in Krishanavtar, a part of Dasam Granth. He was friend of Jarasandh and several times defeated Krishan and other commanders, but, at last he was killed through deception. “tīh bhupəṛi ko mīṭr ikk kharagsīgh tīh nam. pere səmar samudr bahu mēharathi baldham.”—*krisan*. See **ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ** and **ਖਰਸਿੰਘ**. 2 eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, from Maharani Datar Kaur. He was born in

Sammat 1860 and ascended the throne of Lahore in Sammat 1896; but wily Dhyān Singh Dogra dethroned him and put Nauniha Singh, Kharag Singh's son, on the throne. Having remained grief-stricken for one year, Kharag Singh died at the age of 38 years, on 21st of Kattak Sammat 1897.

ਖਰਗਧਰੀ [kharagdhari] *adj* sword-bearing. 2 *n* Khalsa; the sword-bearer. 3 the Timeless One.

ਖਰਗਪੁਸ [kharagdhvāj] the Timeless One, whose standard has the emblem a sword.

ਖਰਗੀ [kharagī] *Skt* खर्गिनी troops armed with swords.—*sanama*.

ਖਰਗਪਾਣਿ [kharagpaṇi] one who has a sword in hand; community of the duly baptised Sikhs. 2 the Timeless One, God. “kharagpaṇi khaldal balharnā.”—*gyan*.

ਖਰਗੀ [khar̥gī] *Skt* खर्गिन् *adj* swordsman. 2 *n* duly baptised Sikh; the community of baptised Sikhs. 3 rhinoceros, having a (sword like) horn on its nose. 4 *Skt* खर्गी female rhinoceros.

ਖਰਗੁਣ [khar̥gūṇ] *Skt* खर्गुण See **ਖਟਅੰਗ** 3 and **ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ ਪਰਚ** ch 69. 2 produce, nurture, bring up, devastate, reward or punish suitably for a consequent action, pardon, forgive, excuse, be competent. “khar̥gūṇ isvar pūṇ atul bal.”—*dr̥lip*.

ਖਰਗੋ [khar̥gō] *Skt* खर्ग See **ਖਟਅੰਗ**. “khar̥gō asekh vidya visekh.”—*datt*. 2 See **ਖਰਗ**.

ਖਰਾਜ [kharaj] *Skt* खर्ज *n* the first note of the musical scale which originates from six places viz nose, throat, chest, palate, tongue and teeth. This musical note is produced with the help of these six parts of the body.² In musicology, its origin is traced to the sound of a peacock.

ਖਰਤਾਲ [khar̥tal] See **ਕਰਤਾਲ**. 2 See **ਡਾਲ**.

ਖਰਦੁਮ [khar̥dūm] *adj* having its tail raised; mischievous, roguish, (an animal) driven into

ਪਾਸਾਂ ਕਠਮੂਰਸ਼ਾਲੂ ਜਿਹਾ ਦੁਨੀਅਤੁ ਰਹਿਤ:

ਕਰਮੁ: ਰੰਗਕਲੇ ਕਰਮੁ: ਰਸਮੁ: ਕਰਮੁ: ਹੀ ਸ੍ਰੁਤੁ:—*sāgit damodar*.

¹nyagrodh, bohā, ਖਰ

excitement or fury. 2 *n* uproar, furore.

खल [kharṇa] *v* take away. "avgaṇ kharṇaṇi bāṇi."—*sri m* / *pahire* 2 stand. "ghari apañṇe kharī takā."—*suhī chāt m* / 3 steal, abduct.

खपेच [kharpēc] sixth among five village headmen i.e. self-styled chief; presumptuous person; one who pokes his nose.

खर्बहार [kharbhar] See **खल**. "kharbhar burā."—*suraj*.

खररत [kharṛatan] See **ख** 4.

खरा [kharā] *adj* standing. "kharā pukare paṇi."—*s farid*

खराँ [kharāū] *n* wooden sandal. According to an article in Aangiras Simriti, "A king would get the feet of a person other than Agnihotri and Tapasvi chopped off, if he dared to walk beyond five houses from his home with wooden sandals on his feet." See **सलेख** 51.

खरसहरी [kharās-hari] *Skt* खरसहरिन् *n* the ruler, who collects one sixth of the produce from his subjects. In ancient times, the king used to get one sixth share of all kinds of produce from his people.

खरानन [kharāṇan] See **खरचन**.

खरारु [kharāru] *adj* who takes away. "kal kharāru ae."—*vaḍ m* / *alahq*. 'The messengers of death came down to take him along.' Chanting of this line as "kal kharā ruae" is incorrect.

खरि [kharī] *adv* by carrying away, by taking along with. "kharī dargahī penaic."—*sri m* / 1. See **खल**.

खरीअसि [kharīasi] will carry away. "bin bujhe sabh kharīasi bōdhi."—*basāt m* / 1. See **खल**.

खरीआ [kharīa] *n* a kind of white soil; chalk. 2 *adj* who takes away.

खरु [kharu] See **ख**.

खरेशरी [kharēsri] *n* an ascetic or hermit, who remains standing day and night, never to sit or sleep.

खरैटा [kharōṭa]. **खरैटा** [kharovṇa] *v* stand. "api kharovahi api kar."—*var suhī m* / 1.

खरैर [kharāṅg] *Skt* खरैर See **खरैर**.

खरैरयेव [kharāgyog] Instead of eight, six kinds of Yog are described in Daksh Simriti:

prāṇayam — a system of breathing exercise and regulating respiration; ध्यान [dhyān] — concentration; pratyahar — control over senses; dharma — concept; tarak — logic; and samadhi — deep meditation. Yog comprising these six kinds is called kharāgyog. 2 six actions of Yog, which form its various practices. See **खट** **खल** 2

खा [kha] short form of khaṇākuru. *v* eat.

खै [xā] short for खन (xan). See **खन**.

खवु [khaū] *adj* gluttonous. 2 one who swallows another's wealth. 3 corrupt.

खदि [khai] eats. "bhogi hove khai."—*suhī m* / 1. 2 tolerates, endures. "muhe muhi paṇa khai."—*var asa*. 3 *adv* by eating, by making one eat. "mata priti kare putu khai."—*gau m* 4. 4 after eating. "khai khai kare bēdpheli."—*majh m* 5.

खदिआ [khāia] ate. "ghari ghari khāia pīḍu vadhāia."—*guj trilocan*. 2 decayed. 3 finished. "so dia nā jat khāia."—*sor kabir*. 4 *P* ५६ ovary, scrotum. "tere paṭi ke dās khāe."—*caritr* 43. 5 egg.

खदिआ मँनर [khāia māṇṇa] *v* feel obliged, feel indebted. "kāhia sunahi nā khāia māṇhi."—*basāt m* / 1.

खदिख [khark], **खदिव** [kharku] *P* ५६ *n* grasshopper, winged insect. 2 *Skt* अखनखिख garrulous "je ko kharku akhāṇi paṭi."—*jopu*. "thau nahi kharka."—*var sri m* / 1. 3 glutton, voracious eater.

खदिख [khark] *Skt* खादन *n* act of eating, process of eating. 2 victuals, food. "āmritasukhark."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

खली [khalī] ate, consumed. "bikhe thagauri jini jani khai."—*gau m* 5. 2 *n* trench dug around a

fort containing water so that the enemy might not get across it. "lāka sa koṭ samūd sa khai." -asa kabir. 3 one that consumes - desire. "lāhbar bhujhu khai." -asa m 5. See ਲਹਬਰ.

ਖਾਸ [khas] *A* **کھاس** *adj* chief, principal, the elected one. 2 *P* **کھاس** *n* desire, need. "kisi vastu ki khas na rehī." -GPS.

ਖਾਸ [khasa] will eat. "jesa bipāṛi tesa khasa." -gau m 5. 2 *n* a special sedan chair for the rich; palanquin; kiosk-like seat for a holy scripture. "khase ko ucvaṛ calehē." -GPS. 3 *P* **کھاس** a kind of fine muslin. 4 *adj* superior, excellent, of good quality. "jissirpāupāṛa galī khasa he." -maru solhe m 5. 5 free from disease, healthy. 6 *A n* nature, temperament.

ਖਾਸ [khāsa] See ਕਾਸ.

ਖਾਸਿਯਤ [khasiyat] *A* **کھاسیت** quality, important matter. 2 habit, nature. 3 special effect, after effect.

ਖਾਸੀ [khāsi] a disease. *Skt* कषा and कस. **کھاسی** cough. This ailment is caused by taking sour or acerbic food in excess, drinking cold water immediately after consuming hot substances, inhaling dust and smoke through nostrils, eating dry, unseasoned and stale food and dwelling in filthy and damp places.

A patient, disabled by a chronic disease suffers from cough due to sudden exposure to the cold. There is a Punjabi proverb. "Root cause of all diseases is khāsi (cough); bone of contention of all quarrels is Hansi (a place)."

The sound released from the throat of a cough patient is just like that caused by a broken bronze utensil; the chest gets strained, respiratory pipes are choked with phlegm, there is a thorny feeling in the throat and on the tongue; the patient has headache, feels no hunger. There are many causes and types of cough. It must be got treated from a properly

experienced and well-qualified physician. However the common treatment is as follows.

(1) licking the extract of green leaves of bamboo soaked in honey.

(2) swallowing the berry-sized ball of a mixture by equal weight of roots of liquorice (glycyrrhiza glabra), bark of myrobalan (terminalia balerica), starch, tragacath gum and lump sugar.

(3) licking the extract of fresh ginger mixed with honey.

(4) making small balls (weighing about a ratti each) of the crushed mixture of black pepper, opium, lump sugar, catechu, arabic gum (one masha each) and taking one such ball with warm water in the morning as well as at the time of going to sleep.¹

ਖਾਸੀਯਤ [khasiyat] See ਖਾਸਿਯਤ.

ਖਾਹਿ [khahi] eats "kāni sutak kān pe laitbari khahi." -var asa. backbites. 2 See ਖਾਧ

ਖਾਹਿਸ [khahis] See ਖਾਹਿਸ.

ਖਾਹੀ [khahi] *adj* (one) who eats. "juga jugātāri khahi khahi." -japu. 2 desirous, ambitious.

ਖਾਕ [xak] *P* **کھک** *n* dust, grit, ashes. "tere cakra pakhak." -trig m 1 2 earth, land.

ਖਾਕਚਾਨਾ [khakchanna] *v* trudge a dusty path 2 tolerate insult, search for wealth. "kaudī kaudī kau khak sir chane." -ram m 5.

ਖਾਕਤੋਦਾ [xaktoda] *P* **کھکتودا** *n* dump of earth, used as a target for arrows to be shot at. A thin mudwall is erected in front of the heap that is filled with fine and dry soil. The extent to which the arrow² penetrates the wall, indicates the strength of the archer. "karyo khaktoda sudhraṛ." -GPS.

ਖਾਕਰੋਧ [xakroḍ] *P* **کھکروڈ** *n* one who sweeps away dirt, dust etc, sweeper, scavenger.

¹This medication should not be administered to the children.

²See ਕੈਸ.

भक्क [xaka] *P* خاك *n* sketch, plan, outline map
 भक्किस्त [xakistar] *P* خاكستر *n* ash, calx (of metals).
 भक्की [xaki] *P* خاكى *adj* made of dust; made of earth. 2 dust-coloured, greyish brown. 3 *n* a sect of ascetics, members of which rub ashes on their body. This sect descends from Kil—the disciple of Krishan Dass.

भक्कीभ [xakīā] plural of भक्की (xaki), people, persons, populace.

भक्कु [khaku] See भक्क. "khaku loṛeda tənīkha."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

भक्कु [khaku] the vowel [u] pronounced with भक्क [khak] is indicative of genitive: pertaining to भक्क [khak]; of भक्क [khak]. "khin mōhī rula khaku nalī."—*gūḍ* *m* 5. 2 *adj* made of ash. "khaku khak rale."—*bīla* *m* 1. 3 *n* earth. See भक्क 2. "khaku jeḍu nā koī."—*s farid*.

भक्क [khakh] *n* meeting point of the two lips. 2 See भक्क; the corner of two lips.

भक्क [khag] See भक्क. 2 arrow, (which moves through the sky). "chuṭgayo sērap sēn jaī lag. jēṭu bhujan ke bic khag."—*GPS*.

भक्की [khaci] See भक्क.

भक्क [khaj] or भक्कु [khaju] *Skt* भक्ष *n* food, victuals, meals. "khaju ho mardaru."—*var sar* *m* 1. "jīnahu akhaj khaj lakh pae."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* खर्ष *itch*. ३ prurigo. Psoriasis is caused by remaining unclean, not taking fully cooked clean diet, indigestion, hepatic (liver) diseases, stoppage of menses etc. Whenever there is an impurity in the blood due to any of the above causes, scabies appear on our body. The best treatment for this ailment is to keep the body clean, constantly to take blood-purifying medicines. Take five mashas each of pītpapra, cārāta (blood-purifying drug made from a plant (ophelia churetta), mūḍi buṭi, cīṭṭa cōnān (white sandalwood—santalum album), choṭi hērā (a medicated nut—myrobalan) and also seven grains of fruit of jujube; put this

mixture in one and a quarter pau of water, to keep it soaked over night. Filter the mixture in the morning and drink with two tolas of jujube syrup.

Avoid intake of acerbic food, red chillies, wine etc. Apply such conditioners on the body as a massage to keep the skin soft.

भक्क [khaja] See भक्क 1.

भक्कित [khajin] *A* خاجين *adj* who accumulates. 2 *n* treasurer.

भक्कितिया [khajinia] treasurer, holyman, hermit. See भक्कित. "sacu tere khajinia."—*suhi* *m* 5

भक्कु [khaju] See भक्क.

भक्की [khaj] should be eaten. "de khaj akhī gavaie."—*var asa*. 'We should eat whatever is provided by God. One loses when he claims himself to be a giver' 2 We should share food with others without assuming ourselves to be charitable i.e. we should not boast of donation.

भक्क [khaṭ] *Skt* खट cot, bedstead. See *E* cot. "khaṭ magau cōpāi."—*sor kabir*

भक्क [khaṭan], भक्क [khaṭan] *v* earn, get profit. "khaṭan kau hārī hārī rojgar"—*dhana* *m* 5. "dhān khaṭan kije bīdīz rūrī"—*NP*

भक्क [khaṭī] *n* earning, profit, gain. "vaḍbhagi dhan khaṭī"—*srī* *m* 5. 2 *adv* by earning. "mai khaṭī āto ghārī puta."—*guj* *m* 5. 3 *Skt* *n* bier, hearse, funeral pyre.

भक्क [khaṭio] earned, gained. "ramratānu dhanu khaṭio."—*ṭodī* *m* 5.

भक्क भट्टली [khaṭī khaṭulī] after making profit, after earning. "kaha karāhī re, khaṭī khaṭulī."—*sar* *m* 5.

भक्की [khaṭī] earned. "namraṣī sadh sāḍī khaṭī."—*gau* *m* 5. 2 *adjsour*, pungent. 3 bitter. "jēa śmrītu tēsi bīkh khaṭī."—*sukhmanī*. "gurprasādī śmrītu bīkh khaṭī."—*gau* *m* 5

भक्की बिक्क [khaṭ bīkh] *n* wine, liquor. 2 strong poison, bitter venom.

भट्टली [khaṭulī] See भक्क भट्टली. 2 small cot, cradle.

ਖਾਣੇ [khaṇe] *adv* by earning. "apne gharī le aia khaṇe"—*dharma m 5*.

ਖਾਟੰਗ [khaṭṅg] *Skt* खटङ्ग See ਖਟਅੰਗ "ṭilak khaṭṅga"—*kan m 5*. consecration mark on six parts of the body i.e. forehead, both ears, both arms and chest. In some scriptures consecration mark is applied on twelve parts of the body. See ਖਾਹਿ ਤਿਲਕ.

ਖਾਡ [khaḍ], ਖਾਡ [khāḍ] *Skt* खाड *n* sweet material made from sugarcane juice; sugar; white sugar. "khir khad ghiu na bhavē."—*bher namdev*. "həri he khāḍ ret mōhi bikhri."—*s kabir*. 2 ditch, trench

ਖਾਡਵ [khāḍav], ਖਾਡਵਨ [khāḍavvan] *Skt* खाडव *n* per Kalika Puran and Padam Puran, a forest redeveloped by the ruler of Kashi (Kashiraj) after the destruction of Khandvi town. He did this as desired by the deities. The forest was situated near Indarprasth (old Delhi) on the bank of river Yamuna.¹ This was a favourite forest of Indar. There is a tale in Mahabharat that once the sun god was down with indigestion. As a treatment it was suggested that if he gulped the herbs of Khandavvan, he would be relieved of indigestion. So he started eating the forest, then Indar extinguished the flames by pouring torrential rains. Ultimately Arjun came to rescue the sun. The god of fire was pleased with Arjun and presented him a bow named Gandeev with the help of which he made a shelter of arrows that protected the sun from the effect of heavy rains. Arjun blew off the clouds with the arrows.² "khāḍav jaran ko agni hit parath ne janumegh vidare."—*krisan*. 2 substance made of sugar.

¹In Mahabharat, Khandav Van was situated on the bank of the river Ashwarth, which means that this forest was a few miles away from Meerut in District Muzaffarnagar.

²See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਵ ਅ. 225.

3 molasses. 4 *adj* sugary.

ਖਾਡਾ [khāḍa] See ਖੰਡਾ.

ਖਾਡੀ [khaḍi] *n* gulf, bay; portion of the sea surrounded by land on three sides.

ਖਾਡੂਰ [khaḍuru] See ਖਡੂਰ "pheri vasara pheruanī setiguri khaḍuru."—*var ram 3*

ਖਾਡਯੋ [khāḍyo] broke to pieces, broke into fragments "bhagvan akhāḍan khāḍyo."—*krisan*.

ਖਾਣ [khaṇ], or ਖਾਣ [khaṇu] See ਖਾਣਾ "dita penanu khaṇu."—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਖਾਨਿ.

ਖਾਣਾ [khaṇa] *v* take meals, eat. "khaṇa pīna pavitr he"—*varasa 2 n* food, meals, edibles.

ਖਾਣਿ [khaṇi], ਖਾਣੀ [khaṇi] *n* mine, mineral deposits 2 macroscopic classification of biological evolution. "tera khaṇi tera banu."—*majh ੨ m 3* "āḍaj jeraj utbhuj setaj tere kite jōta."—*sor m 1*.

ਖਾਣੁ [khaṇu] See ਖਾਣ.

ਖਾਣ [khat] eating, taking meals. "həriras bhojan khat"—*bria m 5*. 2 *Skt n* pit, ditch. "duna labu para khat āḍari."—*maru m 5 ājuliā*. 3 manure, fertilizer.

ਖਾਣਾ [khatna] A ੨੬ *n* end.

ਖਾਣਰ [khatar] See ਖਾਤਿਰ.

ਖਾਣਰਾਮ [khatarāma] See ਖਾਤਿਰਰਾਮ.

ਖਾਣਾ [khata] eating, taking meals. "həriras bhojan khata"—*dev m 5*. "səbhi dokhahi khata."—*gau var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* pit, ditch. "manmukhi dukhu khata"—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 trader's ledger; diary. 4 ledger folio.

ਖਾਤਿਮ [khatim] A ੨੬ *adj* who finishes, who puts an end to.

ਖਾਤਿਮਾ [khatima] See ਖਾਤਮਾ. 2 a book written by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ.

ਖਾਤਿਰ [xatir] A ੨੬ *n* respect, honour. 2 intention, resolve. 3 attention, attentiveness. "nij khatir me kise na lyave."—*GPS*. 4 satisfaction. "uttar dehu pir tum diragh jis te man khatir hveja."—*GPS* 5 heart. 6 aspect,

partisanship.

भक्तिराम [khatirjama], भक्तिराम [khatirjama], भक्तिराम [khatirjama] *A* ४४५ *n* satisfaction, contentment, patience. "khatirjama hor uth-hi."—*NP*. "jhuth muth kahē sabh khatir ko jama rakh, jama hor ghar me to khatirjama rahe."—*nrpatkavi*. "khane ko hama rahe na kahū ki jama rahe. jo gāth me jama rahe to khatirjama rahe."—*gval*.

खडी [khati] *Sk* ४४५ *n* carpenter, cutter, outcaste. "na ihu brahman na ihu khati"—*gōd kabir*. 2 *Sk* ४४५ *adj* who digs; who hoes. 3 in a muddy pit. "ōne pavna khati tove."—*sava m* 1.

खतुन [xatun] *T* ४४५ respectable woman, lady, wife, begam.

खद [khaḍ] *Sk* ४४५. "bhrām bhe sagie khaḍ."—*sar m* 5. 2 edible substance, meals. 3 manure, fertilizer. See ४४३.

खदम [khaḍam] See ४४५.

खदर [khaḍar] *Sk* ४४५ *n* mud, slush. 2 mire, land near a river bank, that always remains slushy. 3 land adjoining the foot hills.

खदरी [khaḍari] a village in tehsil Nankana Sahib of district Shekhupura. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Arjan Dev in this village. 2 a resident of village Khadar. See ४४२ 2 and 3.

खदि [khaḍi] See ४४५.

खदिम [khaḍim] *A* ४४५ *n* adoring servant, humble well-wisher, servant. "khaḍim kujē bara khudai."—*GPS*. 2 servant.

खदिमा [khaḍima] feminine of khaḍim.

खदी [khaḍi] *n* coarse cloth of homespun cotton, perforated coarse cotton cloth. 2 *adj* eatable.

खदय [khaḍay] *Sk* ४४५ *n* food, meals, eatables. 2 *adj* eatable, edible. "akarṇē karoti akhady khadyā."—*sahas m* 5.

खधा [khaḍha] eaten. "khaḍha hor suah."—*var majh m* 1.

खधरा [khaḍhata] See ४४५.

खधे [khaḍhe] on eating. "kia khaḍhe kia

pedhe hor?"—*var majh m* 1

खान [khan] *P* ४४५ *n* wealthy person, noble man. "sultan khan maluk umre"—*sri a m* 1. 2 home, dwelling place. "kahū gari godri nahi kahū khan parara."—*asa kabir* 'Some do not have even tatters or rags, while others have majestic and elegant palaces to live in.' See ४४५. 3 family, household, kith and kin. "jese ghar lage agi bhag niksāt khan."—*BGK*. 4 beehive, honey beehive, honeycomb. 5 title of the Pathans, appellation of the Pathans. 6 *Sk* ४४५ "sabhi khusia sabhi khan."—*var sar m* 1. 7 See ४४५.

खानसाह [xansah] a disciple of Bhai Pheru (sacī dari) who was a sage professing deep faith.

खानसामा [xansama] *P* ४४५ attendant of a rich man. 2 one who cooks food for a rich man; butler.

खाना [xanaḥ] See ४४५.

खानकाह [xankah] *P* ४४५ or ४४५ *n* dwelling place, home. 2 residence, particularly of a Muslim monk.

खानकाना [khankhana] *P* ४४५ supervisor of a princely palace. 2 chief of chiefs. 3 a high rank which was conferred on army commanders by Mughal emperors. 4 a famous nobleman, who was one of the chiefs of Akbar. See ४४५. 5 a rich man, and devotee of the tenth Guru, who usually stayed in Agra. His real name was Munaim Khan. He attained the rank of a minister during the regime of emperor Bahadurshah. He died in Sammat 1768.¹

खानगी [xangi] *P* ४४५ *adj* domestic, household, pertaining to the house. 2 used for a harlot satirically.

खानजराद [khanjarad] ४४५ armoury, arsenal, arms-store. See ४४५.

¹Bahadur Shah got annoyed with him because knowingly he let Banda Bahadur escape from the blockade. His book *Ilhamat Munimi* is very popular

ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ [khanjaradi] *adj* pertaining to the armoury. See **ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦ**. "karanguman kamangar khanjaradi bahut bakhoa"—BG. 'The bow-makers boast that the bows made in their armoury are special.'

ਖਾਨਦਾਨ [xandan] *P* خاندهان *n* dynasty, lineage.

ਖਾਨਦੇਸ [khandes] *Skt* territory towards the south of Satpura mountain range in the Bombay presidency, which is divided into two regions. Dhulia is the capital of western Khandesh while Jalgaon is that of eastern Khandesh.

ਖਾਨਪਰਾ [khanprara] See **ਖਾਨ** and **ਪਰਾ**

ਖਾਨਪਾਨ [khanpan] *v* relish eating. 2 *n* foodstuff.

ਖਾਨਪੁਰ [khanpur] a village near Gurdwara Toka in tehsil and police station Narangarh of Ambala district. When Guru Gobind Singh arrived in Toka, his camels were stolen away. The Guru came to this village to warn the thieves. There was a Manji Sahib here, which has since been washed away by floods. Land measuring about 100 bighas is allocated to the gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh.

ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ [khanbahadur] His real name was Zakriakhan. He was son of Abdul Samad Khan and the father of Shahnwaz. He is referred to as Khanoo among the Khalsa Panth. His role in Sikh history is duly mentioned. See **ਖੰਘੁਲਾਖ**, etc. Khanbahadur became governor of Lahore in 1739 AD and died in 1745.

ਖਾਨਮ [xanəm] *P* خانم *n* wife of a khan; queen; begum. "xur nə xanəm səgi nə kou drisəti niharəu."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਖਾਨਮਾਨ [khanman] *P* خانمان short for xanah və saman. house and luggage.

ਖਾਨਰਾਜਾ [khanrajada] a village about one and a half kos away to the west of Khadoor Sahib. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Angad Dev is situated there. The Guru came here after being harassed by the rich people of Khadoor village. He was persuaded to come here by Tapa.

Now this place is named as Chhapri or Khan Chhapri. See **ਛਪਰੀ**.

ਖਾਨਵਾਲ [khanval] an ancient village; Guru Arjan Dev founded Tarn Taran on a part of the land of this village after purchasing it. See **ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ**.

ਖਾਨਾ [khana] *n* food, meals. 2 *v* take meals, eat. 3 *P* خانه *n* house, home 4 wife, woman, lady. 5 a Brar Sikh who on the order of Kapoora went to the tenth Guru to guide him to the path leading to Khudrana (Mukatsar) pool. 6 a devotee belonging to Chhura sub-caste of village Dalla, who attained self-realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਖਾਨਾਣਿ [khanar] housing complex, houses. "milək khanar."—*tilāg m 5* 2 Afghans; Muslim nobility.

ਖਾਨਿ [khanī], **ਖਾਨੀ** [khani] *Skt* खनि and खनि *n* mine. "vacan bhane gunkhanī."—GPS. 2 classification of the origin of mammals. "ēdaj jeraj setaj kun. utbhuj khañi bəhur rædini."—*cəpai*. 3 diet, food. "jəsi lasən ki khañi."—*s kabir*.

ਖਾਨੂ [khanu] See **ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ**. 2 a devotee of Guru Amar Dev.

ਖਾਨੇਵਾਲ [khaneval] See **ਖਾਨਵਾਲ**.

ਖਾਪ [khap] *n* consumption, destruction. "məd mətsar sadhu ke səgi khap."—*sar m 5*. See **ਖਿਪ** *vr*.

ਖਾਪਾਕ [khapak] *adj* who propels, who projects. "khapak hē səbh tap."—*NP* 2 destroyer.

ਖਾਪਾਟ [khapat] *adj* destroying, devastating. "hənyo kapitə khapitə."—*paras*.

ਖਾਪਨ [khapan] *v* destroy, devastate. "ētkal soi khapanhara."—*cobis*. 2 projecting, throwing.

ਖਾਪਰ [kharar], **ਖਾਪਰੂ** [khararu] See **ਖਪਰ** 2. "phutə khaparu blukh nə bhax."—*ram ə m 1*. 2 See **ਖਪਰ** 1. "khitha jalī koila bhai khapar phutəmphut."—*s kabir*. 'The corpse got burnt to coal and the headskull smashed to pieces.'

ਖਾਪੇ [khape] were destroyed, were devastated.
“maia mahi khape.”—bhar kabir.

ਖਾਫਿਖਾ [xafixā] خافى خان a historian and writer of Munkhibaul Lubab. (History of Khafi Khan). His real name was Mohammad Hashim. He described historical events of the period from 1519 to 1718 AD i.e. from the time of emperor Babar to that of Mohammad Shah. Nobody was allowed to write history without the permission of Aurangzeb, but he wrote the book secretly and published it in 1732 during the regime of Mohammad Shah. The emperor honoured him with the title of Khafi Khan, in addition to giving a reward and handsome money in cash. According to V.A. Smith, he was named Khafi Khan because he belonged to the village Khwaf of Khurasan.

Khafi Khan was not a dispassionate writer. He described Banda Bahadur through the prism of his prejudice.

ਖਾਬ [xab] P خواب n sleep. 2 dream.

ਖਾਮ [kham] P خام adj raw, unripe, half-baked, fragile. “purab kham kuj.”—var mala m 1. “pur ab xam kuzah.” “Half-baked pitcher is just like the mortal body, while water is its conscious energy.” 2 non-durable, non-lasting, perishable, mortal “sagar tābol rās sən dehi səbh kham.”—majh barāhūnaha. 3 closed “kagajkarke kham ko dino sirkkh pəthar.”—GPS. 4 inexperienced “təj gopal an jo kərni soi soi bīnsət kham.”—jēt m 5.

ਖਾਮਿ [khami] S sorrow, grief. 2 jealousy, heart-burning.

ਖਾਮੀ [xami] P خاى n weakness. 2 lack of experience. 3 deficiency. “bhayo hukam seva mahi khami.”—GPS. 4 immaturity.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ [xamos] P خاموش adj silent, mute.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [xamosəhar] n city of silence; silent-city; cremation-ground, grave-yard.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ [xamosi] P خاموشى n silence.

ਖਾਯਨ [xayan] A خاين adj who misappropriates or embezzles.

ਖਾਯਫ [xayaf] A خائف adj terrorised, frightened.

ਖਾਯਾ [xaya] P خاى n egg. 2 ovary.

ਖਾਰ [khar] Skt खार n alkaline taste. “anras səbh khar.”—sar m 5. 2 ash, calx. “pap hovət khar.”—sar m 5 3 salt. 4 an alkaline substance like borax, unpurified washing soda, crystalline nitre, ammonium chloride etc. 5 adj alkaline. “khar sāmōdr dhədhohie iku mania pave.”—maru ə m 1. 6 P خار n thorn. 7 jealousy, enmity, envy. 8 P ذى disgraced. “kharī hoe khar.”—var asa.

ਖਾਰਸਮੁਦ [khar sāmud], ਖਾਰਸਮੁੰਦ [khar sāmūd]. ਖਾਰਸਮੁੰਦ੍ਰ [khar sāmōdr] Skt खारसमुद्र n ocean with saline water. “khar sāmōdr dhədhohie iku mania pave.”—maru ə m 1 2 See ਖਾਰਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ

ਖਾਰਕ [kharək] Skt खारक n dried date, date fruit. “surajmāl kharək mukh dūn.”—GPS. ‘Making the potential groom bite a dried date offered by relatives of the bride signifies the confirmation of the betrothal ceremony.’

ਖਾਰੜ [kharaj] See ਖਰਿਜ.

ਖਾਰਾ [khara] adj having alkaline taste. 2 n seat spread for bride and groom during ceremonial ambulations around the holy fire. “motin ke cək kare lālən ke khare dhare.”—krrsan. 3 a village of tehsil Tarn Taran in Amritsar district which is at a distance of one and half miles to the west of Dukhniwaran railway station. The following two gurdwaras are there in this village.

(a) Manji Sahib: Guru Arjan Dev visited this place several times when Tarn Taran was under construction. A beautiful temple is built there. A well got dug up by the Guru, still exists. Ten bighas land is attached to the gurdwara.

(b) Dukhniwaran: There was a small pond here in which Guru Arjan Dev occasionally washed his feet. A pucca tank was built during

the regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and an estate with annual revenue income of Rs five hundred was allotted to it. Land measuring 40 bighas is also attached with this gurdwara.

ਖਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [khara sahib] A gurdwara exists in memory of Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of village Bhai ke Mattu in Nushahira Verka police station of district and tehsil Gujranwala. When the Guru came to this village, someone paid obeisance and sat close to him. His moustaches had turned yellowish because of excessive smoking. The Guru asked him his name who replied that it was Hargobind. The Guru asked him why with such a name, he was committing a misdeed like smoking. The man felt ashamed and gave up smoking and became the Guru's disciple.

A small gurdwara stands here. A fair is held there on Savan 7 every year. The railway station is situated 15 miles to the south-west of Gujranwala.

ਖਾਰਾਬ [kharab] See ਖਰਾਬ. "kharaba vekar."—*var asa*.

ਖਰਿਸ਼ [kharish] *P* خارش *n* itch, scabies. See ਖਜ਼.

ਖਰਿਸ [kharis] *A* خرس *adj* what oozes out, what flows out. 2 discharged, expelled. 3 rejected, repealed.

ਖਾਰੀ [khari] *n* basket or box made of bamboo or cane. "peti kusti ko dhar vic khari."—*GPS*. 2 sea, which has saline water. "khari lag laechumi saeri."—*GPS*. 3 small pitcher, earthen vessel. "dar dai dadhi ki sabhi khari."—*krisan*. 4 *adj* alkaline, saline, brackish. "at ki bar hot kat khari."—*savaye sri mukhvak m* 5. 5 *Skr* खारी *n* weight equal to one maund and twenty-eight seers.¹ 6 stain, spot, blot, blemish.

ਖਾਰੀ ਬੀੜ [khari bir] Guru Arjan Dev ordered Bhai Banno resident of Mangat, district

Gujarat, in Sammat 1661 to get Guru Granth Sahib bound from Lahore. Bhai Banno made another copy of Guru Granth Sahib while tarrying on his to and fro journey to Lahore and added some extra compositions to the original text. When the manuscript was presented to the Guru, he named it as khari bir due to interpolations. This holy manuscript is intact with the descendants of Bhai Banno in Mangat. Copies of this holy manuscript are mostly available in the south-western region of undivided Punjab. See ਫੁੱਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬੀਨੇ ਝਾਈ and ਮੰਗਟ.

ਖਰੂ [kharu] *n* salinity, brackishness. "karam kar kharu maphiast ri."—*dhana trilocan*. 2 See ਖ਼ਰੂ.

ਖਾਲ [khal] See ਖੌਲ. 2 *P* خال *mole*, mole-sized black spot on the skin. 3 line, streak. 4 water-channel, drain. 5 fountain. 6 spring. 7 flag, standard, colour. 8 arrow. 9 messenger, advocate. 10 *A* pride, arrogance, vanity. 11 cloud. 12 lightning. 13 bridle. 14 big horse or camel. "mal lal ar sal me khal cal va cal. sidak guru ka en dhirg rhi sikkh ka sval."—*GPS* 'mal (wealth), lal (son), sal (house), khal (horse, camel etc) to move on or barefoot, the disciple longs for the sustenance of faith in him through all these activities.'

ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalas] *A* خالص *adj* pure, genuine; unadulterated. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "khalas ki carni sabh lago."—*GV 10*. 3 See ਖਾਲਸਾ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] *A* خالص *adj* pure. 2 unadulterated, clear, unmixed. "kahu kabir jan bhae khalse² prembhagati jih jani."—*sor*. 3 *n* territory or region that belongs to the emperor, with a

²Some ignorant authors mention that Guru Gobind Singh substituted ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse] for khalase at Damdama Sahib, but it is incorrect. In the Kartarpur version of Guru Granth Sahib the original handwritten word is ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse].

¹According to some books, one khari is equivalent to two maunds and sixteen seers.

landlord having no right on it. 4 Sikh religion, Khalsa of the Creator. 5 a Sikh, a devotee of Guru Nanak.

"jagatjoti jāpe nīs basar
ek bina man nek nā ane,
puran prem pratitī saj
brat gor mari maṭ bhul nā mane,
tirath dan daya tap sājē,
ek bina nahī nek pachane,
puranjoti jagē ghaṭ me
tāb khalsa tahī nakhalas jāne.

—33 saveye.

vak kio karta sātān lio bīcar
supne sāsar tāhī kahī lāptāie
bīkhin ko tājō neh sīguru ki sikkh leh
nase chin māhī deh yampuri jāe,
sis nā mūdāo mut! hukka tāj bhālī nī
prem prītī man kar sēbad kamaie
jīvan hē dīn car dekh bujh kē bīcar
vahguru guru jī ka khalsa kahaie.

—gurusobha.

khalsa hamari soj khalsa hamari māj
khalsa hamari phoj jāt ki nīṣani hē,
khalsa hamari cal khalsa hamari dhal
khalsa hamari ghal bhog mokh danu hē,
khalsa hamari jan khalsa hamari an
khalsa hamari khan mod ki suhanu hē,
khalsa hamari jatī khalsa hamari patī
sri guru gobād sīgh bani yō bakhanu hē.

—sā nīhal sīgh.

puja ek advay akal ki hē iṣṭ jhō
sātnam vahguru jap muktnai sa,
banuguru gaybe ko sudhī gurugrāth ju ki
khaybe ko bhōjan karah nēkd mai sa,
kahe "lokh harī" bhae carō hī bārēn ek
dārēn malechēn ko dharyo vapu kal sa,
dvemat ko sal' sa nīralsa dharam nīr
lalsa' bhārēn dhany bhāyo pāth khalsa

¹hurt.

²desire, longing.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ (khalsa kalj) Khalsa College. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ (khalsa divan) See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ (khalse de bolle) *n* symbolic vocabulary used by the Khalsa (Sikhs) in the early period, also called gargaṭ bolle. People now do not remember the vocabulary used by the early Sikhs. Most of these terms have been forgotten with the passage of time. Terms which we could collect are being alphabetically reproduced below:

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ (ugrahi) begging, collecting of offerings.

ਉਜਾਗਰ (ujagar) lamp, oil lamp.

ਉਜਾਗਰੀ (ujagri) lantern.

ਅਸਵਾਰ (asvara) holy scripture of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 march, departure. 3 death.

ਅਸਵਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨਾ (asvara sahib prakasha) instal with reverence Guru Granth Sahib in the open position.

ਅਸਵਾਰ ਬਰਨਾ (asvara karna) attack, march, invade. 2 die, expire.

ਅਕਾਲਦਾਨ (akaldan) stick, staff.

ਅਕਾਸਪਤੀ (akaspāri) nanny goat.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਦੀਵਾ (akasi diva) sun and moon.

ਅਕਾਸੀਦੀਨ (akasīdīn) band of martyrs; invisible force.

ਅਕਾਲ ਬੰਗਾ (akal bāga) ovation of Sat Sri Akal, raised in unison.

ਅਕਾਲੀ (akali) worshipper of the Timeless One. 2 a Sikh in blue robe, Nihang Singh.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ (akhād paṭh) continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib. The holy scripture is not to be covered with sacred cloth until the recitation is complete. The duration of this recitation varies from 13 pāhrs (one pāhr equals three hours) to 16 pāhrs.

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ (atī akhād paṭh) continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib performed by a single Sikh reciter in

one sitting. This recitation may be completed within 8 to 9 pahrs. (i.e. 24 to 27 hours).

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠੀ [ət əkhəṁḍ paṭhi] single reciter, who can complete the whole recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in a single sitting.

ਅਥੱਕ [əthakk] feeble horse, infirm horse.

ਅਥੱਕ ਸਵਾਰੀ [əthakk savari] pair of shoes.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənəhət šəbəd] snoring.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [əflātun] quilt.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨੀ [əflātuni] flamboyant.

ਅਰਦਾਸਾ [ardasa] prayer

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ardasia] a Sikh who offers prayer.

ਅਰਾਕਣ [arakan], ਅਰਾਕੀ [araki] horse, mare.

2 pony, female pony.

ਅਰੰਗ ਬਰੰਗ ਹੋਣਾ [arəṅg barəṅg hoṇa] sleep, go to bed.

ਆਹੂ ਲਾਹੁਣੇ [ahu lahuṇe] massacre, butcher.

ਆਕਫ਼ਤੰਨ [akəṛbhān] disease, ailment.

ਆਕੀ ਹੋਣਾ [aki hoṇa] be in the lock-up, be in prison.

ਆਨੰਦ [anəd] fully satisfied, fully satiated; marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [erapət] young adult he-buffalo; stud buffalo also named mahīkhasur.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [əṅg sāṅ] companion, helping hand.

2 the Creator, God.

ਐਗੰਠਾ [əṅgṭha] funeral pyre.

ਐਸਨੀ [əjni] night. 2 Kali, the goddess.

ਅੰਨਮਤੀਆ [ənmattia] person belonging to a religion other than Sikhism.

ਐਨ੍ਹਾ [əṇha] idol worshipping Hindu.

ਐਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrīt vela] early morning.

ਐਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmrīti] saltish curry.

ਐਮ੍ਰਿਤੀਆ [əmrītia] one who has been duly baptised.

ਇਕਟੰਗੀ ਬਟੋਰਾ [iktəṅgī bəṭera] brinjal.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ [idr] cloud.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਜਲ [idr-jal] rain-water.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [idrāṇi] wind, air, breeze.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਜੰਫੀਆ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ [idrāṇi jəpphiā paūdi

he] pleasant wind strikes the body.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ilaci] a type of tree, acacia modestu

2 twig or bark of the above tree, used as tooth brush.

ਬਹੀਦ [šahid] martyr.

ਬਹੀਦਗੰਜ [šahid ḡəj] battlefield and cremation ground of martyrs.

ਬਹੀਦੀ [šahidi] martyrdom, sacrifice made in war.

ਬਹੀਦੀ ਸੋਧ [šahidi sodh] natural suffering suffering as willed by the Timeless One.

2 punishment given by martyrs to person who do not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code.

ਬਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [šahidi deg] sacred sweetened drink of hemp. 2 kitchen conducted to serve food to people on behalf of the martyrs

ਬਹੀਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [šahidi prasad] sacred sweet pudding of wheat flour 2 meals prepared with devotion for five Sikhs.

ਬਹੀਦੀ ਫੌਜ [šahidi fəj] army of martyrs. 2 secret army of the Timeless One.

ਬਹੀਦੀ ਮਾਰ [šahidi mar] punishment given by martyrs; torture inflicted upon vicious people by martyrs.

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ [sacckhəṁḍ] abode of the Guru, the true One. 2 religious congregation of Sikhs

3 Gurdwara Abchal Nagar, Hazoor Sahib

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਵਾਸਾ [sacckhəṁḍ vasa] abode in heaven

death, departure.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sacca paṭšah] the true Master.

ਸਜਣਾ [səjna] get ready, be dressed. 2 sit in assembly. 3 be accounted.

ਸੱਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [satt srī əkal] Sikh slogan of victory. 2 ovation shouted after goat slaughter, a march and conclusion of Sikh congregation.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sadagulab] acacia.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮੰਜ਼ਾ [sadagulab da mukhmājṇa] twig of acacia for cleansing teeth.

ਸਫਾ ਜੰਗ [səpha jəŋ] small axe, battleaxe, axe.
 ਸਬਜ਼ ਪੁਲਾਉ [səbə] pulao] green leafy vegetable;
 dish prepared from green leafy vegetable.
 ਸਬਜ਼ ਮੰਦਰ [səbə] mādar] tree; shelter under a
 tree
 ਸਬਦ [səbəd] hymn of Gurbani; verse uttered
 by the True Master.
 ਸਬਦ ਕੀਰਤਨ [səbəd kīrtan] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਸਬਦਬੇਟ [səbəd bhet] offerings made to a person
 who recites and chants Gurbani.
 ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səmədar] milk.
 ਸਮੁੰਦਰਪਾਰੀ [səmədarparī] one who takes only
 milk.
 ਸਰਦਾਈ [sərdai] drink made with crushed hemp.
 2 pond's water.
 ਸਰਦੋਨਾ [sərdona] cold, coldness, chill.
 ਸਰਦੋਨਾ ਮੁੰਠੀਆਂ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ [sərdona muṭṭhiā bhārda
 he] feeling cold, shiver.
 ਸਰਬਰਸ [sarabras] salt, also called ramras.
 ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sarəbloh] the Timeless One. 2 iron,
 arms.
 ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sarəblohiā] a Sikh, who takes his
 meals only in iron utensils.
 ਸਲੋਤਰ [salotar] heavy club. 2 wooden pestle
 for pounding cannabis or hemp.
 ਸਵਾਟਿਆ [savāṭiā] a little, in small quantity.
 ਸਵਾਰਾ [savara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.
 ਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [savara karna] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ.
 ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ [sava lakkh] one, single.
 ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਫੌਜ [sava lakkh fə] a single Sikh.
 ਸਾਗੀ [saugi] green gram.
 ਸਾਹ ਜਹਾਂ [sahjəhā] poppy plant.
 ਸਾਕਤ [sakat] disobedient to the Guru; one
 attached to worldly possessions. 2 apostate,
 immoral.
 ਸਾਖਤ [sakhat] See ਸਾਕਤ.
 ਸਾਰ [sar] iron, steel, arms, weapons.
 ਸਾਵੀ [savi] a kind of kidney bean; mūgi.
 ਸਿਕਰੀ [sikri] pincers, tweezers, nippers.
 ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [sikari] lecher, adulterer, womaniser.

ਸਿੰਘ [siŋh] baptised Sikh.
 ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [siŋhni] baptised Sikh woman
 ਸਿਰਖਿਡੀ [sirkhidi] raw sugar, brown sugar
 ਸਿਰਗੁਮ [sirgum] one who has got his hair
 trimmed after being duly baptised.
 ਸਿਰਘਾਸ [sirghasa] clean-shaven. 2 Jain monk.
 3 ascetic.
 ਸਿਕਰੇਤ [sikret] jaggery.
 ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sismahai] thatched hut in dilapidated
 state, through which one can see the sky.
 ਸੁਕਮੰਜ [sukmā] hungry.
 ਸੁਖਈ ਸਿੰਘ [sukhai siŋh] he who crushes hemp
 and offers it as a drink.
 ਸੁਖਦੇਈ [sukhdei] mattress padded with cotton
 wool.
 ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhniḍhan], ਲੁੱਖਾ [sukkha] hemp.
 ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] lame, club-footed.
 ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] defecation behind the bushes.
 2 having a brief wash; ablution.
 ਸੁਚੇਤਾ ਤਾਤਨਾ [suceta tarna] have a brief body
 wash; be ready by washing feet, hands and
 face.
 ਸੁਚੇਤੇ ਜਾਣਾ [sucete jāna] go out for defecation.
 ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] mesh, sieve. 2 learned person
 ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sudri] broom.
 ਸੁਨਹਰਾ [sunahra] iron utensil for preparing
 nectar. 2 stone mortar.
 ਸੁਨਹਰੀਆ [sunahria] a Sikh who, on being
 baptised, has taken nectar from the same
 utensil.
 ਸੁਰਗ [surag] distress, calamity. 2 sleep, sound
 sleep.
 ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [suragduaria] one with clipped
 nose.
 ਸੁਰਗਬਾਸ [suragbas] have sound sleep.
 ਸੁਰਮਈ [surmai] light-blue, grey, black.
 ਸੁਰਮਈ ਦਾਲਾ [surmai dala] pulse cooked in iron
 vessel. 2 (a variety of) cooked pulse, lentil;
 māh di dal.
 ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] a Sikh assigned the duty of

sweeping.

ਸੂਰਮਾ [surma] blind.

ਸੇਢੀ [seu] grafted berry (fruit of jujube).

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ [sher de kân] corners of cloth used to sieve hemp.

ਸੋਢਾ ਦੇਣਾ [soḥa dena] scrub, cleanse. 2 punish a person who does not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code. 3 reform a criminal by punishing.

ਸੋਧ [sodh] purity, sacredness. 2 purification (by punishing) of a person not observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਸੋਢਣਾ [sodhṇa] purify (by admonition) the non-observer of the traditional Sikh code 2 conquer a territory. 3 collect subscription.

ਸੀਖੀ [sīkhi] a bone in a meat dish.

ਸੀਰੋਖਣਾ [sīrokhṇa] close and wrap Guru Granth Sahib. 2 finish a piece of work.

ਸ਼ੁਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ [ṣṛisahrīb] sword, sabre.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਮੇਖੀ [hajarmekhī] beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket.

ਹਜ਼ੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [hajur sahrīb] Takht Sri Abchal Nagar.

ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀਆ [hajuria] one who has visited Hazoor Sahib (Sri Abchal Nagar) 2 one who serves in Hazoor Sahib gurdwara.

ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਪਰਨਾ [hajurī parna] towel used for cleansing hands and face.

ਹੱਥ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਕਰਨੇ [haṭh sucet karnē] wash hands.

ਹਰਨ ਹੋਣਾ [haran hoṇa] run away, flee.

ਹਰਨੀ [harṇī] fly, housefly. 2 louse, head louse.

ਹਰਾ [hara] dry, dehydrated.

ਹਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [hara karna] dry, dehydrate. 2 wash, clean.

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਭਰਨੀ [hajrī bharnī] attend the Sikh congregation in the morning as well as in the evening.

ਹਿਮੋਚਨ [hīmōcal] digested, digested food.

ਹਿਰਨਖੁਰੀ [hīrankhurī] woman's genital organ, vagina.

ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ [hukamsatt] pass away, die

ਹੁੰਝਾ [hūḥa] sheet-like wrap for the lower body

ਹੋਲਾਂ [holā] cardamoms.

ਹੋਲਾ ਖੇਡਣਾ [holla khedṇa] fight. 2 enact the traditional Sikh fight.

ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੋਲਾ [holla mahalla] festival observed on the 1st day of the lunar phase of Chet Sikhs enact the traditional way of fighting on this day.

ਹੱਕਾਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ [hākarīa hoīa] torn, ragged.

ਹੱਨਾ [hāna] penis; also termed as ghoṛa.

ਕਸਤੂਰਾ [kastura] pig.

ਕੱਚਾ ਪਿੱਲਾ [kacca pīlla] lax in the observance of Sikh traditional code; one having loose notions of Sikh traditional code; one who does not strictly observe Sikh doctrines.

ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kacca bolā] commentary against Sikh religion. 2 false statement.

ਕੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [kacci baṇī] verses other than Gurbani 2 verses devoid of the Almighty's praise.

ਕਚਹਰਾ [kachahra] underwear, shorts.

ਕੱਟਾ [kaṭa] elephant.

ਕੱਠੋੜਾ [kaṭhōṛa] wooden pot.

ਕਪੜਬੀਜ [kapparbīj] cotton seed.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kamarkasa karna] gird up one's loins, be ready for a task. 2 pass away, die.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [kamarkasa khulahuṇa] be hospitable to a stranger.

ਕਰਦੋਨਾ [kardona] small kitchenknife.

ਕਰਾੜੀ [karaṛī] radish.

ਕਲਗਾ [kalga] bald (person).

ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kalgīdhar] Guru Gobind Singh.

ਕਰਾਹ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [karaḥ prasād] pudding prepared by mixing three ingredients, i.e., flour, sugar and ghee in equal proportions; pudding of five ingredients.

ਕਰਾਕਾ [karaka] hunger, going without food. 2 trouble, calamity.

ਕਾਜਾ [kaja] hungry; non-availability of food.

ਕਾਜਾ ਖੇਰੁਣਾ [kaja kholhṇa] eat, take meals.

ਕਾਜੀ [kaji] cock, rooster.
 ਕਾਠਗਰ੍ਹ [kaṭhgarh] funeral pyre.
 ਕਾਫਾ [kana] Turk, Muslim.
 ਕਾਨੂੰਗੋ [kanūgo] bamboo club with crooked root-end; stick with crooked grip.
 ਕਾਬੁਲੀ ਕੁੱਟਾ [kabuli kutta] Ahmad Shah Durrani.
 ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] spade-like wooden scraper.
 ਕਾਰਬੇਟ [karbhet] voluntary donation collected in the Guru's name.
 ਕੀਰਤਨ [kirtan] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਕੁਹੀ [kuhi] sickle.
 ਕੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਸਿਕਾਰ [kuhi da sīkar] cut grass or crop with a sickle.
 ਕੁੱਠਾ [kuṭṭha] meat got through the Muslim mode of animal slaughter.
 ਕੁਣਕਾ [kuṇka] a bit of the sacred pudding.
 2 sacred pudding.
 ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kutabdin] dog, hound.
 ਕੁਰਹਿਤ [kurahit] conduct in violation of the Sikh traditional code.
 ਕੁਰਲਾ [kuria] gargle, mouthwash.
 ਕੁਰੀਮਾਰ [kurīmar] killer of a female child; one who receives money in lieu of his daughter's marriage.
 ਕੇਸਰ [kesar] turmeric.
 ਕੋਟਲ [kotā] cot, bedstead.
 ਕੋਤਲਕਾਸ [kotalkas] bedsheet. 2 decoration of bed.
 ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [kotval] knife, penknife.
 ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kāgha karna] cause grievous harm.
 2 comb the hair.
 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ [kripan] sword. 2 kitchenknife.
 ਕੱਸੀ ਫੌਜ [khaasi fāj] band of ladies.
 ਖਜੂਰ [khajurā] jujube fruit.
 ਖੜਕਕੇਤੂ [kharagketu] eternal.
 ਖਾਏ ਦਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ [khare da khalsa] benefiting those who are present.
 ਖਾਰ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [khar samūdar] buttermilk; lassi.
 ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] baptised Sikh.
 ਖਿਸਕੂ [khisku] loincloth; wrestler's drawers.

ਖਿਤਰ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khitra pulau] dish of rice mixed with lentils. 2 jujube flowers.
 ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khusak pulau] roasted grams for munching; roasted grams.
 ਖੁਰਮਾ [khurma] jujube.
 ਖੋਤੀ [khoti] bowl of hubble-bubble into which are put tobacco, hemp and burning coal
 ਖੰਡ [khāḍ] ash, calx.
 ਗਹਰਾ ਗੱਧਾ [gahra gappha] heavy food like the sacred pudding enriched with fat. 2 ample wealth grabbed during the war.
 ਗਜਗਾਹ [gajgah] an iron weapon with a 'Khandā' at the top and two half moons of steel in the middle. Nihang Sikhs adorn it in their turbans.
 ਗੱਜਨਾ [gajina] roar loudly, roar like a lion.
 ਗੱਧੀ [gadhi] smoking pipe, hookah, hubble-bubble.
 ਗੱਧੀ ਚੁੰਘਣੀ [gadhi cūghnī] smoke a pipe.
 ਗੱਧਾ [gappha] wealth. 2 delicious food enriched with fat. 3 booty, loot, plunder.
 ਗੱਧਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [gappha launa] take delicious fat-enriched food to one's satiety.
 ਗਰੇ [garre] rice.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ [garh] forest, deep forest. 2 enclosure.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [garh tora] achieve one's object; tackle a difficult problem. 2 enter after breaking the fence.
 ਗਿੱਦੜ [gidḍar] coward, deserter, absconder.
 2 one who shirks work and lives by begging.
 ਗਿੱਦੜਰੰਗਾ [gidḍarāṅga] one who wears saffron clothes.
 ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [gunagrahi] winnowing tray.
 ਗੁੱਦੜ [guddar] skim of milk.
 ਗੁਪਤਾ [gupta] dumb.
 ਗੁਪਾਲਫਲ [gupalphal], ਗੁਪਾਲਲੱਧੂ [gupa] laddu] hen's eggs.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੀਆਂ [gubidīā] carrots.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੇ [gubide] musk melons.
 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurdvara] Sikh

religious place, Sikh shrine.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurmāt] Sikh religion. 2 Sikh ideology
ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurmata] resolution passed in a Sikh
congregation.

ਗੁਰਮਤਾ ਸੋਧਣਾ [gurmata sodhna] pass a resolution.

ਗੁਰਮਰਜਾਦਾ [gurmaraḁaḁa] a rite according to Sikh
doctrine; code set by the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] true follower of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] the script created by the
Guru, in which Punjabi language is
meticulously written.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi dastara] turban worn
in the traditional Sikh way.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਾਰਾ [gurmukhi darha] flowing beard.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਾ [gurmukhi prasada] thick loaf;
thick loaf of Indian bread.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi vartara] equal
distribution, identical distribution.

ਗੋਬੀ ਫੋਜਾਂ [gobi faja] secret martyr forces.

ਗੋਪਾਲ ਚੰਦਨ [gopal cadan] ointment to be applied
on the wound; ointment.

ਗੋਲਕ [golak] offerings to the Guru stored in a
metallic pitcher.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [gaṁgaḁal] wine.

ਗੰਦਕ [gaṁdka] one who has been rebaptised
after violating the Sikh code; a hypocrite.

ਗਿਆਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ [gyani singh] a Sikh who recites and
explains or elucidates Guru Granth Sahib.

ਘਮਸਾਣ [ghamsaṁ] war, battle. 2 dispute.

ਘੱਲੁਘਾਰਾ [ghallughara] fierce battle.
2 annihilation, total destruction.

ਘਾਟ [ghan] war, battle.

ਘਲਾਮਾਲਾ [ghalamala] disposing off a matter
without any decision. 2 including a non-
observer of the traditional Sikh code into
the main stream without punishing him.

ਘੁਸਮੁਸਾ [ghusmusa] whispering, not exposing
oneself publicly.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghora] penis. See ਹੋੜਾ. 2 pair of shoes.

ਘੋੜਾ ਕਾਜੇ ਕਰਨਾ [ghora kaje karna] maintain

celibacy.

ਘੋੜਾ ਦੋੜਾਉਣਾ [ghora dorauna] copulate.

ਚਕਰੀ [cakri] small ring to be worn on the head.

ਚਕ੍ਰ [cakr] circular weapon to be worn on the
neck or the head. It was used in warfare in
ancient times

ਚਟਣ ਪੁਲਾਉ [catan pulau] sauce

ਚੜਾਈ [cadhai] See ਚੜਾਈ.

ਚੌੜੇਕੜੂ ਰੋੜਨਾ [cotaḁgarh torṁa] urinate.

ਚਰਨਦਾਸੀ [carandasi] shoes, pair of shoes.
2 wooden sandals.

ਚਲਾਕਣ [calakaṁ] small short hoe with a handle.

ਚਲਾਕਾ [calaka] large needle.

ਚਲਾਣਾ [calaṁa] die, breathe one's last

ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ [carhdi kala] courage, high spirit
2 promotion, progress.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਈ [carhai] march, departure. 2 attack,
assault, charge. 3 death.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਪੁਲਾਉ [cadni pulau] roasted sorghum;
juar.

ਚਿਤੋੜਕੜੂ ਰੋੜਨਾ [citraḁgarh torṁa] See ਚੌੜੇਕੜੂ ਰੋੜਨਾ.

ਚਿਮਨੀ ਬੇਗਮ [cimni begam] opium.

ਚੀਰਾ [cita] urine.

ਚੀੜਾ ਕੁਦਾਉਣਾ [cita kudauna], ਚੀੜਾ ਭਜਾਉਣਾ [cita
bhajauṁa] urinate.

ਚੁਕਲ [cugal] poppy pod.

ਚੁਕਲ ਮਨਨੇ [cugal manne] crush poppy pod by
rubbing.

ਚੁਟਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [cutka prasad] salt and ground
chillies taken alongwith unbuttered bread.

ਚੁੱਪ [cuppl] sugar.

ਚੁਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cubare carhia] See ਚੋਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ

ਚੁਲਾਸੀ [curasi] living beings other than the Sikhs.

ਚੁਲਾ [cula] washing the mouth on taking meals
and prayer to the Almighty.

ਚੂਨਾ [cuna] flour, atta.

ਚੂਰਮਾ [curma] wheat chaff.

ਚੋਬਚੀਨੀ [cobchini] red chilly

ਚੋਕੀ [coki] group of four Gurbani chanters.
2 group of devotional singers who chant

Gurbani. 3 Gurbani-chanting at the fixed period. 4 four-legged stool for placing *karah* *parşad*.
 ਹੋਥਾ [cotha] salt.
 ਹੋਥਾਪੋਰਾ [cothapora] *majhbi sfgh*. Ranghreta and Ravidasia Sikhs.
 ਹੋਥਾਦੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cobare cəʃɪa] deaf.
 ਚੰਡੀ [cəṇḍi] fire. 2 sword. 3 war, battle.
 ਚਕਰਾ [chakṛa] dress up. 2 take meals.
 ਚਾਤਰਦਾਰ [chatrdhar] opium.
 ਚਰਚਾ ਚੌਂਡਣਾ [char-ra chəṇḍṇa] urinate while standing.
 ਚਾਦਾ [chāda] distribution, division, share, part.
 ਚਾਲ ਮਚਨੀ [chal marni] fall down.
 ਚਾਵਣੀ [chavni] halting of the Sikhs.
 ਚਿੱਲਰ [chillar] rupee coin.
 ਚੇਵਾ [chevā] oil.
 ਜਾਹਾ [jahaj] bullock cart. 2 Sikh religion.
 ਜਾਹਾ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jahaj cəʃhna] adopt Sikhism after being duly baptised.
 ਜੱਕਾ [jakka] curd
 ਜਗਤਜੂਠ [jagatjuth] smoking pipe, hookah.
 ਜਗਨਾਥੀ [jagənathi] earthen pot for cooking.
 ਜਥਾ [jatha] band, group, cluster of Sikhs.
 ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jathedar] leader of a group.
 ਜਮਦੰਡ [jamdṇḍ] punishment awarded by the leader.
 ਜਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [jamra] di dhi See ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ.
 ਜਲਖਿੰਚ ਸਿੰਘ [jalkhɪc sɪgh] water carrier.
 ਜਲਤੋਰੀ [jaltoṛi] fish.
 ਜਲੇਬੀ [jalebi] bean of a desert tree ਜਿੰਦ.
 ਜੜਪੁਟ [jəpʊt] pincers.
 ਜਨਭਾਈ [janbhai] riding horse.
 ਜਿਕਾਰਾ [jekara] the Sikh slogan.
 ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [joti joti samauna] Guru's mingling with the Eternal, after leaving the mortal frame
 ਜੋਰਮੇਲ [jormel] gathering of the Sikhs. 2 Sikh congregation on Gurburb.
 ਜੋਰਮੇਲਣੀ [jormelnī] needle. 2 sweet tongue.

soft speech.
 ਜੰਗਲ ਜਾਣਾ [jəṅgal jana] answer the call of nature.
 ਜੁਲਾ [jvala] fire.
 ਜੁਲਾਵਾਮਟੀ [jvalavarni] gun 2 cannon.
 ਝਟਕਾ [jhaṭka] act of beheading an animal with one stroke, accompanied by a shout of 'sat sri akal'. 2 meat of such a slaughtered animal.
 ਝੋਲਾ [jhola] big bag.
 ਟਕਲਾ [tahla] service.
 ਟਹਕੁਆ [tahua] duster for cleansing the feet, cleansing towel.
 ਟੰਗੂ [ṭāgu] person sitting on a tree (observation post) to keep watch on the enemy's movement.
 ਟੁੱਕਰ [tukkar] estate and sustenance awarded by the king.
 ਟੇਢਹਿਅਨ [teḍhgɪan] lie down.
 ਠਕੁਰ [thakur] ovary, testicles.
 ਠਾਣਾ [thana] monastery.
 ਠੀਕਰ [thakar] body, physique.
 ਠੀਕਰੀ [thikri] rupee coin.
 ਡੱਡੂ [ḍaḍḍu] small earthen pot used to take water from a bigger earthen vessel.
 ਡਲਾ [ḍala] a piece of pig's meat.
 ਡਾਇਟ [daɪt] illusion. 2 lecherous woman, adulteress.
 ਡੋਕਲ [ḍokal] a type of loose undergarment worn by traditional Sikhs.
 ਢਹਿੰਦੀ ਕਲਾ [ḍhahɪdi kala] frustrated, disheartened, depressed.
 ਢਾਈ ਲੱਖ [ḍhai lakkh] two Singhs.
 ਢਾਲਾ [ḍhala] shield.
 ਢਾਲੇ ਹੇਠ [ḍhale heṭh] under protection, shielded. 2 in the asylum.
 ਠਹੜੇੜ [tahtor] paraṭha; Indian fried cake with ghee in its layers, the layers getting separated on being cooked.
 ਠਖਤ [takhat] the holy seat of the Guru i.e. Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh and

Abchal Nagar.

ਤੱਤਖਾਲਸਾ [tattkhalsa] Sikhs who observe the code set by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਤਨਖਾਹ [tānkhah] religious punishment. 2 act of violation of the traditional Sikh code.

ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ [tānkhahia] one who has violated the Sikh religious code.

ਤਰ ਪੁਲਾਉ [tar pulau] simple meal without ghee and vegetables or cooked pulses.

ਤਰਾਤਰੀ [taratari] too much, more than sufficient.

ਤਾਬਾ [tāba] coin.

ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tiar bar tiar] armed and equipped. 2 alert. 3 firm in observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਤਿਟੰਗੀ [tiṭāṅgi] Gayatri, mool mantr of the Hindus.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗੀਆ [timarlāṅgia] club-footed.

ਤੁਰਕ [turak] a Muslim.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [turakṇi] a Muslim woman.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਪ [turakṇi nal juddh] coitus with a Muslim woman.

ਤੋੜਾ [torā] iron chain used for decoration on the turban of a Nihang Singh. 2 gun's belt.

ਤੋੜਾ ਝਾੜਨਾ [torā jharna] shoot with a gun.

ਥਹਿ ਪਈਆਂ [thahī paīā] sun-dried lumps of meshed pulses; varā.

ਥਾਏਦਾਰ [thanedar] donkey, ass.

ਢਸਰਾਹਾ [ḍastara] turban.

ਢੱਡ [ḍocch] goat.

ਦਬਰੂ ਖੁਸਰੂ [dabrū ghusrū] not firm in observing the traditional Sikh code. 2 coward.

ਦਮਰਾ [damra] rupee or paisa coin; cash.

ਦਾਈਆ [daia] insistence, determination. 2 claim.

ਦਾਖ [dakh] fruit of a wild tree. Salvadora indica.

ਦਾਲਾ [dala] cooked pulses or lentils.

ਦਾੜਾ [daṛha] beard.

ਦੀਦਾਰੇ [dīdare] glumpse, sight.

ਦੁਸਾਂਗ [dusāga] trousers, pyjama.

ਦੁਸਾਲਾ [duṣala] blanket.

ਦੁਨਾਲੀ [dunali] pitch fork; an implement to lift thorny bushes etc.

ਦੁਬਾਜ਼ਾ [dubajra] one who shifts from one faith to another.

ਦੁਬੁਰਜੀ [duburji] salwar; a type of loose trousers usually worn by females

ਦੁਮਾਲਾ [dumala] high turban worn by a Nihang Singh.

ਦੇਭ [deg] kitchen. 2 cooked food for devotees.

ਦੇਭ ਸਜਾਉਣੀ [deg sajauni] prepare food for devotees.

ਦੇਭ ਮਸਤ [deg masat] non-availability of food-stuff; non-availability of meals for want of the required material.

ਦੇਭਦਾਰ [dendār] one who is to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.

ਪਨੱਤਰ [dhanātār] margosa tree; neem tree.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [dharamra] di dhī] sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਪ ਕਰਨਾ [dharamra] di dhī nal juddh karna] sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ [dharamra] da putr] fever.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ [dharamra] da putr seva karda he]... is ill.

ਪੁੜਕੋਟ [dhuṛkot] maxi skirt, petticoat.

ਨਹੇਰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ [naherna sīgh] barber.

ਨਤੀਮਾਰ [naṭimar] one who smokes a pipe.

ਨਾਖ [nakhā] fruit of a banyan tree or mulberry tree.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [niṣan sahiḥ] flag, standard.

ਨਿਯਕਲੰਭ [niḥkalāk] pitcher, reservoir.

ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ [niḥāṅg sīgh] a Singh wearing blue dress and high turban.

ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਆ [nirbaṇā] an ascetic belonging to the Udasi sect.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nirākari] a Sikh worshipper of the Formless One. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨੀਲਵਰਣੀ [nīlvarṇi] female ass.

ਨੁਗਦਾ [nugda] ball made from the residue left after filtering hemp through a cloth.

ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [nugda marna] strike a ball of residual hemp against a wall or a tree, considering the latter a symbol of the enemy; strike a nugda with force uttering, "ara nugda tere bacce nū cugda" etc

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਠੋਕਾ [netr thoka] antimony or collyrium powder. 2 thin metal or glass bodkin used to apply collyrium to the eyes.

ਪਟਕਾ [pətkā] animal not slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 meat of thus slaughtered animal.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni] hoe, spade.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [parasaram] large heavy axe.

ਪਰਸਾ [parsa] water.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ [parsada] bread, loaf of Indian bread.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ ਫੱਟੜ ਕਰਨਾ [parsada phatṭar karna] break a loaf of bread into pieces.

ਪਰੀ [pari] sheep.

ਪਲੱਟਾ [palaṭṭa] scrubber, scraper.

ਪਹੁਲ [pahul] nectar, consecrated sweetened drink prepared for baptising a Sikh; ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਜੜ [pajṛ] See ਗੰਢਲ.

ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] saddle.

ਪਾਲਕਾ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ [palka sajāuna] saddle a horse.

ਪੂਰੀ [puri] leaves of a slow growing wild tree; Salvadora indica; especially the leaves of a creeper of Menispermum glabrum.

ਪੋਟਪੁਰੰਗ [poṭpurāṅg] feeble pony, infirm pony.

ਪੋਟਪੁਕਾੜ [poṭpukaṣ] fan.

ਪੋਢਮੁੰਡ [pōḍmūṛṭ] karaḥ parsad.

ਪੰਜਇਸਨਾਨਾ [pāj-isnana] washing of hands, feet and face; brief ablution.

ਪੰਜਕਾਰੀ [pāj-kakari] one who wears five symbols of the Sikh faith viz untrimmed (unshorn) hair, sword, drawers, comb and steel bangle.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pājakkha] blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜ ਖਿਆਰੇ [pāj prare] Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohkam Singh, Himmat Singh, Sahib Singh. 2 five Sikhs who prepare ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪੰਜੀਰੀਆ [pājīria] one who worships Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga. 2 one who has faith in many gurus and Muslim saints.

ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ [pāj mukte] Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tahil Singh, Ishar Singh and Fateh Singh

ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ [pāj mel] descendants of Prithi Chand [mīne] Dhir Mai [dhir mālhe], Ram Rai [ram raie]; preachers and collectors of tithes and offerings for the Guru [masād]; and the clean shaven ones [sargūm].

ਪੰਜਰਨਾ [pājrena] saltish dish prepared from carrot, radish, turnip, brinjal and pumpkin.

ਪੰਜ ਲੱਖ [pāj lakh] five Sikhs.

ਪੰਜਵਾ [pājvā] ghee.

ਪੰਜਾ [pāja] hand-shaped weapon worn by Nihang Singhs on their turbans.

ਪੰਥ [pāth] the Khalsa.

ਪੰਮਾ [pōma] Brahmin.

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ [prakasa sīgh] day. 2 tower, minaret.

ਫਟੇਕੁਮੇਤ [phatekumet] black-coloured staff or club.

ਫਤੇ ਗਜਾਉਣੀ [phate gajāuni] utter loudly the Sikh salutation; greet one with the Sikh salutation. 2 depart. 3 die

ਫਤੇ ਗਾ ਗਿਆ [fate gaja gya] left 2 died 3 got torn. 4 collapsed.

ਫਿਰਨੀ [phirni] grinding mill.

ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਈ [phirni di savan] grind grains in the grinding mill.

ਫੌਜ [phoj] roving Sikh.

ਫੌਜਾਂ [phojā] many roving Sikhs; a band of roving Sikhs.

ਬਸਾਵਾ [basava] iron plate for baking chapatis.

ਬਸੰਤਕੋਰ [basātkor] maize.

ਬਸੰਤਰ [basātar] fire.

ਬਟੇਰਾ [bāṭera] brinjal.

ਬਦਾਣਾ [badāṇa] See ਬੇਦਾਣਾ.

ਬਦਾਮ [badam] gram.

ਬੱਬਰੂ [bābburu] fermented bread.

ਬਜਾ [baj] hoe with a short crooked handle.

ਬਾਜ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [baj uḍauna], ਬਾਜ ਦਾ ਖਿਕਾਰ [baj da ḡkar] cut grass with a hoe; scrape grass with a hoe.

ਬਾਟਾ [baṭa], ਬਾਟੀ [baṭi] deep bowl. 2 bowl used for preparing nectar.

ਬਾਟੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝੀ [baṭe da sāṅhi] companion; those baptised with nectar from the same bowl.

ਬਾਮਣ [bamən] sacred fig tree, peepul.

ਬਾਮਣੀ [bamṇi] sweetened rice pudding cooked in milk.

ਬਿਹੰਗਮ [biḡgəm] roving Singh, who does not stay permanently at one place.

ਬਿਖਯਾ [bikhya] tobacco.

ਬਿਰਿਕੁਸਿੰਘੀਆ [bicitrusiṅgha] a Sikh belonging to the Lubana community. 2 a Rajput Sikh.

ਬਿਬੇਕ [bibek] concept of Sikh traditions; observance of Sikh tradition. 2 purification in accordance with the Sikh code.

ਬਿਬੇਕੀ [bibeki] considerate Sikh, thoughtful Sikh. 2 one who observes purity in all respects.

ਬਿਰਦ [birad] dress, robe 2 religious symbol.

ਬਿਰਦਬਾਣਾ [biradbāṇa] traditional robe in the Sikh faith.

ਬਿਰਾਜਣਾ [birajna] be seated in a gathering. 2 lie down.

ਬੁੰਗਾ [būga] dwelling place of the Sikhs. 2 high turban of a Nihang Singh.

ਬੁੱਧ ਅਵਤਾਰ [buddh avtar] crippled; maimed particularly in arms or legs; one with an amputated arm.

ਬੁੰਦੀ [būdi] boiled food grains

ਬੇਟਾਣਾ [bedāṇa] bowl made of the wild caper; flowers of wild caper:

ਬੇਮੁਹਤਾਜੀ [bezmuhṭajī] wooden piece with forked branches with cloth tied within these branches, used for filtering hemp.

ਬੋਲਾ [bolla] language. 2 speech, utterance.

ਬੰਦਈ ਕੱਚ [bāḍai kacch] loose traditional drawers upto the knees worn by Sikhs.

ਬ੍ਰਹਮਰਸ [brahamras] sugarcane.

ਭਗਮੁਖੀ [bhagmukhi] wheat.

ਭਗੋਤਾ [bhagṭa], ਭਗੋਤੀ [bhagṭhi] sword.

ਭਰਥਾਰੀ [bharthan] bull, stud bull.

ਭਾਉਨੀ [bhauni] faith, reverence.

ਭਾਈ [bhai] co-followers of a faith, Sikh-brothers. 2 Sikh priest. 3 title given to every Sikh as per Sikh religion.

ਭਜਾ [bhaja] vegetable dish.

ਭਵਾ [bhana] Will of the timeless One; His Will.

ਭਾਵਾ ਵਰਤਣਾ [bhāva varatna] occurrence of an event according to the Almighty's Will 2 die, pass away.

ਭੁਇਸੁਰ [bhursur] turnip.

ਭੁਜੋਗਣ [bhujōgan], ਭੁਜੋਗੀ [bhujōgi] daughter, son. 2 duly baptised Sikh woman or man.

ਭੁਟੇਰਾ [bhutera] ball of flour baked in hot ash; ball of flour baked in fire without an iron plate.

ਭੂਤਨੀ [bhutni] storm, dust cloud. 2 train.

ਭੋਸੁਰ [bhōsur] See ਭੁਇਸੁਰ.

ਮਸਤ [masat] shortage of material, deficiency. 2 closed. See ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ.

ਮਸਤਗੜ੍ਹ [masatgarh] a mosque in which Guru Granth Sahib is installed. 2 a gurdwara established in place of a mosque.

ਮਸਰਾਫਾ [mastana] torn, old 2 finished 3 sick. ੨.

ਮਸਾਈ [masaṇi] rectum, anus.

ਮਸਾਈ ਦਾ ਸੁਰ ਢਿੱਲਾ [masaṇi da sur dhilla] suffering from diarrhoea.

ਮਸਾਲਾ [masala] firewood, fuel. 2 eyes.

ਮਸੰਦ [masṇd] one who collects money from the Sikhs for himself. 2 priest who embezzles offerings presented to the Guru.

ਮਹਾਸੁਰ [mahkhasur] See ਐਰਪਤ

ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [mahaprasad] meat of an animal slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 karah prasad.

ਮਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਫਰਸ਼ [makhsali pharash] lawn with green grass, grassy ground.

ਮਜ਼ਹਬੀ [maj-həbi] a baptised Sikh originally belonging to the cuhra community.

ਮਨਮਤ [manmat] wilful act against the teachings of the Master.

ਮਨਮਤੀਆ [manmatia] self-oriented person opposed to the Guru's dictum.

ਮਨਮੁਖ [manmukh] guided by one's own whim rather than by the Guru's advice, self-willed.

ਮਰਚੋਨਾ [marcona] black pepper.

ਮਰੋਰਚੁਲਾ [marorcula] act of cleaning the mouth by simply touching with hand for want of water.

ਮਲਿਕਾ [malika] cat.

ਮਰੋਲੀ [maroli] body, physique.

ਮਰਾ ਬਕਾਰਾ [mara bakara] act of frightening the enemy by roaring like a lion in unison.

ਮਰੂ ਗਾਉਣਾ [maru gauna] weep, wail, lament. 2 chant verses of Maru rag on the occasion of someone's death.

ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [mithrai] sweet potato.

ਮਿੱਠਤ [mittat] fruit of the jujube tree.

ਮੀਣਾ [mina] non-baptised Sodhi descendant of Baba Prithi Chand.

ਮੁਆਮਲਾ ਲੈਣਾ [muamla lena] collect cereals, food, milk, cash etc. from different households in a village.

ਮੁਸਕਾ ਕਸਟੀਆਂ [muska kaspiā] tie beard.

ਮੁਸਲੀਧਰ [muslidhar] he who keeps a Muslim woman as his wife.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਇਸਨਾਨ [muhāmdi isnan] take a nude bath; take a bath without undergarments.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [muhāmdi savari] camel.

ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਪੋਲਾ [muhāmdi pola] razor.

ਮੁਖਮੁਜਾਨਾ [mukhmujāna] twig for brushing teeth.

ਮੁਛਹਰਾ [muchahra] moustaches.

ਮੁਤਹਿਰਾ [mut-hira] club; pestle used for preparing a nourishing cold drink by crushing poppy seeds, almonds, sugar etc.

ਮੁਰਗਾਈਆਂ [murgaiā] bulbs of a vegetable plant grown on water

ਮੂੰਹਰਾਈ [mūhtari] scissors

ਮੇਵਰਾ [mevra] one who offers prayers; one who leads devotees to present themselves before the Guru.

ਮੈਦਾ [meda] wheatenmeal.

ਮੈਦਾਨ ਜਾਣਾ [medan jana] go out in the open to defecate.

ਮੋਰਚਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [morcha launa] start work. 2 start a battle.

ਮੋਰਚੂਜ [mordhuj] a carefree ascetic, Udasi saint belonging to the sect of Sodhi Meharban.

ਮੋਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [mōji sahib] a small palanquin used for laying Guru Granth Sahib. 2 palanquin-shaped platform raised for the Guru to sit on.

ਰਹਈ [rahni] observance of the Sikh traditional code.

ਰਹਈ ਬਹਈ [rahni bahni] religious rituals and practices; codes and principles of religion.

ਰਹਤ [rahat] compliance with the traditional Sikh code.

ਰਹਨਾਮਾ [rahatnama] a book describing the Sikh religious code.

ਰਹਤੀਆ [rahatia] one who observes the traditional Sikh code; baptised Ravidasia Sikh.

ਰੋਜੀ [roji] small ladle.

ਰਹਿਮੰਗਾ [rāṁsiga] n fart.

ਰਹਿਮੰਗਾ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ [rāṁsiga vājuna] v fart.

ਰਾਮਚੋਕਾ [ramcoka] not to take any consideration of the place where food is being cooked, considering the whole earth as the cooking place of God.

ਰਾਮਚੋਗਾ [ramchoga] guā.

ਰਾਮਚੋਲ [ramdol] leather bucket for drawing water from a well.

ਰਾਮਬਾਗ [rambag] world, universe. 2 forest, wood.

ਰਾਮਰਸ [ramras] salt, also named as sarebras and rupras.

ਰਾਮਰੋਟੀ [ramroṭi] estate allotted to Ramgarh

fort at Amritsar for the Khalsa.
 ਰਾਮਲੱਛੂ [ramlaḍḍu] watermelon.
 ਰੁੱਪਾ [ruppa] onion.
 ਰੁਪਕੋਰ [rupkor] vessel, usually earthen, for boiling milk on low heat.
 ਰੁਪਰਸ [rupras] salt.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮ [reṣam] jute.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ ਨਾਲਾ [reṣmī nala] cord of jute.
 ਰੋੜ [roṛ] a kind of pulse; moth.
 ਰੰਘੜ [rāghar] mulberry. 2 arrogant, conceited.
 ਰੰਘੜੀ [rāghrī] corn cob of maize. 2 shrew, ill-reputed woman.
 ਲਖਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [lakhnetra] blind in one eye.
 ਲਖਬਾਹਾ [lakhbahā] with one hand maimed.
 ਲੱਛੂ [laḍḍu] squash gourd, ṭīḍo.
 ਲਵੇਰਾ [lavera] one without a beard.
 ਲਾਗਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [lāgra sīgh] cook, butler.
 ਲਾਜਾ [laca] wooden seat.
 ਲਾਚੀਦਾਣਾ [lacidaṇa] millet, *Panicum spicatum*.
 ਲੇਖੇ ਲਾਉਣਾ [lekhe launa] utilise, consume material by distributing. 2 spend in the name of God.
 ਲੋਹ [loh] large oblong iron hotplate.
 ਲੋਹ ਲੰਗਰ [loh lāgar] large oblong iron hotplate, cauldron; provisions for food.
 ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ [lāgar masat], ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ [lāgar mastana] meals not being cooked for want of provisions.
 ਲੰਝੀ ਝੁੱਚੀ [lāḍī buccī] miscreants, mischief-mongers. 2 vicious persons not observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਵਹੀਰ [vahir] large body of Sikhs on the move; body of Sikhs observing the traditional code, which visits gurdwaras and exercises control over the attendants; group of Sikh preachers who preach Sikhism in various regions.
 ਵਹੀਰ ਪਾਉਣਾ [vahir pauna] march. 2 pass away.
 ਵਹੀਰੀਆ [vahiria] member of the body of Sikhs on the move.

ਵਟਾਊ [vatau] traveller. 2 destructible.
 ਵਰਤਾਵਾ [vartava] large ladle, scoop. 2 distributor
 ਵੇਹਲੇ ਸਿਰ ਵਾਲਾ [vehle sir vala] one who has no hair on his head, bald.
 ਖਲਕ [khalak] See ਖਲਿਕ. "khalak thavahu bhula muṭha."—*maru a m 5 5juli*.
 ਖਾਲਕਾ [khalaka] Oh God! "ṣuṇi benēti khalaka!"—*maru solhe m 5*.
 ਖਾਲਕੁ [khalaku] See ਖਲਿਕ.
 ਖਾਲਕਾ [khalaka] a police station of district Lahore situated at a distance of 13 miles south west of Jallo railway station Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A holy shrine has been constructed here. Land measuring 40 bighas has been allotted to this holy place.
 ਖਾਲਾ [xala] A ਯੁ ਨ aunt, mother's sister. 2 uncle, husband of mother's sister
 ਖਲਿਕ [khalik] See ਖਲਸ.
 ਖਲਿਕ [khalik], ਖਲਿਕੁ [khaliku] A ਯੁ the Creator, God. "khaliku khelak, khelak mahi khaliku."—*prabha kabir*
 ਖਾਲੀ [xali] A ਯੁ adj empty. 2 hollow. 3 without any achievement. "khalī cāl dhāṇi siu."—*s fard*. 4 a small channel for flow of water. 5 a beat in musical rhythm, not to be disturbed.
 ਖਾਲੂ [khalu] See ਖਾਲ.
 ਖਾਵਣ [khavan] v eat, consume.
 ਖਾਵਣ ਸੰਦੜੇ ਲੂਲ [khavan sādṛe sul] See ਸੰਦੜਾ.
 ਖਾਵਣਾ [khavna] v eat. "tera dīta khavna."—*var sor m 4*.
 ਖਾਵਤ [khavat] eats. 2 adv by eating. "bhukhe khavat laj na ave."—*sor m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨਾ [khavna] v eat. "khavna jitu bhukh na lagē."—*maru a m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨੇ [khavne] eat (v-plural) "jicaru penāni khavne."—*var ram 2 m 5*
 ਖਵਾ [khava] n dug-out pit, cavern, cave. 2 mine, mineral deposits e.g. salt mine.
 ਖਵਾਰੇ [khavare] makes one eat, helps one eat. "manī bijā khavare."—*naṭ a m 4*.

ਖਾਵਿਦ [khavId] See ਖਾਵੰਦ.

ਖਾਵੀਨ [khavin] *P* ਖਵین plural of ਖਾਨ [xan].
"khavinuā khet mare."—*VN*

ਖਾਵੇ [khave] eats. 2 destroys, eliminates. 3 one having fame, famous. "je ko bəḍa kahaɪ, bəḍai khave."—*maru solhe m 1.*

ਖਾਵੰਦ [khavənd] *P* खवन्द *n* master, lord. "marət hē tākō leke khavənd ko nam he."—*cāḍi 1.* 2 husband.

ਖਾਯਾਵ [khaɪav] *Skt* खायव *n* a measure of six musical notes. See ਰਾਗ.

ਖਿਉਣਾ [khiɪna] See ਖਏਣਾ. 2 See ਖਿਯਾਣਾ.

ਖਿਯਾਉ [khiɪau] See ਖਯਾਉ.

ਖਿਯਾਤ [khiɪat] *Skt* ख्यात *adj* famous. "nəgri nəgri khiɪat əpar."—*bher ə kəbīr.* 2 explained, described.

ਖਿਆਹ [khiɪah], ਖਿਆਹੀ [khiɪahu] *Skt* खाहा *n* the death day, the day of dying. 2 a Hindu rite of feasting the Brahmins for the good of an ancestor's soul on the latter's death anniversary.

ਖਿਆਰਾ [khiɪara] See ਖਯਾਰਾ.

ਖਿਆਨ [khiɪan] *Skt* आध्यान *n* tale, history, anecdote. "nana khian puran bed bīdhi."—*sorand maru, ravīdas.*

ਖਿਆਨਤ [khiɪanat] See ਖਯਾਨਤ.

ਖਿਆਲ [khiɪal] *A* خيال *n* concept, idea. "mən me upjyo təbe khial."—*NP.* 2 meditation, contemplation. "ek khial vikhe mən rata."—*GPS.* 3 a musical rhythm forged for singing a song. See ਖਿਆਲ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ 10. "mītr pīare nū hāl murīdā dā kahīṇa.. yarre dā sanu sətthir cāga bhəṭthir kherīā dā rahīṇa."—*hazare 10.*

ਖਿਆਲਾ [khiɪala] three villages named Khiala under police station Mansa in Barnala district of Patiala state. Guru Teg Bahadur visited these villages. The Guru ordered the digging of a well and planting of a banyan tree, which still exists there. Patiala state has allotted land measuring 150 ghumaons to the gurdwara. A

bowl presented by Guru Teg Bahadur to a Brahmin is preserved in village Khiala Kalan

This gurdwara is situated at a distance of about four miles to the north of Mansa railway station.

ਖਿਯਾਲੁ [khiɪalu] See ਖਿਆਲ. "viṇu nave aludia jiti horu khialu."—*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਖਿਸਕਣਾ [khisəkna], ਖਿਸਣਾ [khiɪɪna], ਖਿਸਟੁ [khisənu], ਖਿਸਨਾ [khisana], ਖਿਸਲਨਾ [khisarna], ਖਿਸਲਨਾ [khisalna] *v* move from one place, deviate from one's stand, fall, slip, move aside, skip away. "becənu kərə te khisəkīṁɪr bole səbhū kəca."—*var maru 2 m 5.* "kalijug həri kia pəg tē khiskia."—*asa chət m 4.* "pərbhate tare khisəhi."—*s kəbīr.* "pəgi cəutha khisra."—*asa chət m 4.* "khisarigəriobhumī pər dario."—*asa m 5.* "pəgi khisre rəhīṇa nahu."—*sri m 3.* "khise jəbənū bədhē jərua."—*asa chət m 5.* "səbh tap tən te khisra."—*phunhe m 5.* "cərəṇ kər khisre tucā deh kumīani"—*bher m 5* "kərəhu upai. dərəb khisai."—*NP*

ਖਿਸਨ [khisən], ਖਿਸਨਾ [khisana] *adj* mentally disturbed, perturbed. "jo barābar kise nū bulāvda he tāk os pər khisai jāda he."—*bhəgtavī.* "gəyo məghva uṭh dham khisāda."—*krisən.* "khājən khisan kine"—*ramav.* "mīn murjane kāj khājən khisane."—*cāḍi 1.* "dekhi jəgət ke log khisanahi."—*GPS.* 2 ashamed, abashed.

ਖਿਸਾਰਾ [xisara] *A* خيسارا *n* deficiency, loss, deficit. ਖਿਸੇ [khisədo] slipping, sliding. "jūmī khisədo per."—*var maru 2 m 5*

ਖਿਸੁ [xist] *P* خيس *Skt* फिसिका brick.

ਖਿਖਰੀ [khikkhri] *Skt* खिखरी *n* vixen. 2 *n* goddess Kali, surrounded by vixens.

ਖਿੰਗ [khig] *P* खिङ्ग *n* white-skinned horse; a horse whose mouth and all the four hooves are of white colour with rosy tinge. "təd khig nisəbh nacara."—*cāḍi 3* 2 horse. "dūhū or te

khig khatri nācavē."—*cāitr* 120. 3 *Skr* विहग
adj brave, courageous.

ਖਿਗਰ [khigār], ਖਿਘਰ [khighār] *n* over-burnt
brick; hard brittle stone.

ਖਿਥ [khic] *n* attraction. "sut khicē ekākarī."
—*gūjā* m 4

ਖਿਚਨੀ [khicnī] *n* pull and push, stress and
strain. 2 strong affinity. "est madho
khicnī."—*brīa* m 5.

ਖਿਚਰੀ [khicrī], ਖਿਚੜੀ [khicṛī] *Skr* कुररा a dish
prepared by mixing rice and sesame. 2 meals
prepared from rice and māh lentil (horse beans)
Skr सिन्चा 3 Now a days, this term is also used
for a mixture of two or three dishes together.
It also denotes a mixture of several things.

ਖਿਚਿ [khicī] See ਖਿਚ. 2 by stretching.

ਖਿਚੋਤਣ [khicotāṇ] *n* pull and push, struggle,
persistence.

ਖਿਚੋਤਣਿ [khicotāṇi] under dilemma, double-
mindedness. "khicotāṇi vīgucī."—*suhīa* m 1.

ਖਿਨ [khin] *n* tightness, stretch. 2 cord or rope
used for pulling. 3 pull of stubbornness.

ਖਿਜਲ [khijal] *v* touch, fondle. "gambā uparī
jī khijē darī."—*gāu* m 5. 'who moves his hand
over his beard to show his virility to the poor.'

ਖਿਜਮ [khijmat] or ਖਿਜਮਤਿ [khijmatī] *A* خدمت *n*
in attendance. 2 service. "khijmatī kari jān
bōda tera."—*maru* m 1.

ਖਿਜਮਗਰ [khijmatgar], ਖਿਜਮਦਾਰ [khijmatdar]
P خادمه servant, waiter, attendant. "hau bōdī
prīy khijmatdar."—*ase* m 5.

ਖਿਜਮਤਿ [khijmatī] See ਖਿਜਮ.

ਖਿਜਮਤੀ [khijmatī] See ਖਿਜਮਤੀ.

ਖਿਜਰ [khijar] *A* خضر adj greenish, green. 2 *n*
Varun, god of vegetables. 3 a prophet, in the
Muslim scriptures, who is supposed to be a
descendant of Noah and contemporary of
Moses.

ਖਿਜਰਖਾਨ [khijarkhān] See ਖੁਜਰ ਮਲਕੁਦ.

ਖਿਜਰਾਬਾਦ [khijrabād] See ਚੌੜ.

ਖਿਜ [khijā] *P* خريف *n* autumn. See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ.

ਖਿਜਾਬ [khijab] *A* خياض See ਝਲਖ and ਝਲਿਮ.

ਖਿਜਾਲ [xijalāt] *A* خجل *n* shame. "davidā pur
khijalāt."—*saloh*. 'fled away feeling
ashamed.'

ਖਿਜੋਤਣ [khijotāṇ], ਖਿਜੋਤਣਿ [khijotāṇi], ਖਿਜੋਤਣ
[khijotār] See ਖਿਚੋਤਣ and ਖਿਚੋਤਣਿ. "khijotāṇ
karē betalē."—*BG*. "nahī khijotārā."—*varmaru*
2 m 5.

ਖਿਯ [khijh] *n* vexation, annoyance. Its root is
ਖਿਟ *vr*.

ਖਿਯਾ [khijhā] *v* get irritated, be annoyed.

ਖਿਯਦਾ [khidā] *v* scatter, expand, spread.
"bahutē rah mān kī mātī khidā."—*var majh*
m 1.

ਖਿਯਾਰ [khidār], ਖਿਯਾਰੀ [khidārī] adj player. "jyō
pātēg he dōr ādhīnā cāhe khidār karēkh tēb
hīnā."—*NP*

ਖਿਣ [khin] *Skr* कण्ट *n* moment, instant.

ਖਿਣਕਾਰ [khinbhāgar] See ਖਣਕਾਰ.

ਖਿਣੇ [khinē] in a moment, in an instant. "dārābī
bhare bhādar nīte rīk khinē."—*m* 1 *varmajh*.

ਖਿਟ [khit] See ਖਿਤਿ.

ਖਿਟਸਤਾ [khitastva] See ਖੇਤੀ.

ਖਿਟਾਬ [khitab] See ਖਤਾਬ

ਖਿਤਿ [khiti] *Skr* भिति *n* earth, on which all dwell.
2 dwelling, abode, residence.

ਖਿਤਿਪਤਿ [khitipatī], ਖਿਤਿਪਨ [khitipal], ਖਿਤਿਲਟਿ
[khitirai] lord of the earth, ruler of the earth,
emperor. 2 landowner.

ਖਿਥ [khith], ਖਿਥਾ [khithar] *Skr* कच *n* tattered
quilt with patch work. 2 robe of rags. 3 mud
wall, wall made of mud bricks. 4 body,
physique.

ਖਿਥਾਥਿ [khitharī] to the tattered quilt of patch-
work cloth. "khitharī mekhī āghā jī dū nā kai
mekh."—*s farid*. 'The mortal frame has stitches
of many veins, but there is no stitch to bind the
'soul.'

ਖਿਥਾ [khitha] tattered quilt of patch-work cloth.

"jogu na khitha jogu na dāde."—*suhi m 1*.
2 body, physique. "khitha jāi kutla bhai."—*s kabur*.

ਘਿਰ [khid] *Skt* घिर् *vr* cause distress, terrorise, make nervous.

ਘਿਰਮਤ [khidmat], ਘਿਰਮਤਗਰ [khidmatgar] See ਘਿਰਮਤ and ਘਿਰਮਤਗਰ

ਘਿਰਮਤੀ [xidmati] *P* غمرتي *n* present, gift, offering.
2 an open-mouth vessel used for washing hands and face; bowl; wash bowl. It is also called cilamci by pipe-smokers, because it picks up ash from the bowl of the hubble-bubble.

ਘਿਰ [khidār] *Skt* घिर *n* poor, indigent, penniless. 2 ascetic. 3 *n* moon. 4 *A* غر rain. 5 laziness, dullness 6 sleep, slumber.

ਘਿਰਾਣਾ [khirāṇa], ਘਿਰਾਨਾ [khirāṇa] dwelling place of ascetics. See ਮੁਕਤਸਰ.

ਘਿਰਾਬਾਦ [khirābad] Guru Gobind Singh had a stopover here while going to Anandpur from Raipur Rani. This town is situated in Kharar tehsil of district Ambala. A gurdwara has been constructed at this holy place and is looked after by a Sikh priest. According to Bhai Santokh Singh, the Guru fought a battle near this town.

"ropar nikaṭ ahe pur or.
khirābad vāc tīs thar.
tīshidrasī dalgayo palai.
jāhī khālā pīth dabai."

—*GPS*.

ਘਿਰਾ [khiḍhra], ਘਿਰਾ [khiḍhra], ਘਿਰੋਲਾ [khiḍholā], ਘਿਰੋਲਾ [khiḍholā], ਘਿਰੋਲੀ [khiḍholī] See ਘਿਰਾ and ਘਿਰਾ. "sun donahu khiḍhre tēn dhare."—*GPS*. "malu jai bharia nila kala khiḍholā tīnī vemukhī vemukhe no para."—*vargau 1 m 4*.

The learned people of yore tell that long black robes were kept in the assembly halls of the village; anyone who wished to present

himself before the ruler, would put on this black robe. The ruler could guess the purpose of the person from his dress. These robes were generally very dirty and infested with lice because of their repeated use by various complainants.

This verse refers to the context that the opposing Marwah Khatri persuaded an ascetic to put on this black-coloured robe and present himself before the emperor to complain against Guru Amar Dass.

ਘਿਨ [khin] particle. See ਘਿਰ. "khin pāl nam ride vāc bhai."—*sor a m 1*.

ਘਿਨ [khīn] *Skt* घिन *adyn* grief, grief-stricken, unhappy. "bādan khīn dūtī nāhī udote"—*GPS*. 2 sad, frustrated. 3 poor, indigent.

ਘਿਨਭੰਗਨ [khirnbhāgan], ਘਿਨਭੰਗਨਾ [khirnbhāguna], ਘਿਨਭੰਗਰ [khirnbhāgur] destructible in a moment. See ਘਿਨਭੰਗਰ. "khirnbhāgan dehadi"—*brīa m 5*. "khirnbhāguna ke manī mate."—*asa m 5*.

ਘਿਨਵਾਰ [khiravar] in a moment. "bināsājī khinvar."—*sava m 3*.

ਘਿਨਾਹੁ [khirāhu] within the twinkling of an eye. "dukh darād tih mīṭhī khināhu."—*bavan*.

ਘਿਨੀ [khini] in a moment.

ਘਿਨੀ [khini] a moment. "rahanu na jāi khini."—*brīa m 5*.

ਘਿਨੁ [khinu] See ਘਿਰ. "khinu khinu namu samālīz."—*sri m 3*.

ਘਿਨੁਆ [khinua] moment. "apen ram nā cino khinua."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਘਿਪ [khip] See ਘਿਪ. 2 *adj* ਘਿਪੁ thrown, projected. "ripokhip bahur ucar."—*sānama*. 'noose thrown upon an enemy.' 3 See ਘਿਪ. 4 See ਘਿਪ.

ਘਿਪਕ [khipak] See ਘਿਪਕ.

ਘਿਪਟੀ [khipṭī] *adj* which throws a projectile. "ripṇī adī ucarke khipṇī bahur bākhan. nam tūpak ke hot hē liṇhu sāmājī sūjan."—*sānama*. 'the gun, meant to kill the enemy.'

विष [khipp] *n* a kind of grass. This grass is spread over the wooden rafters and a layer of soil is laid on it while making roofs of mud houses in villages.

विष्य [khipr] See **विष्य** and **विष्य**.

विषय [xiffat] *A* خفة *n* hollowness, flippancy. 2 shame.

विषम [khirn] See **विषम**. "kapeṣu pahiro khirn ka." -*var sor m* 4. 'wear a dress of forgiveness.'

विषमकटा [khirnakṇa] *v* flash (lightning) momentarily. "khimi damini janu bhadō majharā."-*cāḍi* 2.

विषम [khirna] *Skt* ब्रह्म *n* forgiveness, accommodation, courage. "khima vihuṇe khapigae"-*oākar*. 2 the earth.

विषी [khirni] See **विषय**. 2 *Skt* क्षमी *adj* tolerant, (one) having a forgiving nature, accommodating.

विषय [khiyal] See **विषय**. 2 *A* خيال horserider, horseman. "hanyo ek khanā khīyālā khātāgā."-*VN*.

विष [khir] *Skt* बर *adj* destructible. "e akhar khirrahige."-*gau bavan kabir*. 2 See **विषय**. 3 *P* خوش *n* happiness, bliss.

विषय [khirka] See **विषय**. 2 See **विषय**.

विषयी [khirki] See **विषयी**

विषयिष [khirkhir] *onom* act or sound of loud laughter; guffaw, immense pleasure. "bādne binu khir khir hasta."-*bāsāt kabir*. 'Mind, sans mouth, laughs loudly on feeling pleasure.' See **सैदि** **बसम**.

विषय [khirān], **विषय** [khirna] See **बसम**.

विषयी [khirni] *Skt* वीरिणी *n* a softwood milky tree which is very old in age and large in size. Its fruit is like that of margosa tree and is very sweet. The after-effect of this fruit is to keep the body warm and hydrated. *L* Mimosaops Elengi (Kauki).

विषय [khirat] *Skt* बरिड *adj* dripped down, fallen down. 2 destroyed. 3 dropped down. 4 fallen, degraded. "khakha, khirai khapat gaye kete."

-*gau bavan kabir*.

विषय [xirad] *P* خرد *n* wisdom, intelligence.

विषय [khirna] *v* bloom, blossom, flourish. 2 drip, leak. 3 slide, escape. 4 crumble bit by bit.

विषयी [khirni] See **विषयी**.

विषय [khirfat] *A* فتن interesting story; amusing tale.

विषय [xirmān] *P* چرخ *n* threshing floor. 2 heap of food grains.

विषय [khiraj] See **बसम**. "khiraj na mal."-*gau savides*. "ganimul khiraj he."-*japu*.

विषय [xiramad] *P* چرخ walks charmingly, should walk charmingly, will walk charmingly. See **विषयी**.

विषय [xiramā] *P* چرخ walking elegantly, walking with graceful gait. See **विषयी**.

विषयी [xiramidan] *P* چرخ *v* walk charmingly; walk elegantly.

विष [khir] See **विष**. 2 after decaying, on decaying. 3 by blooming. 4 by slipping away.

विष [khir] *Skt* किर *vr* gather grains, glean grains, pluck. 2 *Skt* *adj* residual, remaining. 3 See **विषय**. 4 *A* خیل *n* band, group, class. 5 family, dynasty. See **विषय**. 6 See **विष**. 7 short for akhil (entire, all).

विषय [khirāna] *n* an object with which one can play; a toy. "logan ram khilauna jana."-*bhar kabir*.

विषय [khiras] *A* حش *n* true friend. *adj* beautiful, charming.

विषय [khirak] *A* کلم *n* robe, dress. "tix chin khilak akas te utaryo guru dhig ai."-*NP*. 2 torn or tattered quilt.

विषय [khirkat] *A* کائنات *n* universe, world. 2 origin, creation.

विषय [khirka] See **विषय**.

विषय [khirkhana] *A* خان *n* family and home. "khirkhana biradar hamu jōjala."-*maru solhe*

m 5. 2 See ਖੇਲ 2, 3, 4 and ਖੇਲਖਾਨਾ.

ਖਿਲਾਜੀ [khlājī] See ਖਲਾਜੀ.

ਖਿਲਾਤ [khlāt] playing. "khlāt akhetāk iḥthā ayo."—*caritr* 103. 2 *ألقى* *n* act of putting off clothes. In olden times, the emperor used to put off his clothes and give them away in charity; hence khlāt is considered 'a robe of honour' 3 dress, robe. 4 clothings received from an emperor, considered as symbol of honour. 5 *أهدى* gifted object, object received as gift. 6 elements of the body: Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. Practitioners of Greek system of medicine believe in four elements i.e. *خون* Blood, *مرا* Psora, *شم* Syphilis and *نوبا* Sycosis. Psora is black residue obtained on burning of blood, Syphilis and Sylosis. It is contagious.

ਖਿਲਾਤ [khlāt] 1 *خز* *n* loose gown worn by a faqir. 2 See ਖਰੀਤ.

ਖਿਲਾਤ [khlāt] *v* blossom, flourish. 2 *n* sharp tipped agricultural implement used for hoeing. It is specially used in the hills. 3 See ਖੇਲਾ.

ਖਿਲਾਵਤ [khlavāt] 1 *عزلة* *n* loneliness, solitude, seclusion.

ਖਿਲਾਵਾਰ [khlavār] *adj* who plays. "khl basāt bade khlavār."—*caritr* 52.

ਖਿਲਾ [khlā] *adj* in full bloom, developed, flourished. 2 played. "hāz khel sabbh khlā."—*var gau* / m 4

ਖਿਲਾਉਣਾ [khlāuṇa] *v* cause one to play. 2 make one eat; feed.

ਖਿਲਾਣ [khlāṇ] *adj* playing, player. "bir calak khaggā khlāṇā."—*VN*.

ਖਿਲਾਫ [xīlaf] 1 *خلاف* *adj* opposite, against. 2 *n* dispute. 3 fabrication, falsehood. "nā khlāph tujh sōg gaū."—*NP*.

ਖਿਲਾਫਤ [xīlafāt] 1 *خلافت* *n* title of a caliph; spiritual and temporal headship of the Muslims. 2 authority of a caliph. See ਖਲਾਫ਼ਤ.

ਖਿਲਾਫਤ [khlāfāt] scatter, spread 2 expand.

ਖਿਲਾਰੀ [khlārī] See ਖੇਲਾਰੀ

ਖਿਲਾਵਤਾਰਾ [khlavāṇhar], ਖਿਲਾਵਤਾਰਾਏ [khlavāṇharo] *adj* the Almighty: who impels us to act according to His Will

ਖਿਲਾ [khlā] in bloom, flourished. "pāgasu bhāra kaul khlā."—*gau chāt* m 5.

ਖਿਲੋਨਾ [khlōna] See ਖਿਲੋਨਾ.

ਖਿਲ [khlī] *n* fully parched and burst grain etc. 2 See ਖਿਲ.

ਖਿਲੀ [khlī] *n* humour, mockery, jest. 2 an act which amuses and makes people act imparting a feeling of fulfilment.

ਖਿਲਵ [khlav] *v* See ਖਿਲਵਾ. "khlavāt brijū jvalīka."—*gyan*. 'Lightning is flashing'. "sātigur ka khivē cādo."—*var ram* 3.

ਖਿਲਕਾ [khlīka], ਖਿਲਕੀ [khlīki] *Sk* सड़िका *n* window, opening, slit. "khlīki uparī dāsvā duar."—*bhar kabur*. 2 door with wooden rods.

ਖਿਲਖਿਲ [khlīkhlī] See ਖਿਲਖਿਲ.

ਖਿਲਾ [khlā] *v* flourish. 2 be happy. 3 laugh

ਖੀਜ [khiṇ], ਖੀਜਿ [khiṇi] *Sk* जीव *adj* extremely happy, exhilarated, intoxicated. "uḥi pio uḥi khiṇ."—*gau* m 5. 2 *Sk* नष्ट destruction. "sāhije bikhia bhāi khiṇ."—*asa* m 5.

ਖੀਸ [khiṣ] *n* shame, humiliation 2 displeasure, protest, anger. 3 *Sk* क्षिप्त *adj* destroyed, decayed. "aj kal me hot khiṣ."—*GV* 10.

ਖੀਸਾ [khiṣa] *P* *جيب* *n* pocket of a shirt or a coat.

ਖੀਬਰ [khīghar] See ਖੀਬਰ.

ਖੀਚ [khiṇ], ਖੀਚ [khiṇ] *n* attraction, pull. 2 persistence, obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਖੀਚਣੀ [khiṇṇī], ਖੀਚਣ [khiṇṇ] *n* pull and push. 2 act of interpreting an ambiguous sentence to suit one's convenience.

ਖੀਚਰੀ [khiṇṇī] See ਖਿਚਰੀ. "khub khāna khiṇṇī."—*s kabur*.

ਖੀਚਾ [khiṇā] *n* See ਖੀਚ 2 space, gap, distinction. "bīc nā khiṇā, hāu tera tū mora."—*brīla* m 5.

ਖੀਜ [khiṇ] *n* unhappiness, displeasure,

annoyance. See धिउ

धीलना [khiṇa] v be annoyed.

धील [khiṇ], धीलना [khiṇa] See धिउ, धील and धीलना.
"jīn ki riḥ khiṇ bin moghu."—GPS. 'Pleasure and annoyance are definitely effective.'

धील [khiṇ], धील [khiṇā] Skt धील adj lean, slim.
2 reduced, weak. "bīradhu bhāra tēnu khiṇ."
—sri m / pahīre 3 destroyed. "khiṇ padarath
ghar ke hoe."—GPS. "kāhī kabir kīlīkhaḥ gae
khiṇa."—prabha.

धीप [khīdh], धीपा [khīdha] n tattered quilt.
2 old coarse and tattered quilt. "uper kau magau
khīdha"—s kabir. "khīdh ek raja pē dhari."
—caritr 383.

धीन [khīn] See धीन. "jālahī bin khīn."—gau kabir.
2 Skt लीन distressed, perturbed. "khat pivat
savāt sukhia, nam simrāt khīn."—sar m 5.
"mīna jāhun he, uh bīchurāt manutānu khīn
he."—asa chāt m 5.

धीनसुआ [khīnsua] adj got reduced, weakened.
"tānu khīnsua."—gau m 5. 2 sad, depressed.

धीनखख [khīnkaph], धीनखख [khīnkhab] See
खखख "khīnkaph lage jāi sūdār dutīvātī."
—GPS. "khīnkhab ke thān ghānere."—GPS.

धीना [khīna] See धीन. "nenahu nūr bāhe tānu
khīna."—sor bhīkhan. 2 disturbed, sad,
annoyed. "kāhu nā karte kachū khīna."—bīle
m 5.

धीनी [khīni] adj decayed. 2 became, dejected.

धीर [khiṛ] Skt धीर that which tones up the body
against debility hence called kṣīr; milk. "khiṛ
adhar barīku jāb hota."—mala m 5. 2 rice
cooked in milk; custard. Skt धीर "ras śmrit
khiṛ ghīrālī."—var ram 3. "khiṛ sāmānī sagu
me pāra."—maru kabir. 3 See धीर.

धीरसमुद्र [khiṛsāmudr], धीरसमुद्र [khiṛsāmudr]
According to Purāns, an ocean of milk, on
which Lord Viṣṇu sleeps. धीरसमुद्र. The
fourteen precious gems are supposed to have
emerged from the churning of this ocean.

धीर [khīra] milk. See धीर. "mukhiṛ nam tumaro
khīra."—pōdī m 5. 2 animal with deciduous
(milk) teeth. 3 Skt धीरक n cucumber, usually
grown in the rainy season. L Cucumis sativus.
4 P धीर adj shameless, devoid of sense of
honour. 5 disrespectful, discourteous. 6 daring,
bold. 7 surprised, astonished. 8 n dimness
appearing before the eyes, meaning the
eyesight getting dazed.

धीर [khiṛ] S milk. See धीर. "khiṛ pie khelaie."
—sri m / pahīre. 2 ocean of milk. "ratanu upar
dhare khiṛ mathā."—asa m 1.

धीर [khīl] makes merry, enjoys. "khīle bigse
teto sog."—basāt a m 1.

धीर [khiṛ] Skt धीर adj intoxicated, exhilarated,
ecstatic.

धीर [khiṛ], धीर [khiṛna], धीर [khiṛni] v
be intoxicated, be extremely happy. See धीर
"ram nam ras khīṛni."—sar m 5.

धीर [khiṛ] Skt धीर intoxicated, highly excited
See धीर. "khiṛa śmritudhare."—asa m 1. "ta
manu khiṛa jānī."—sri m 1. 2 See धीर कला.

धीर कला [khiṛa kalā] a village under police
station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala
state. It is seven miles to the north-west of
Mansa railway station. Guru Teg Bahadur
visited this place. Freehold land measuring
about 150 ghumaons is allotted by the state to
the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

धीर [khiṛi] feminine of धीर [khiṛ]. 2 See धीर
मठा.

धीरसु [khiṛisahu], धीरपति [khiṛipati] Guru
Angad Dev. See धीर मठा.

धीर मठा [khiṛi mata] wife of Lehna (Guru
Angad Dev), daughter of Devi Chand Khatri
of Khadoor Sahib. She was married to Lehna
in Sammat 1576. She expired in Sammat 1639.
The shrine in her memory is located in Khadoor
Sahib. "mata khīṛi sahu sor, jīnī gor uṭhālī."
—var ram 3.

ਖੁਆਇਣਾ [khuaṇa] v cause one to lose. 2 make one go astray, cause one to forget. "jisəhi khuaṇi tisu kaṇu kəhe?"—*var ram 1 m 1*. "duḡbhar khuaṇi."—*sn m 3*. "duḡbhar khuaṇi ram."—*vaḍ chēt m 3*. "jis no apī khuaṇe karta."—*asa a m 1*. 3 miss a chance, miss an opportunity.

ਖੁਆਇਣਨੁ [khuaṇenu] he misled. "rki duḡbhar khuaṇenu."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਖੁਆਇਣੀ [khuaṇi] causes to go astray. 2 is made bereft. 3 is caused to miss the opportunity. "rkna vakhat khuaṇi."—*asa a m 1*. 'The time of Muslim prayer is missed.'

ਖੁਆਜਾ [khuaṇa] See ਖੁਸਰ.

ਖੁਆਬ [khuaḡ] See ਖੁਆ.

ਖੁਆਬੀ [khuaḡi] adj sleepy.

ਖੁਆਰ [khuaṛ] P ਖੁਆ adj unappreciated. "marī khuaṛ sakatnar thive."—*bria m 5*. 2 distrustful, unreliable. 3 one who suffers; in such a situation this term is used as a suffix. e.g. ਗ਼ਮਖੁਆਰ.

ਖੁਆਰੀ [khuaṛi] P ਖੁਆ n humiliation, disrespect, insult. "həri bisrət sādā khuaṛi."—*foḍi m 5*. 2 weakness.

ਖੁਆਰੈ [khuaṛə] feeds. "kou pan khuaṛe."—*ramav*.

ਖੁਇ [khui] n error, omission, fault. "rove jənneja khui gəia."—*var ram 1 m 1* 2 adv mistakenly. "āna bola khui ujhəṛi pəi."—*gəu var 1 m 4*

ਖੁਇਦ [khuid] See ਖੁਈਦ.

ਖੁਈ [khui] misguided, gone astray. "duḡ bhar khui."—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਖੁਸ [khus] n act of snatching. "khusi khusi lēda vasətu pərai."—*maru a m 5* 2 P خوش adj happy, joyous. 3 favourite, liked. 4 good, nice

ਖੁਸਮਿਸਰ [xusṣiyər] P خوش adj good-natured, good-tempered.

ਖੁਸਹਾਲ [xus-hal] P خوش adj prosperous. 2 happy,

blessed. "bēḡhak mē bēḡhyo khus-hal."—*GPS*. ਖੁਸਹਾਲੀ [xus-hali] P خوش n prosperity, happy state.

ਖੁਸ਼ਕ [xusək] P خشك adj dry, parched. 2 indifferent.

ਖੁਸ਼ਖਬਰੀ [xusəbri] P خوش خبری n auspicious news, joyful tidings. "həle yara, həle yara khuskhabri?"—*tlīg namdev*

ਖੁਸ਼ਖੁ [xusəx] P خوش adj good-natured

ਖੁਸ਼ਤੁਬ [xusəzubi] P خوش زبان adj sweet-tongued; pleasant to talk to.

ਖੁਸ਼ਰੁਕ [xusəruk] P خوشتر adj excellent, superb. 2 exultant.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨੁਦ [xusənud] P خوشتر adj glad, joyful.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨੁਦੀ [xusənudi] P خوشتر n joy.

ਖੁਸ਼ਬੂ [khusbu], ਖੁਸਬ [khusbo], ਖੁਸਬੋਟ [khusboṛ] P خوش n fragrance, pleasant smell

ਖੁਸਰ [xusər] P خسر Skt father-in-law; foster-father.

ਖੁਸਰਾ [khusra] P خاا superintendent of the harem (women's apartment). In olden times, during the Muslim rule, congenitally impotent or castrated males were appointed superintendents of the harems. The word 'khusra' has, thus, become equivalent of 'impotent males.' "bīdu rakhi jāu tarie bhai! khusre kiū nā pəraṅgəṛi pəi?"—*gəu kabir*.

ਖੁਸਰੋ [xusro] خسرو king, emperor Scholars consider that it is derived from xusru. 2 Khusro Sultan was emperor Jahangir's eldest son born to his wife Shah Begum, daughter of raja Bhagwan Das at Lahore in the year 1587. He rebelled against his father and came to Lahore with the intention of capturing it. However, the subedar did not let him enter the city. Khusro was arrested from Chenab. Jahangir awarded death sentence to his associates and got Khusro's eyes stitched. He died in 1622 after long imprisonment. By

submitting a false report that Guru Arjan had helped Khusro, Chandu incited Jahangir against the latter.

ਖੁਸ਼ ਲੱਕਾ [xuš laka] *P* خوشلکا *adj* good-looking.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾ [xusa] *P* خوش *part* good!excellent! commendable!

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਇ [xuṣai] *P* خوشای *nice* that you have come, welcome. 2 See ਕੁਸਾਇ.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦ [xuṣamad] *P* خوشامد *n* flattery. 2 the act of making someone happy.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ [khusal] *P* خوشال *adj* well-to-do, happy, delighted. "madar khusal khatar" —ramav.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [khusal sīgh] son of Hargobind, a Gaur Brahmin by caste, resident of Ikri, district Mehrat. He was recruited as a soldier in Dhaunkal Singh's platoon in sammat 1864 in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On one occasion, impressed by his elegant turn-out, the Maharaja exclaimed "It would have been better, had this young man been a Singh." Khushala at once turned Khushal Singh. He also got his son Ramlal, and his brother's son Teju baptized as Singhs. Eventually, he was promoted to the post of a supervisor of Maharaja's antechamber. Khushal Singh died in 1844. His descendants' seat of administration is Sheikhpura to which are attached 180 villages of several districts (Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Lahore and Amritsar) with Rs 1,20,000 as income.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲੀ [khusali] *P* خوشالی *n* prosperity, opulence. 2 happiness.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [khusi] by snatching, by usurping. See ਖੁਸ਼ 1. ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [xusi] *P* خوشی *n* happiness. "khusi khuar bhae ras bhogan." —maru a m 1. 2 *adj* favoured. "rahit ko khusi na ayau." —savrye m 3 ke. "jo sikh no locc so gur khusi ave." —var gau 1 m 4.

ਖੁਸ਼ਨਾ [khussna] *v* get entangled. 2 scatter. 3 get duped.

ਖੁਸ਼ਦੀ [khuhdi] residue, remnant. See ਰਹੀਖੁਸ਼ਦੀ.

ਖੁਖਰਾਣ [khokhran] See ਖੁਸ਼ੀ and ਖੋਖਰਾਣ.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀਰ [khugir] See ਖੁਸ਼ੀਰ

ਖੁਸ਼ਤ [khuṣat] searching *P* خوشت *n* coitus. "khuṣat turak na kujrye." —GPS i.e. 'Do not have coitus with a Muslim woman etc.'

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [khuṣi] See ਖਸ਼ 2.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆ [khuṣia] *adj* one who investigates, investigator. "khoj thake sab hi khuṣia" —akal.

ਖੁਸ਼ [khuṣh] *Stk* खुश *n* bamboo. "cāden vas nizvas na khuṣhe." —BG 'Fragrance does not reside in the bamboo.'

ਖੁਸ਼ਟਾ [khūṣṭa] *n* err; make a mistake. "vad karēdār khūṣṭhe." —BG.

ਖੁਸ਼-ਹਾਰ [khuṣ-har] *adj* debased, perfidious, impure. "man khuṣ-har tera nahī bisasu." —bīla m 5.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਈ [khuṣai], ਖੁਸ਼ਾਈ [khuṣai] *n* baseness, blemish, vice. "prithie ki im suni khuṣai." —GPS.

ਖੁਸ਼ਟੇਰਾ [khuṣṭera] *adj* having defect, defective.

ਖੁਸ਼ [khuṣ] *n* ditch, hole. "khodi khud nahī kесе lahyo." —GPS.

ਖੁਸ਼ [khuṣ] See ਖੁਸ਼.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ [khuṣal akbarvali] a village in police station Boha, tehsil Mansa, circle Barnala of Patiala state. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh stands a furlong away to the south of the village.

When the Guru was staying at Sirsa, the daughter of Nabi Baksh, ruler of the area, confined Gulab Singh, a Sikh goldsmith, to a dungeon. Enamoured of the man, she wanted to have sexual relation with him, but he did not want to blemish Sikhism, his faith.

Accompanied by five Sikhs, the omniscient Guru arrived at the village and liberated that Sikh from the dungeon and delivered a religious sermon to Nabi Baksh. That underground cell is still there in the village.

ਖਸ-ਕਾ. breach of celebrity.

A simple structure has been improvised there. Residential quarters are closeby. Patiala state has granted 50 ghumaons of land as well.

Two miles long unmetalled path links it with Bareta railway station.

ਖੁੱਥ [khudd] hole, ditch See ਖੁੱਥ.

ਖੁੱਥ [khūḍh] *Skt* सुष्ठक *n* trunk of a felled tree. "ausak khūḍh sō lagkar ṭhadho."—GPS. 2 broken tree trunk, sleeper. 3 cylindrical roller to extract juice by crushing sugarcane. "khūḍhā ḍdarī rakhtī ke denī su māi sajāī."—*var mājh m 1*

ਖੁੱਥ [khūḍha] *Skt* कुण्ठ *adj* blunt, not sharp.

ਖੁੱਥ [khūṇas] *n* mind's dispersion, spleen, anger. "khaḍhu khūṇas jogistrā."—BG. "vekh calitr jogi khūṇasī."—BG.

ਖੁੱਥ [khūṇsān] *v* be disconnected, fret, get enraged. See ਖੁੱਥ.

ਖੁੱਥ [khūṇna] *Skt* खन *n* digging, hoeing. 2 engraving name etc. on the skin with a needle; tattoo.

ਖੁੱਥ [xutān] *P* ختن *n* a region of Chinese Turkistan, where musk deer are found in abundance.

ਖੁੱਥ [khuṭba] *A* خطبة *speech*, discourse. 2 address delivered by an imam at the prayers before Friday or after Eid. It is recorded in Mishkat that Prophet Mohammad used to deliver khutba with great fervour. According to the custom prevailing in Islam, the person (preacher) delivering khutba should stand on a high pedestal and offer prayers for Prophet Mohammad and the Caliph (the Prophet's successor). On assuming the right of succession, the kings of Baghdad and Rome started khutbas to be read in their names. As is written by Bhai Gurdas. "xutba jaz paraīda"—*var 26*.

ਖੁੱਥ [khuṭtha] *adj* ruffled. 2 twitched, reduced to a nonentity. See ਸਿਰਖੁੱਥ.

ਖੁੱਥੀ [khuṭhī] *adj* bewildered, perplexed. 2 *n* purse for holding money, wallet. 3 pile of rolls, heap of clothes. "je khuṭhī bīḍa bahe, kīṭo hoī bajāī."—BG.

ਖੁੱਥ [xud] *P* خود *part* self. "khud khasam baḍa atol."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਖੁੱਥਕਾਰ [khūḍkar] *P* خدکار *king*. 2 lord, master. "khaḱhe khūḍkar sah alam."—*asa pāp m 1* "me ḍdhule kī ṭek tera nam khūḍkara."—*trīlāg namdev*. 3 خدکار is also a transform of xudavōdgar.

ਖੁੱਥਕਾਰ [khūḍkara] *vocative* "he khūḍkar! he khūḍgar!"

ਖੁੱਥੁਸ਼ੀ [xudkuṣhī] *P* خودکشی *n* suicide.

ਖੁੱਥਖਾਸਮ [khudkhasam] one who is his own master, and is unconcerned with any other person's supremacy. "khudkhasam baḍa atol."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਖੁੱਥਖੁਦਾਇ [xudxudai] one's own master; one's own creator. "khudkhudai baḍ besumar."—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁੱਥਗਰ [khudgar] *P* خودگر *adj* self-centered, selfish.

ਖੁੱਥਗਰੀ [khudgarī] *P* خودگر *n* selfishness

ਖੁੱਥਗਰ [khūḍgar] *P* ਖੁੱਥਗਰ See ਖੁੱਥਗਰ and ਖੁੱਥਗਰ.

ਖੁੱਥਮਾ [xudnuma] *P* خود *adj* self-exhibitionist i.e. proud, arrogant, self-centred. 2 vainglorious. **ਖੁੱਥਮਾਈ** [xudnumai] *P* خودمانی *n* exhibitionism, boastfulness. 2 self-praise.

ਖੁੱਥਮਾਦ [xudpasaḍ] *P* خودپسند *adj* self-admirer.

ਖੁੱਥਪਰਸਤ [xudparast] *P* خودپرست *adv* self-admirer; proud.

ਖੁੱਥਖੁੱਥ [xudbaxud] *P* خود *adv* without anybody's help; on one's own.

ਖੁੱਥਮੁਖਤਾਰ [xudmuxtār] *P* خودمختار *adj* independent, one who is not dominated by anyone else.

ਖੁੱਥਰਾਈ [xudraṇī] *P* خودرانی *acting* according to one's own will.

ਖੁੱਥ [xuda], **ਖੁੱਥਾਇ** [xudai] *P* خدا *n* one who is

self-existent, self-born, the Creator. "kot bole ram ram koi khudai."—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁਦਾਇਆ [xudaiā] of God. "khunak nam khudaiā."—*var mala m 1 2 P* خدا O God! "sacu khudaiā."—*maru solhe m 5*

ਖੁਦਾਈ [xudai] *P* خداई *adj* relating to God, of God. "allah agam, khudai bade."—*maru solhe m 5*. "mula, kahahu nrau khudai."—*prabha kabir. 2 n* dominance, lordship. 3 awareness of the Creator. "vekhe sunē tert nali khudai."—*maru m 5* *šjuli*. 4 devotee of God, Musalman. "iṭh grīh roj khudai avē."—*caritr 99*. 5 short for khudvai; excavation. "gāhri karke niv khudai."—*dhana namdev*. 6 wages for excavation.

ਖੁਦਾਇੰਘ [khudaiṅgh] son born to Sukhdei, wife of Bhai Nattha Singh of village Shyamgarh (district Karnal) in Bhadon Sammat 1843, and named Jaswant Singh at the time of his baptism as a Sikh. He grew up as very robust, handsome, refined and sagacious, and was married to Chand Kaur.

On the advice of those who counted, Jaswant Singh was appointed a station house officer at Kurri. During the tenure of his office, he dealt sternly with thieves and dacoits and peace prevailed all around.

Baba Jaswant Singh's association with Baba Bhag Singh of Kuri, Baba Bir Singh of Naurangabad and Baba Sahib Singh of Una resulted in his turning into a saintly person. His voice was melodious. He recited Gurbani so melodious that all would be moved to the core of their hearts.

Baba Jaswant Singh preached Gurnat in Majha and turned many persons belonging to Multan, Panja Sahib, Hajro, Kharabad, Naushehra, Peshawar, Jafalabad, Kabul, Bukhara etc into believers.

'kurri is near Shyamgarh in district Karnal.

Tehal Singh, a disciple of Baba Jaswant Singh, used to call himself 'Ali', named Gulab Singh (his brother by faith) as 'Mohammad' and Baba Jaswant Singh 'Khuda' i.e. God. The Baba, therefore, came to known as 'Khuda Singh'.

After the battle of Chillianwala, the British government took Khuda Singh into custody for a few days upon suspicion, but set him free, thinking that he was a saint.

Khuda Singh spent last years of his life at a place between the birth place of Guru Ram Das and Divan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev, where a good number of devout Sikhs used to visit him. The Baba breathed his last on the waning moon's tenth day in the month of Asu vadi, 1918.

ਖੁਦਾਤਾਲਾ [xudatala] خدا تالا the Creator who is the greatest of all.

ਖੁਦਾ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਨਾਮਾ [khuda da roznamca] See ਰੋਜ਼.

ਖੁਦਾ ਨਾਖਸਤਾ [xuda naxvasta] *P* خدا نخواست *part* May God not do so! May the Creator not like it!

ਖੁਦਾਈ [khudayi] See ਖੁਦਾਈ.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦ [xudavād] *P* خداوند *n* Master, Lord. 2 the Creator.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦਗਰ [xudavāḍgar] *P* Master, Lord.

ਖੁਦੀ [xudi] *P* خودی *n* egoism, self-obsession

"khudi mīṭi tab sukh bhāe."—*bavan*. "khudi mīṭi chuka bholava."—*majh m 5*. 2 one's self.

ਖੁਧ [khudh] *n* खुध *v* feel hungry, be voracious.

ਖੁਧਾ [khudha], ਖੁਧਿ [khudhi], ਖੁਧਿਆ [khudhia]

Sk ਖੁਧਾ *n* hunger, desire for eating. "khudhia

nidra kalā."—*mala a m 1*. "khan pan an nahi khudhia."—*dhana m 5 2* greed, yearning.

"japu harinam mīṭi khudhi lasu."—*gau m 5*.

ਖੁਧਿਆਰਥ [khudhiarth], ਖੁਧਿਆਰਥੀ [khudhiarthī],

ਖੁਧਿਆਵੰਤ [khudhiavāt] *Sk* ਖੁਧਾਵੰਤ-ਖੁਧਾਵੰਤ *adj*

tormented by hunger, hungry. "jru māha khudhiarth bhog."—*brla a m 5*

"khudhiavāt na jāṇai laj kulaj."—*var gau 1 m 5*.

ਖੁਨਸ [khunas], **ਖੁਨਸਨਾ** [khunasna] malice. See **ਖੁਣਸ-ਖੁਣਸਟਾ**. "khunse jaryo na jat pratapu." -GPS.

ਖੁਨਕ [xunak] *P* خنك *adj* cool, chilled. "aras dunia khunak nam khudara." -var *mala m 1*. 2 happy, elated.

ਖੁਨਕੀ [xunki] *n* chill, coolness.

ਖੁਨਕ [khunak] خنك a disease. *Skt* क्लेश, कलुष and कलरौछिडी croup. khunak means choking of the breath. This disease makes breathing difficult hence the name. The palate gets inflamed. Inhaling and exhaling of the breath become difficult. The disease starts from influenza. One is slightly feverish, voice gets hoarse, food doesn't go down the throat, which turns red due to inflammation. With rise in the intensity of the disease, the body-temperature increases. It is a source of unbearable pain at night. Some expert should be immediately contacted for treatment. The following are the common remedies:

Taking a mild laxative, having a decoction of syrup of black berries or decoction of husks of myrobalan and crucifier, mixed with honey, steaming of the larynx with vapours of boiling margo leaves by means of a tube, administering the decoction of violets and cathario carpus fistula.

ਖੁਨਾਮੀ [khunami] state of losing reputation, that results in bad name; guilt, crime. "kan khunamu prkhi hamari." -GPS. 2 *adj* criminal, guilty. "duhi sarai khunamu kahae." -suhu *m 5*.

ਖੁਨੀਦਾ [khunida] *P* خنيد *adj* appreciated, praised. 2 liked, approved. "kalakh katida khurasan ko khunida." -gyan. 3 خواننده reader 4 singer.

ਖੁਫਤਾਹ [xuftah] *P* خفت *adj* asleep, dormant.

ਖੁਫਤਨ [xuftan] *P* خفتن *v* sleep, slumber.

ਖੁਫਿਆ [xufiya], **ਖੁਫਿਆ** [khuphua] *A* خفي *adj* secret, concealed.

ਖੁਬ [khob] *Skt* क्षाराम्बु *n* saline water, alkaline

water. 2 washerman's basin in which clothes immersed in water and mixed with washing soda are steamed in order to remove dirt. "bhe vic khūbi carai." -var *asa*. 3 *Skt* कृष्ण mushroom, terrigenous substance of white colour and round head/domed cap which grows during the rainy season. It is used as vegetable. Mushrooms of Afghanistan and Kashmir last long and are very delicious. *L* Agaricus Campestris.

ਖੁਬਿ (khūbi) on the mushroom. See **ਖੁੰਬ** 2.

ਖੁਭ (khubb) *Skt* क्षुब्ध *vr* churn, get enraged. 2 See **ਖੁਭਟਾ**.

ਖੁਭਟਾ [khubhan] *n* act of sinking, or being bogged down in a quagmire. 2 See **ਖੇਭਟ**

ਖੁਭਣਾ [khubhna], **ਖੁੰਭਣਾ** [khūbhna], **ਖੁਭਨਾ** [khubhna] *v* sink, be bogged down. "nadi trādi mēda khoju na khūbhe." -var *guj 2 m 5*. 'Swimming in the river of the world, my foot does not sink in the quagmire of sensualities.'

ਖੁਭੜੀ [khubhri] sunk, bogged down. "khubhri kuthai." -sava *m 5*.

ਖੁਮ [xum] *P* خُم *n* barrel for storing liquor 2 kettledrum for use in a battle.

ਖੁਮਰ [khumar] *A* خمر *n* liquor, intoxicant.

ਖੁਮਰ [khumar] *A* خمر *n* distiller and seller of liquor. 2 hangover; uneasiness caused by hangover.

ਖੁਮਰੀ [khumari], **ਖੁਮਰੋ** [khumaro] *n* intoxication caused by liquor; ecstasy. "jese khōd khumari." -keda kabir. See **ਬੋਰ**. "har irasapio khumaro." -sar *m 5*.

ਖੁਰ [khur] *Skt* *n* part of the animal's foot, which touches the earth, and is very hard, hoof; small iron heel for a hoof; horse shoe. 2 claw talon, nail. "rkna peran sir khur pate." -asa *a m 1*. 'Garments of some have been torn from head to foot, i.e. they have been disgraced by soldiers.' 3 razor. See **ਕੁਰ**. "bacan kio kartar khur nahī laie." -gurusobha 4 See **ਖੁਰਸੀਦ**.

ਖੁਰਸ਼ [xurəʃ] *P* خورش *n* victuals, food.

ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ [xursid], ਖੁਰਸ਼ੈਦ [xursed] *P* خورشید *n* xur (sun) šed (illuminating) – the illuminating sun.

ਖੁਰਕ [khurək] *n* premonition, apprehension, worry. “mən te khurək na jax.” – *caritr* 33. 2 See ਖਜ 2. 3 *Skt* a kind of dance.

ਖੁਰਗੀਨ (khurgun), ਖੁਰਗੀਰ (khurgir) *P* خورگير *n* xu (perspiration) gir (catcher) saddle blanket, thick cotton or woollen blanket spread under a saddle. “tɪn ke ture jin khurgir səbhɪ pəvɪtu həɪ.” – *var sor m* 4 “ləgyo jin bɪcə khurginə pəroyo.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਚਣ [khurcən] See ਖੁਰਚਨ. 2 *n* waste obtained by scraping residue sticking to the bottom of a pot of boiled milk, specifically the thickened khoa (paste of condensed milk) in the cauldron. See ਖੋਆ.

ਖੁਰਚਣਾ [khuracna], ਖੁਰਚਨਾ [khuracna] *Skt* खुरचन, *v* collect a substance by scratching with a sharp implement; scratch, peel, scrape. 2 *n* scraper

ਖੁਰਜੀ (khurjī), ਖੁਰਜੀਨ [xurjin] *P* خورجین *n* bag placed over the thick woollen cloth in which the rider keeps things required for daily needs. 2 travelling expenses. 3 rug on a donkey's back.

ਖੁਰਦ [khurəd] *P* خور, ਖੁਰਦ *adj* small. 2 segmented, fragmented. 3 *P* خور cats. 4 eaten.

ਖੁਰਦਸ਼ [xurəʃt] has eaten. “khurəʃt jə ɪgər rə.” – *ramav*. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਹਈ [xurəd-həɪ] *P* خورده, thou hath eaten. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਨ [xurdən] *P* خوردن *v* eat, consume, take. 2 *n* consuming; eating and drinking.

ਖੁਰਦਨੀ [xurdəni] *P* خورده, edible thing, food. “dunia murdar khurdani.” – *tl5g m* 5.

ਖੁਰਦਰਾ [khurdara], ਖੁਰਦਰਾ [khurdara] See ਖਰਦਰਾ.

ਖੁਰਪਾ [khurpa] *Skt* खुरपा *n* that which cuts like a razor; tool for cutting grass and for weeding.

ਖੁਰਪੁਜਾ [xurpuza] *P* خورپوز See ਖਰਪੁਜਾ.

ਖੁਰਫਾ [xurfa] See ਖੁਲਫਾ.

ਖੁਰਬਾਰ [khurbar] thud of a hoof, sound of a hoof. *Skt* खुरबार “ghorān ki khurbar baje bhua.” – *kriṣṇ*.

ਖੁਰਮਾ [xurma] *P* خرمه *n* dried date “khapur te tuṭ pəryo khurma.” – *c5di* 1. 2 sweetmeat resembling a dried date. “modak khurme bahu mustana.” – *NP* 3 This word has also been used in Sikh literature for Kurum, a town and a river in Afghanistan. “ab cəl khurme nəgər məjhara” – *NP*. See ਖੁਰਮ.

ਖੁਰਲੀ (khurli) *n* trough for cattle's fodder; manger. 2 custom of serving meals during a marriage in Khatri families wherein sweetmeats were heaped before all. Now, people hesitate to eat in this way. 3 *Skt* site of military parade. 4 practice of arms training.

ਖੁਰਾ [khura] *n* impression of a hoof, footprint. “khura khoj janyo nahɪ jəɪ.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ [khurasan] *Skt* and *P* خراسان territory extending to the east of Iran and the west of Afghanistan; Herat and Mashhad are its important towns. Babar writes that for the Indians the western area beyond Sindh was all Khurasan. “khurasan khaṣmana kia hiḍustan darara.” – *asa m* 1.

ਖੁਰਾਕ [xurək] *P* خوراک *n* food, meals, victuals. 2 hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰਾ ਖੋਜ ਖਿਟਾਉਣਾ [khura khoj mɪʔauna] *v* efface footprint on the earth. 2 annihilate, making one incapable of leaving a footprint on the earth again. Associated meaning: removal from the terrestrial sphere.

ਖੁਰਕਟ [khurkt] *adj* clever, willy; its root is khuran. See ਖੁਰਨ 1.

ਖੁਰਾਣਾ [khurāṇa] a village in tehsil and police station Sangrur, situated to its north-east at a distance of four miles from railway station Sangrur. From village Akoi, Guru Hargobind Sahib proceeded to grace this place. The Sikh temple has three bighas of land attached to it.

It also gets eighteen rupees annually from Jind state.

ਖੁਰਾਨ [khuran] *P* خوران *adj* spiller of blood, bloody. "khāḍe akhāḍ khūn khuran."—*kalki*.
2 See **ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ**.

ਖੁਰਾਨੀਦਨ [xurānidan] *P* خوراندن *v* feed; make one take meals.

ਖੁਰਾਫਾਤ [xurafat] *A* خرافات *n* plural of xurafat (chatter), futile talk.

ਖੁਰੀ [khurī] *n* foot of a quadruped. See **ਖੁਰ**.
2 hoofprint, mark of a foot. 3 heel of a shoe.
4 iron mounting on a shoe's heel. 5 brisk gait; race; dash. 6 swift flow of a stream. 7 *Skt* खुरिन् hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰਮ [xuram] *P* خرم *adj* happy, glad.

ਖੁਲ [khul] *n* liberty, freedom, independence.

ਖੁਲਸ [xulas] *A* خالص *adj* sacred, pure, unadulterated.

ਖੁਲਹਾਨੁ [khulhanu] See **ਖਲਹਾਨ**. "jəm marī kare khulhanu." *srī m 1*.

ਖੁਲਾਕ [khulak] *Skt* *n* joint of a leg and foot; talus.
2 *A* خلق disposition, nature, habit.

ਖੁਲਦ [xulad] *A* خلد *n* permanence, perpetuity.
2 place of stay. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਖੁਲਾ [khulna] *v* be emancipated, get salvation.
"marā-phas bōdh bahū bōdhe, harī jōpīo khul khulne."—*nāṭ m 4*. "khule hāt hoā vaparū."
—*var suhī m 1*. 2 be revealed, emerge.

ਖੁਲਰ [khular] a Khatri subcaste among distinguished Sarins. "nāia khular guru pīara."
—*BG*.

ਖੁਲਰਾ [khulra] *adj* spacious, open. "khulre kapāi."—*srī chāt m 5* 2 unfettered, free.

ਖੁਲਾ [khula] *adj* unfettered, redeemed, free.
2 vast, large-hearted.

ਖੁਲਾਸ [xulas] *A* خلاص sense of redemption (emancipation). 2 *adj* unbound, redeemed.

ਖੁਲਾਸਤੁਲਤਵਾਰਿਖ [xulasatultavarikh] History of Punjab, written by Sujān Rai of Batala in 1697. It has two parts; in one are mentioned the main

places and towns of Punjab. In a way, it shows the geography of Punjab of those times. In the other part is described the history of the emperors. In this book, well-deserved appreciation is showered upon the Sikhs.

ਖੁਲਾਸਾ [xulasa] *A* خلاصه *n* import, summary, essence. 2 See **ਖੁਲਾਸ**. 3 free of religious bonds. "rahīṭ tyag tīn nē karī bhāe khulase soe."
—*gurusobha*.

ਖੁਲਾਵਨ [khulavan] *v* feed; make the other one eat.

ਖੁਲੀ [khulī] feminine of khula.

ਖੁਲਾਕ [khulak] *n* apprehension, fear 2 concern, anxiety.

ਖੁਲਾਜ [khulaj] See **ਖੁਲਾਜ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ**

ਖੁ [xu] *P* خ *n* nature, habit, conduct.

ਖੁ [xū] *P* خون *n* murder, blood. See **ਖੂਨ**.

ਖੁਹ [khuḥ], **ਖੁਹਟਾ** [khuḥṭa] *n* well. "te bikhra ke khuḥ."—*sar m 5*. "Sṭarī khuḥṭa amritu bharia."—*vād chāt m 3*

ਖੁਹਣ [khuḥaṇ], **ਖੁਹਣਿ** [khuḥaṇi] *Skt* अलीहिणी *n* defence forces of a specified count; 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots, 65,610 horses and 1,09,350 foot soldiers: total 2,18,700. "khīma vīhūṇe khapīgāe khuḥaṇi lakh aśākh."—*oākar*.

ਖੁਹ ਦਾ ਡੱਡੂ [khuḥ da dāḍḍu] See **ਕੁਧਰੀਕੁਧ**.

ਖੁਹਰੀ [khuḥrī] *n* small well "oh jī dīse khuḥrī kaun laj vaharī?"—*gaur kabur* 'Who is lowering the rope (life-journey) into the well (i.e. the world) to draw water of sensualities?'

ਖੁਹਾ [khuḥa], **ਖੁਹੀ** [khuḥī] large well and small well. 2 See **ਵਿਧਟ ਖੁਹੀ**.

ਖੁਕ [xuk] *P* خوک *n* pig, swine. "khuk mālhari gāj gad-ha bībhutdhari."—*akal*.

ਖੁਕਾਰ [khūkhar], **ਖੁਕਾਰ** [xūkvar] *P* خوک *adj* blood sucker. 2 ferocious, fearful. "jūṭe dāl sur aṣur khūkhar do su jāg cah."—*saloh*. 3 cruel, blood-thirsty, pitiless.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾ [khūṣa] *n* angle, border, corner.

ਖੁਟ [khūṭ] *n* quarter, corner, side, direction.

ਖੁੰਟਾ (khūṭa) *n* peg, hook.

ਖੁੰਟੀ (khūṭī) *n* mini-peg, hook.

ਖੁੰਡਨ (khūḍan) *n* refutation. 2 plucking, pecking.
“taliā khūḍehi kag.”—*s farid*.

ਖੁੰਡਾ (khūḍa) *adj* warped, bent, curved. 2 *n* club with a curved head; having warped head.

ਖੁੰਡੀ (khūḍī) feminine of khūḍa. “khūḍī di khaḍari.”—*var gau 2 m 5*. 2 the hook of Sakhi Sarvar (Sultan) which his followers wear round their neck. “khūḍī khalra gal mahi dhoro.”—*GPS*.

ਖੁਦ (khud) *P* خذ *metallic belt*. 2 steel belt.
“pakhar cīlatah khud”—*saloh*. 3 See ਖਰੀਟ.

ਖੁਦ (khudh) See ਖੁਧ.

ਖੁਧਾ (khudha) *adj* famished, hungry. “avat pahia khudhe jahī.”—*gāf kabir*.

ਖੁਨ (khun) *P* خون *n* blood, gore. 2 killing, murder.
“khun ke sohle gaviṭah nanak.”—*ti lāg m 1*.

ਖੁਨਾ (khuna) *Skt* ख़ुना *n* diminution, shortage, deficiency “khakha' khuna kachu nahi trsu samrath ke pahe.”—*bavan*.

ਖੁਨੀ (khunī) *adj* killer, murderer. 2 cruel. 3 blood-red.

ਖੁਬ (khub) *P* خوب *adj* supreme, excellent, pre-eminent. “khub tero nam.”—*bher m 5*. 2 gentle, good.

ਖੁੰਬ (khūb) See ਖੁੰਬ. “bhadō mas khūb jug jese.”—*GPS*. 2 foam, froth. “cālī bahi sronat upar khūbe.”—*cāḍī 1*.

ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ (xubsurat) *P* خوبصورت *adj* good-looking, having a beautiful face.

ਖੁਬਕਲਾ (xubkalā) *P* خوبکلا It has warm-cum-moist effect. Physicians prescribe it to cure indigo for linifolia, a disease, which causes eruption on the body. *Sisymbrium Irio*.

ਖੁੰਬਰਾ (khūbca) See ਖੇਰਾ

ਖੁੰਬਰਾ (khūbra), ਖੁੰਬਰਾਜ (khūbraj) *ਆਮਾਨ* *n* canopied fungus produced by the union of the earth and the cloud. Ethereal spores, appearing during the rainy season “jese bhadau khūbraj.”

—*basāt ravidas*.

ਖੁਬਾ (xubā) *P* خوب plural of xub 2 beloved, sweetheart

ਖੁਬਾਰੀ (xubārī) *P* خوبه apricot, a fruit belonging to the genus of the peach-family. See ਜਰਦਲੂ.

ਖੁਬੀ (xubī) *P* خوب *n* quality 2 goodness, piety.
“kher khubī ko dīhāda he”—*akal*.

ਖੁਬੀਦਿਹ (xubidih) *P* خوبدہ *adj* bestower of goodness.

ਖੁਲਿ (khulī) See ਖੁਲਿ.

ਖੁਲੀ (khulī) untied, opened. “khulī gāth, uṭho līkhia aza.”—*tukha chāt m 1*. ‘The knot of the vital force has been untied’

ਖੁਲੇ (khule) have opened.

ਖੁਲੇ (khule) open. “kiu khule gājevī.”—*gau chāt m 1*

ਖੁਲਿ (khulī) *Skt* खल *adj* trivial, inferior.
“mānukh khulī māhabīkh khar”—*prabha m 1*. 2 *adv* openly, without any doubt, with full freedom.

ਖੁਲੇ (khulhe) have been untied. “khulhe bādhān mukatī gurī kinī.”—*sar m 4*.

ਖੇ (khe) *S* suf of. “dhurī mājan sadh khe”—*sri chāt m 5*. “hārī tare sāg jān khe.”—*naṭ m 4*. 2 to. “jo dūbādo ap so tarāe kīn khe?”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* खे *n* sky. “khe kōhī gayo dharānī dhāsgayo!”—*krisān*. 4 *Skt* ਖੇ in the sky. “damū camatkar tū vartara jēg khe.”—*gau var 2 m 1*. ‘As is the marvel of lightning in the sky, so is the momentary phenomenon of the transient universe.’

ਖੇਈ (khei) See ਖੇਰਨ.

ਖੇਸ (khes) *A* خيس *n* coarse cloth used as a wrap.
“jeha des teha bhes, tē jūgi moḍhe khes.”—*ratānmal*. 2 *P* خيس self. 3 kith and kin, relatives. “avval khes, bad-hu dāves.”—*prov*.

ਖੇਸਤਨ (xestān) *P* خستن self.

ਖੇਰ (kheh), ਖੇਰੂ (khehu), ਖੇਰੂ (khehu) *n* dust, powder, filth, dirt. “jūdharnī māhī kheh.”—*s*

kabir. 2 earth "khehu setirālgara."—*vargāu* / m 4. 3 faeces, sewage. "kheh tobra badan cādhār."—*GPS*

ਬੇਚਰ [khecar] *Skt* adj wanderer in the sky; celestial Rambler 2 n sun. 3 moon. 4 planet. 5 air, wind. 6 god 7 aeroplane. 8 bird. 9 cloud. 10 ghost. 11 arrow, dart. 12 See **ਬੇਚਰੀ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ**. "khecar bhucar tulsimāla."—*ram namdev*.

ਬੇਚਰੀ [khecri] adj wanderer in the sky. 2 n female ascetic. "bharāt patr khecri."—*ramav*. 3 See **ਬੇਚਰੀਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ**.

ਬੇਚਰੀਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [khecri mudra] practice of 'hath yog', that operates thus: by massaging and pulling the tongue to the extent that it can be rolled back to entwine in the palate. Yogis believe that stoppage of breath by sticking the tongue in the gullet results in the nectar dripping on the tongue from its location in the brain. 2 According to Tantar Shastar, the practice of mystic approach khecri mudra comprises assumption of a yogic posture with the right hand gripping the left.

ਬੇਚਲ [khecal] n hard work. 2 trouble. 3 fatigue.

ਬੇਚਰੀ [khecarī] adj which rambles in the sky. See **ਬੇਚਰ**. "khecarī patāl mahicar."—*GPS*.

ਬੇਜ [hez] *P* ٭ imperative of *hezidan*; arise. 2 adj arouser, producer. In such cases, it follows another word as in *zarhez*.

ਬੇਜੀਦਨ [hezidan] *P* ٭ arise.

ਬੇਟ [khet] *Skt* १ eat, consume. 2 n wanderer in the sky; planet, star, sun etc. 3 hamlet, village. 4 quarry, prey. 5 straw, dry grass. 6 club, stick. 7 horse. 8 shield, escutcheon. 9 leather, skin.

ਬੇਟਕ [khetak] n shield; skin.

ਬੇਡ [khed] n game. 2 wager.

ਬੇਡਾ [kheḍa] n arena, amphitheatre. 2 a resident of Khemkaran (district Lahore) and a Durga devotee who after turning a Sikh of Guru Amardas, became devout worshipper of the Almighty and was granted a place of

honour as a preacher. 3 a subcaste of bahunjais Khatri.

ਬੇਡਾਰ [kheḍār], **ਬੇਡਾਰੀ** [kheḍārī] adj participant in a game; player, sportsman.

ਬੇਡ [khet], **ਬੇਡੁ** [khetu] *Skt* १ earth, land 2 place where food is grown "khet khasam ka rakha uṭhījār"—*gāu* m 5. 3 body, physique. "khet hu karahu nībera."—*maru kabir*. 4 place of production. 5 woman, wife. "rēcak reṭ khet tan nīrmīṭ."—*saveye śrī mukhvak* m 5. 6 conscience. 7 sense organ. 8 meritorious person, officer. "khet pachane bije danu."—*save* m 1. 9 battlefield, battleground. "purjā purjā kaṭī māre kabhū na chādē khetu."—*maru kabir*. 10 place of pilgrimage.

ਬੇਡਪਾਲ [khetpal], **ਬੇਡਰਪਾਲ** [khetarpal] See **ਬੇਡੁਪਾਲ**.

ਬੇਡਾਰ [khetar], **ਬੇਡਾਰੁ** [khetaru] n field "luṇī mīṇīa khetaru."—*śrī* m 5. Here this word stands for the human body.

ਬੇਡੀ [kheti] n the thing grown in a field, the produce of a field; crop. "kheti jīn kī uṛe khalvare kīa thau."—*var sar* m 1. 2 agriculture, cultivation, farming.

ਬੇਡੀ ਪੱਤੀ [kheti patti] n crop and other green leafy vegetables.

ਬੇਡੁ [khetu], **ਬੇਡੁ** [khetr] See **ਬੇਡ**.

ਬੇਡੁਗਰ [khetragy] *Skt* १ familiar with the field 2 n cultivator, farmer. 3 witness of the body, soul. 4 acquainted with the state of mind, creator, knower of the heart's secrets

ਬੇਡੁਪਾਲ [khetarpal] *Skt* १ **ਬੇਡੁਪਾਲ** adj protector of the field. 2 n nourisher of the field 3 incarnation of Shīva, who is the gate keeper of goddess Kālī on the western side. 4 chief of the battlefield. "ubhe khetarpālē bakī mar marē."—*VN*

ਬੇਡੁਰੀ [khetri] See **ਬੇਡੀ**. 2 *Skt* १ field owner 3 soul.

ਬੇਡ [khed] See **ਬਿਡ**. n suffering. "khed mīṭe

sadhu milat."—bavan. 3 sorrow. 4 nervousness.
5 See ਖੇਦਨਾ.

ਖੇਦਤ [kheadat] *Skt* ਖੇਦਿਤ *adj* one made to suffer, afflicted. 2 ਖੇਦੰਤ: amenable to suffering. "kheadat hē anched pukare."—*akāl*.

ਖੇਦਨ [kheadan] *Skt* amenability to suffering. 2 fatigue; weariness.

ਖੇਦਨਾ [kheadna] See ਖੇਦਨ. 2 disperse, push "tine khedke bar te bic dārē."—*VN*. 'pushed into the enclosure.'

ਖੇਦਿਆ [kheadia] tormented. 2 pushed, overthrew, defeated. "khaḍdarsan kau khedra."—*BG*.

ਖੇਨਾ [khena] See ਖੇਵਨ

ਖੇਪ [khep] *S* *n* stuffing with goods, articles of commerce. "ladī khep sātāhī sāg cal."—*sukhmani*. "nrb-hi nam ki sacu khep."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਖੇਪ.

ਖੇਪਣ [khepan] See ਖੇਪਣ.

ਖੇਮ [khem] *Skt* ਕੇਮ *n* efficiency, happiness. 2 salvation, emancipation. "khem sāṭī rīdhī nav nīdhī."—*sukhmani*.

ਖੇਮਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [khemsīgh baba] See ਖੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਖੇਮਕਰਨ [khemkaran] a town in tehsil and police station Kasur, district Lahore. Inside its Yakkianwala gate, there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed there for some time. A modest gurdwara has been built in memory of the event. A column of the Guru's time called 'Tham Sahib' is also there. The gurdwara has no regular income.

2 There is Gurusar gurdwara of Guru Tegh Bahadur to the south of Khemkaran. Previously this was just an ordinary hall. In Sammat 1960, Lala Kashiram, an aristocrat of Ferozepur, got built a hall and residential quarters.

Nirmal Singh is the chief priest. A fair is held on the full moon day in the month of Harh. The site is about two furlongs from Khemkaran

railway station to the south-east.

ਖੇਮਕਲਯਨ [khemkalyan] See ਕੇਮਕਲਯਨ.

ਖੇਮਕੁਸਲ [khemkusal] *n* salvation and happiness. "khemkusal bhāra isnana."—*sar m 5*.

ਖੇਮਾ [khetna] *A* خیمه *n* tent, temporary quarters. "sātīguri khema tāṇa."—*sarve m 4 ke*. Here, Sikh religion is signified as a tent.

ਖੇਰਾ [khera] See ਖੇਰਾ. 2 Heer's husband, Saida. "ab-hi yah khera ko dijē."—*caritr 98* See ਖੀਰ. 3 This word has been substituted for kharī in "tut nim am khera jānē."—*GV 10*.

ਖੇਲ [kheil] *Skt* खेल and खेल *n* game, sport. "kheil sākocē tau nanak eke."—*sukhmani*. 2 *P* خیل *n* crowd, gathering. 3 dynasty, subcaste "bavan khel pathan lahf sabhe pore ar-rar."—*caritr 97*. See ਬਵਨ ਖੇਲ. 4 slave, follower, servant.

ਖੇਲਖਾਸੀ [khelekhasi] select follower, readily available servant. "chāpan koṭī jā ke khelekhasi."—*bher kabir*.

ਖੇਲਖਾਨਾ [khelekhana] *P* خیل خانہ *n* chief ancestry, superb dynasty. 2 the multitude leading home life, i.e. the householders. "tetis karoṭī he khelekhana, caurasī lakh phirē divana."—*bher kabir*. 'Thirty-three crore gods are having family life and eighty-four lakh species are wandering as homeless.' See ਖੇਲ and ਖਾਨਾ.

ਖੇਲਣ [kheleṇ], ਖੇਲਣਾ [kheleṇa] *v* play, sport. "jau tau prem kheleṇ ka cau."—*sarve m 1*. See ਖੇਲਨ.

ਖੇਲਤ [khelet] playing. "hasat khelet tere dehure aia."—*bher namdev*.

ਖੇਲਨ [kheleṇ] *Skt* खेलन *n* game, play, sport 2 See ਖੇਲਨਾ 1.

ਖੇਲਨਾ [kheleṇa] *v* play, sport. 2 *n* toy, plaything, thing to amuse. "kheleṇ karan sūdār kheleṇ."—*GPS*.

ਖੇਲਤਕ [kheletak] *n* sword, that ends the game of warriors. —*sanama*.

ਖੇਲਾਰੀ [kheleārī] *adj* one who plays; player.

ਖੇਲਿ [kheleṭ] *adv* playing, gambling. *Skt n* game, play.

ਖੇਲ [kheḷu] See ਖੇਲ.

ਖੇਵ [khev] See ਖੇਵਨ "anī bera hau khevi na sakau."—*basāt namdev*. 'I cannot row a boat against the strong wind' meaning, 'I cannot swim across the world due to the intensity of desire.'

ਖੇਵਟ [khevaṭ], ਖੇਵਟੁ [khevaṭu] *Skt* खेवर्त *n* boatman; person who rows a boat. "gur khevaṭ sabadī tarara."—*brha chāt m 4*. "vājhī hāthī nā khevaṭu jālu sagaru asralu."—*maru a m 1*. 2 *adj* ਭੋਧਕ flinger, thrower. "ākus gyan ratānu hē khevaṭu virā sāt."—*s kabur*. 'It is some rare saint who can goad an elephant.'

ਖੇਵਨ [khevan], ਖੇਵਨਾ [khevana] *Skt* खेवट put oar into water to row a boat; scull. See ਖੇਵ. 2 while away time; spend time. "kīnhī tātu mātu bāhu kheva."—*ram a m 5*. 'spent (whiled away) time in mystical and occult exercises.' "jhuṭhe rēgī khuaru kahā lagū khevi?"—*phunhe m 5*.

ਖੇਵਾ [kheva] See ਖੇਵਨ. 2 See ਖੇਵਟ.

ਖੇਵਟ [khevaṭ], ਖੇਵਟੁ [khevaṭu] See ਖੇਵਟ. "ape sagar bohitha, ape lu khevaṭ."—*varguj 2 m 5*.

ਖੇਰਾ [khera] *Skt* खेत *n* village, large hamlet. "prithme basia sat ka khera."—*ram m 5*. "bhatth kheriā da rehna."—*hajere 10*. 2 body, physique.

ਖੇਰਾ ਕਲਮੋਟ [khera kalmot] See ਕਲਮੋਟ.

ਖੇਰੀ [kheri] *Skt* खरियस *n* steel, which is used for making implements such as sickles, axes, etc. 2 small village, hamlet. 3 a village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Gangu Brahman, a resident of the village, stole Mata Gujri's valuables and got her captured along with the Sahibzadas by the Turks. Banda Bahadur demolished the village in Sammat 1767 and paid Gangu in his own coin. Now, the new hamlet is known as Saheri See ਸਹੇਰੀ.

ਖੇ [khe] *adv* after eating, after consuming. "ek kahē ham khu mar hā bikh."—*kriṣan*. 2 *Skt*

नख. *n* ruination. "sagel bradhī man te khe nase."—*sukhmāni*. 3 loss, damage, paucity. "ja ke bhagat kau nahi khe."—*basāt m 5*. 4 tuberculosis. See ਖਟੀ 3.

ਖੇਰਾ [kheṭra] See ਖਰਾ.

ਖੇਕਾਰ [khekar] *S* mutual (reciprocal) courtesy at the time of a meeting; happy interaction. 2 See ਖੇਕਲ.

ਖੇਕਲ [khekal], ਖੇਕਲੁ [khekalu] *adj* agent of kṣay (destruction); destroyer, demolisher. "jhuṭh bura khekalu."—*oākar*. 2 *n* moment of death; the last hour. "khekal sir durī aie."—*var majh m 1*. 3 doomsday, the day of judgement. "dojak bhisat nāhū khekala."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਖੇਚ [khēc] *n* pull, attraction. 2 insistence.

ਖੇਚਨਾ [khēcna], ਖੇਚਬ [khēcab] *v* pull, attract.

ਖੇਬਰ [khebar] *A* خيبر a site in Arabia, situated at a distance of eight days' journey from Medina. Prophet Mohammad put an end to the custom of temporary marriage here. 2 a mountain pass between district Peshawar and Afghanistan which starts from a distance of ten miles and a half from the West. Most of the invasions into India took place through this pass.

ਖੇਰ [kher] *A* خير *n* welfare, goodness. 2 peace, tranquility. "uhā kher sada mere bhai."—*gau ravidas*. 3 charity, benefaction. "tja kher khodai."—*var majh m 1*. 'The third Muslim prayer is for benefaction.'

"īṣak muṣak khāsi aru khurak bakhanic;
khun kher madpan su bahur pramanic;
kas ko karai sat chupae chapat nahi;
ho! hovai pragat su san sarisṭī mahi."

—*caritr 154*.

4 *Skt* खैरिबिख. Mimosa Catechu.

ਖੇਰਖਾਹ [kherkhah], ਖੇਰਖਾਹ [xerxvah] *P* خيرخواه *adj* well-wisher; who seeks well-being of others. "kherkhah ham donahu ker."—*GPS*.

ਖੇਰਾਤ [xerat] *A* خیرات plural of xer. alms, virtuous

action, beneficence.

ਬੇਰਾਬਾਦ [kherabad] a village in police station, tehsil and district Amritsar, at a distance of four miles to the north-west from the railway station. There are two gurdwaras about half a mile to the south-east by straight path from the village.

(1) Guralah: a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, who used to rest near a palas (buteafrondosia) tree. The gurdwara stands in a secluded place, surrounded by a thick cluster of trees. A modest structure has been erected. Six bighas of land is attached.

(2) Kalapbirech: This too is in memory of Guru Hargobind. Here a group of devotees from Kabul were robbed. The Guru reached there and punished the guilty ones and after baptizing them as Sikhs, set them on the right path.

A modest platform, made of pucca bricks, exists there. About six bighas of land are attached to the gurdwara. No priest is there. 2 a town near Attak.

ਬੇਰਿ [kheri], **ਬੇਰੀ** [kheri] *n* charity. See **ਖਰੀ**. "cauthe kheri."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The fourth Muslim prayer stands for charity.'

ਬੇਲ [khe] See **ਬੇਲ**. 2 See **ਖਲ**.

ਬੇਲਬੇਲ [kheibhel] fearful disturbance, terrible interference. 2 turmoil, shaky situation. "kheibhel parat khalan gharbar he."—*hāsrām*.

ਬੇ [kho] See **ਬੇਣਾ**. 2 *P* *ਯ* *n* disposition, nature.

ਬੇਢੁ [khou] *adj* loser.

ਬੋਆ [khoa] *n* *Skt* **बुध-पाय**. *n* milk condensed through scraping and evaporation; utensil for decoction, milk thickened by the heat of fire and shaped into a mass. From it are formed several sweets, such as *peṛe*, *gulabjamān*, *kolakād* etc. Dense milk begets more of khoa, and thin milk less in comparison. For example, one maund of buffalo milk produces nine seers,

goat's eight seers and a quarter, and cow's eight seers of khoa. If khoa is fried in clarified butter, it does not putrefy for a long time. It is nutritious and increases sperm count. Being greasy, it is difficult to digest for a weak person, in particular "khoa pay taptar banavāh." —*GPS*

ਬੋਇ [khor] *P* *⬤* *n* temperament, habit, addiction, nature. "abhimānu khor khor." —*brla m 5*. "tum khor turak ki jano."—*NP*. 2 See **ਬੋਣਾ**. "khor khahya bhāramu mān ka" —*maru m 5*. 3 snatched, lost

ਬੋਇਓ [khorio] lost "khorio mul, labh kahī pavāi?"—*bher m 5*.

ਬੋਇਆ [khoria] See **ਬੋਇਓ**. 2 See **ਬੋਆ**.

ਬੋਇਦ [khoid] See **ਖਰੀਦ**.

ਬੋਈ [khei] lost "khei hāu."—*brla m 5* 2 finished, ended. "likhdia likhdia kagad masu khei." —*majh ੨ m 3*.

ਬੋਸਣਾ [khosna], **ਬੋਸਨਾ** [khosna] *v* extort, snatch. **ਬੋਸਨਾ** [khōsna] *v* thrust, hang. "murli kēṛi khōslai."—*krisan*.

ਬੋਸਲਾ [khosla] a Khatri subcaste.

ਬੋਸੜਾ [khōsra] See **ਬੋਸੜਾ**.

ਬੋਝਾ [xōṣa] *P* *⬤* *n* ear of corn. 2 *⬤* *part* good! well done! hurrah!

ਬੋਲਾ ਕੋਟਲਾ [khosa kotla] a village in police station Dharamkot, tehsil Zira, district Ferozepur, situated at a distance of about six miles to the north-east from Dagru railway station. To the north just near this village, there is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had halted by a big pond.

A hall was constructed in Sammat 1965. Previously there existed only a structure. The priest is an Akali Singh. The villagers have donated 28 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the first of Magh and Basant Panchmi.

ਬੋਹ [khoh] *n* restlessness; uneasiness. 2 cave,

cavern. "giri ki khohan me vicrāte."—GPS. 3 See ਬੋਹਟਾ. "ikasu harī ke namu binu age laahr khohi"—*majh barahmaha*. 4 See ਬੋਟਾ "sacisabadi malu khohu."—*asa chāt m 3*

ਬੋਹਟਾ (khohṇa), ਬੋਹਨਾ (khohṇa) v wrest, snatch. See ਬੋਹ 3. 2 pull out, pluck, uproot. "galhā pitāni siru khoheni."—*sava m 1*.

ਬੋਹੀ (khohi) n a kind of grass, saccharum spintansum; weed. 2 restlessness, uneasiness. 3 intense itch.

ਬੋਹੁ (khohu) See ਬੋਹ 4.

ਬੋਹੇਨਿ (khoheni) pul off (uproot). See ਬੋਹਟਾ. 2 snatch.

ਬੋਖਨੀ (khokhni) kukri, Gurkha's knife. See ਬੋਖੀ 2. "churi khokhni sef lābi."—GPS.

ਬੋਖਰ (khokhar) adj hollow, empty. "khokhar lakra pār mahana"—GPS. 2 n hole, burrow. "khokhar sāhi bricch ik jova."—GPS.

3 Khukhran, a Khatri subcaste. See ਖੜੀ and ਬੋਖਰਾਇਣ. 4 a Rajput subcaste; wife of Rai Bular, chief of Talwandi, was of this subcaste. "jāhī rani khokhar madh sala."—NP 5 a Jatt subcaste. 6 a village set up by Khokhar Jatts.

ਬੋਖਰਾ (khokhra) adj hollow, empty. 2 moth-eaten, decadent.

ਬੋਖਰਾਇਣ (khokhrain) n a community comprising people of Khokhar subcaste. See ਖੜੀ.

ਬੋਖਰੀ (khokhri) feminine of khokhra. 2 n curved Nepalese weapon also called kukri. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਬੋਜ (khoj), ਬੋਜ (khoj) n search, investigation. "bāde khoj dī harī roj."—*tilāg kabir*. 2 footprint. "gurmatī khoj pāre tē pakre."—*basāt m 4*.

4. 'per Gurmat the pursuit of the five thieves whose footprints led to their arrest.' See ਕਾਫ਼ਰ ਬੋਜ. 3 way, path "khoj roj ke het lag dayo mīsr ju roj."—*xam*. 4 foot, feet. "nādi tārāḍī mēḍa khoj na khūbhe."—*var gur 2 m 5*.

ਬੋਜਕ (khopak) adj who searches.

ਬੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ (khoj janavar) بوجدار an official in

the army of emperor Shahjahan. "khojjanavar bisne dhari."—GV 6. See ਖੁਸ਼ਾ ਅਨਵਰ

ਬੋਜਣਾ (khojṇa), ਬੋਜਨਾ (khojṇa) v search, probe, scrutinize, explore. "jo khojē so pavē."—*dhana pips*. "khojē hare dev."—*ram m 5*

ਬੋਜ ਪੈਣਾ (khoj pēṇa), ਬੋਜ ਲੈਣਾ (khoj lēṇa) v follow footprint. 2 follow, pursue. 3 track. "saket khoj pāre."—*kāl m 4*.

ਬੋਜਾ (khoja) See ਖੁਸ਼ਾ. "khojē jāhā anek."—*cārītr 82* "patihā tor khoja kardara."—*cārītr 326*. 2 P بوج master, chief 3 short for kharā ho jā; stand up. 4 See ਬੋਟਾ 2.

ਬੋਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ (khoja anvar) See ਬੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ and ਖੁਸ਼ਾ

ਬੋਜਿ (khoji) having searched. "seve sikhū sou khojī lāhe."—*prabha m 1*. 2 on the way, in the footsteps. "hamre khojī parāhu māt koi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਬੋਜੀ (khojī) adj who tracks. "khojī upjē badi binse."—*mālā m 1*. 2 n one who tracks footprints; an expert in tracking footprints.

ਬੋਜੁ (khoju) See ਬੋਜ.

ਬੋਟ (khoj) n drawback, defect 2 adulteration. "khoṭu nā kicā prābhū pārkhanhara"—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 Skt adj lame, one-legged, club-footed. 4 Skt ਬੋਟ v limp, throw, eat.

ਬੋਟਸਰੀਆ (khojsaria) adj who adulterates; who mints base coins. "khojsario nikaryo cahē nagar hū tē."—BGK.

ਬੋਟਸਲਾ (khojsala) n illegal mint; place where base coins are minted. 2 bad company.

ਬੋਟਸਲੀ (khojsali) adj of a illegal mint. "khojsali sikkē"—BG.

ਬੋਟਰਾ (khotra) a branch of the Kharal subcaste who are tillers in Montgomery district. "baramdas hē khotra."—BG. 2 adj adulterated, alloyed.

ਬੋਟਾ (khotā) adj accused, degenerate. "khotē sāci dārgahī sūtāhī."—*var majh m 1*. 2 adulterated, impure. "khotē ka mul eku

dugana."—*dhana m 1*. See ਟੁਗਣਾ.

ਖੋਟਾਈ [khotai] *n* baseness.

ਖੋਟ [khotu] See ਖੋਟ

ਖੋਡ [khod] *n* hole, burrow.

ਖੋਣਾ [khona] *v* lob, throw. 2 lose.

ਖੋੜ [khot] shakes off. "sadh sōgi māku sagli khot."—*sukhumani* "bhe bharam dutia sagal khot."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 *n* donkey, ass. "jese bharbahak khot."—*keda m 5*.

ਖੋਟਾ [khota] *n* donkey, ass. 2 fool, dunce.

ਖੋਟਿ [khoti] *adv* having scraped, or dug or mined. "koi gurumukhi sevaku kaḥe khoti."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 'digs out gems.'

ਖੋੜ [khod] See ਖੋਟਨਾ 2 See ਖੀਰ. 3 See ਖੋੜ. 4 *P* *ੜ* *n* steel helmet.

ਖੋੜ [khōd] *Skt* खौद grape juice. 2 wine fermented from grapes. "ubāt calāte ihumadu para jese khōd khumari."—*keda kabir*. 3 honey, sweetness

ਖੋਟਣਾ [khodna], ਖੋਟਨਾ [khodna] *v* scrape, dig, uproot.

ਖੋਦਾ [khoda] *n* digging up e.g. "us de ghar khoda ditā he." 2 a person on whose face beard doesn't grow.

ਖੋਦਿ [khodi] *adv* having dug. "basudha khodi karāhi dui cule."—*asa kabir*.

ਖੋਨਾ [khona] See ਖੋਣਾ.

ਖੋਪਰ [khopar], ਖੋਪਰੀ [khopri], ਖੋਪੜ [khopar], ਖੋਪੜੀ [khopri] *Skt* खपरि *n* cranium, skull.

ਖੋਪਾ [khopa] *n* coconut kernel. 2 a semi-spherical covering put on the eyes of bullocks or other cattle. In the beginning, it was made of coconut-bowls, hence the epithet

ਖੋਬ [khobh] *n* a prick; the idea of getting stuck. 2 See ਖੋੜ and ਖੋੜ.

ਖੋਬਣ [khobhan] *Skt* खेड adj who pierces; who exasperates. 2 See ਖੋੜਣਾ

ਖੋਬਣਾ [khobhna] *v* thrust, pierce.

ਖੋਯਾ [khoya] See ਖੋਇਆ. 2 See ਖੋਆ.

ਖੋਰ [khor] *n* residue, dreg. "karakh lai sabh

ṣakatī jārahigyo piche khor."—*NP* 4 narrow lane. 3 dungeon. See ਮਹਿਬੋਰ 4. 4 acrimony, rancour. 5 path. "nabh or khor niharke."—*ramav 6 Skt* adj limping, lame. 7 *P* *ੜ* who eats; in this sense it is used as a suffix. "asākh cor haramkhor."—*japu*.

ਖੋਰਹਾਰਾ [khorharam] See ਖਰਾਮਖੋਰ.

ਖੋਰਰ [khorar] *adj* rough, rugged. "im khorar pathar pe carnathi."—*krisan*.

ਖੋਰਾ [khora] *n* powder of baked bricks. 2 kiln's baked earth which contains ashes. 3 *adj* hollow, half-baked 4 *P* *ੜ* able, capable. 5 *P* *ੜ* who eats; used as a suffix with another word, as ṣakarora.

ਖੋਰਿ [khorī] *n* evil, badness "moṭi lagi khorī" —*s kabir*. 2 narrow lane.

ਖੋਰੀ [khorī] *adj* having rancour. 2 consumer "karāhi haramkhorī."—*maru m 5*. See ਖੋਰਾ 5 3 *n* narrow lane. 4 intoxication "man bidho prem ki khorī."—*naṭ m 5*. "man khacit premās khorī."—*sar m 5*. 5 crushed residue of sugarcane; crushings of rind. "jese ukh der kar khorī."—*NP*.

ਖੋਰੁ [khoru] See ਖੋਰ. 2 *S* sweets made from milk and dry fruit like almonds.

ਖੋਲ [khol] See ਖੋਲਨਾ. 2 *P* *ੜ* ਖੋਲ *n* quilt cover. 3 peel, skin of fruit. 4 protective gear; armour. "khol khāde apare."—*VN*. 5 steel helmet.

ਖੋਲਨਾ [kholna] *v* remove a curtain. "janr bhramuparda khola ram."—*suh chāt m 5*. 2 separate two joined things. 3 disentangle, emancipate. 4 reveal 5 clarify.

ਖੋਲਾ [khola] *n* roofless house with dilapidated walls. 2 squint-eyed, one-eyed. 3 skeleton.

ਖੋਲਿ [kholi], ਖੋਲ੍ਹਿ [kholhi] by opening, by throwing wide. "kholi kapaṭ gurī melia."—*var jet*. 'united by throwing the door open.' "darsan dije kholhi kivar."—*bila kabir*.

ਖੋਵਣਾ [khovna] *v* lose, mislay. 2 remove, wipe out. "bharam bhau khovna."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

"*manas janam akarath khovet.*"—*asa m 9.*

खेवर [khovet] loses. See **खेवर**.

खेज [khor] *n* ditch, hole. See **खेज**. 2 sheath, repository 3 *M* game, sport 4 fault, defect. 5 short for khoras (sixteen). "khor sigar karat priari."—*gau a m 1.* "jse kulvedhu ug recat sigar khor."—*BGK.* See **सैलख सिंख**

खेजस [khoras] *Skt* **षोडश** *adj* sixteen. 2 **षोडश** *n* sixteen.

खेजसपुज [khoraspui], **खेजसोपचार** [khorasopacar] *Skt* **षोडशोपचार** sixteen requirements of worship: invocation, yogic posture, washing of feet, water for washing the face, ceremonial drinking of water, ablution, clothing, ornaments, perfume (sandal), flowers, incense, lamp, food consecrated to the deity, salutation, offering to the priest and a parting gift. "khorasopacar kar puja kulpui hū ki."—*hanu.*

खेरा [khora] *Skt* **षोड** *part* six kinds, in six ways. 2 *M n* restriction, obligation, principle. "tin khora nit kal sare."—*sri m 1.* 'spends time regularly under three obligations,' that is, prayers done three times, i.e., doing good turns through word and deed See **बीस सपडागरे**

खेरी [khorī] in the hole, in the cave. See **खेज**. "khakha zhe khorī man ava"—*gau havan kabir.* 'Rapt mind does not go astray.'

खेरी [khorī] layer of a turban's fold.

खेरा [khoru] *S* heap, accumulation.

खे [kha] See **खे**.

खेसरा [khasra] shoes. See **खेस**. "karē khasra mar."—*GPS.*

खेरी [khohi] a type of fungus. See **खेरी**. "khohi khari prabhui t ore"—*GPS.*

खेरा [khōca] *n* multiplication table of six and a half. 2 *P* **خوار** small platter or basket for keeping food items.

खेस [kha] *A* **خس** *n* act of intrusion. 2 contemplation.

खेव [khop] See **खेव**.

खेव [khor] *n* consecration mark on the forehead, vermilion mark. "mathe cāden khor."—*hanu.* 2 in particular, a oblique bow-like mark on the forehead. 3 *Skt* **खेव**. shave with a razor, tonsure.

खेरा [khoru] *n* pandemonium, turmoil. 2 raising dust with a hoof. "dhatte khoru kargae."—*bāno.*

खेला [kholna] See **खेला**.

खे [khā] *Skt* **ख** *n* sky. "khā pan bānhī paṇa chonī pāc tāt janī."—*NP.* 2 See **ख**.

खेरी [khākri], **खेरी** [khākriy] *adj* destructive "khākriy kal kruraprabha."—*kalki*

खेकल [khākal], **खेकली** [khākali] See **खेकल** and **खेकली**. 2 incarnation of Shīva as Bhairav "kal narad khākal jangam juh bital."—*safoh.* 3 Bhairavi, the power of Shīva. **खेकली**. "angā abhāja khākali"—*paras.*

खे [khāg] **खे-खे**. "kite khāg khāge."—*caritr 128.* 'Many horses were slaughtered.' 2 a phlegmatic disease; cough

खेकल [khāgar] See **खेकल**.

खे [khāgh] See **खे** 2 throat, gullet.

खेकल [khāghar] *n* a chunk of a brick melted into stone-like form in the oven's intense heat.

खेकल [khāghar] *Skt* **खेकल** *n* coughing up of mucus of the gullet, **खेकल**. 2 phlegm, expelled out of the throat.

खेकल [khāghalna] *Skt* **खेकल** *v* wash properly.

खेकल [khāghurna] *v* clear phlegm from the throat by coughing up.

खेकल [khāghura] *n* high sound of the gullet made while coughing up mucus.

खे [khā] *Skt* **खे** *n* a cripple; handicapped person.

खेकल [khājka] See **खेकली**. "dhol dholak khājka dāph."—*gyan.*

खेकल [khājan] *Skt* **खेकल** *n* wagtail, spotted forktail; *Montacilla alba*; a bird of the size of a sparrow, which is very agile. Poets compare it with human eye and mind. "min murjhane kāj

khājan khīsane."—*cāḍi* 1. "singuru pag sobha vimāl piṇṇ sār pahican. mān khājan tāhi parke kahō katha gāṭidan."—*NP*. 2 *adj* who eradicates, who exterminates. "kal bikal bharam bhē khājan."—*mālā a m* 1. See *ਖਜ* *vr*. 3 *n* See *ਸਵੈਯੇ ਭਾ ਰੂਪ* 22.

ਖੰਜਰ [xəjɐr] *P* *✱* *Skt* *खजर* *n* small dagger 2 per Bhai Santokh Singh's essay, a village in Assam near Dhubri, where Guru Tegh Bahadur thrust his dagger into the earth. From this, the village got the name Khanjar. "khājṛ tāko nam ucari."—*GPS*.

ਖੰਜਰੀ (khājri) *Skt* *n* small tambourine. In music, it is also called *karcakr*

ਖੰਜਰੀਟ [khājrit] *n* wagtail. See *ਖੰਜਨ*.

ਖੰਡ [khāḍ] *n* double-edged sword. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoī janam suhela."—*gurdas kāv*. 2 *Skt* *खण्ड* portion. "khāḍ khāḍ karī bhojanu kuno."—*sor ravidas*. 3 a large region of a country "nau khāḍ prithma phire cir pve."—*sukhmāni*. 4 deficiency, shortage, lack. "abinasī nahī kichu khāḍ."—*sukhmāni*. 5 section of a book, part. 6 place, country. "kād mul cūṇī khavahi vāṇ khāḍ vasa."—*var majh m* 1. 7 sugar. "sakar khāḍ nivat gur."—*s farid*. 8 chapter, preface, degree, destination. "gāṅkhāḍ māhi gāṅ prācāḍ."—*japu*. 9 a baptized Sikh. "trē prakar mān sikkh hē sahī carnī khāḍ."—*raṇmal*. 10 *Skt* *खण्ड* impotent, eunuch.

ਖੰਡਸ (khāḍas) *adj* who demolishes. "khāḍkhāḍas hē."—*japu*.

ਖੰਡਸਿ (khāḍasī) destroys. 2 will demolish. "kahe na khāḍasī avganu mera?"—*asa kabir*.

ਖੰਡਸੁਰ [khāḍsurā] khāḍ-asurā. one who destroys demons. "tejūrāgi khāḍsurā."—*akal*.

ਖੰਡਰ [khāḍ-har] *n* demolished house, dilapidated home.

ਖੰਡਕ [khāḍak] *adj* who destroys.

ਖੰਡਕ [khāḍak] See *ਖੰਡਨ*. "khāḍṇā kalī kaḷesah."

—*var jet*.

ਖੰਡਤ [khāḍat] See *ਖੰਡਿਤ*.

ਖੰਡਧਰ [khāḍ-dhar] of the double-edged sword's honed edge. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoī janam suhela."—*gurdas kāv*.

ਖੰਡਨ [khāḍan] *Skt* *n* demolishing, cutting into pieces. "tūm papkhāḍan."—*sor m* 5. 2 reject.

3 Khadyakhandan; a treatise on jurisprudence by Sri Harsh, the author of *Naishidhy Kavy*.

ਖੰਡਨੀ [khāḍni] *n* armed forces which wear double-edged swords.—*sānām*. 2 *adj* which destroys, which demolishes the enemy.

ਖੰਡਪਤਿ [khāḍpatī] chief of a territory; supreme head of a region

ਖੰਡਮੰਡਲ [khāḍmāḍal] *Skt* *n* half the universe; geography or astronomy. "tīthe khāḍmāḍal varbhāḍ."—*japu*. 'Many universes along with regions are there.'

ਖੰਡਲ [khāḍal] *n* place See *ਸਮੁਖੰਡਲ*. 2 comprising many regions of different countries. "saglo bhumāḍal khāḍal prabhū tūmhu ahe."—*maru m* 5. 3 piece, part.

ਖੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ [khāḍal māḍal māḍal māḍal] *bher a kabir*. who has adorned the universe comprising many regions.

ਖੰਡਲੀ [khāḍlī] *adj* who destroys. "papkāḍlī."—*kalī m* 5.

ਖੰਡਾ [khāḍa] double-edged sword, weapon which has both edges sharp. "trē sē hatth utāgi khāḍa dhuhia."—*kalī*. See *ਸਮਝ*. 2 illusion, which creates fragments (dual entities). "khāḍa prithma sajke jīnī sabb sāsar upaya "—*cāḍi* 3.

ਖੰਡਾ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [khāḍa pakharṇa] *v* put the sword back into the sheath after wiping it off, there being no enemy in the battle field See *ਹਭਿਅਭ*

ਖੰਡਿ [khāḍi] in the region (country). 2 in the body. "jo brahmāḍi khāḍi so jānahu."—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 by demolishing "bhāveru vast

bhr khāḍi."—*var maru* 1 *m* 3. black bee, which embodies a seeker that lives after obliterating fear.

ਖੰਡਿਸ [khāḍis] khāḍ-iṣ. See ਖੰਡਪਤਿ "khāḍṣan khāḍkar."—*carrtr* 200.

ਖੰਡਿਤ [khāḍit] *Skṛ* *adj* broken, split into pieces. 2 rejected. 3 incorrect recitation, involving omission of several matras and characters.

ਖੰਡਿਤਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ [khāḍitnīdra] *adj* whose sleep has got reduced; whose sleep is of a short duration. "khāḍitnīdra ślap aharē."—*srđhgosaṣṭ*. 2 *n* disturbed sleep, pollutio nocturna.

ਖੰਡਿਤਾ [khāḍita] in poetics, the heroine who gets annoyed on finding that the body of her husband has signs of sexual union with some other woman.

ਖੰਡਿ ਮੰਡਲ [khāḍi māḍal] parts of a region; territories in a region (country).

ਖੰਡੁ [khāḍu] See ਖੰਡ. 2 with split lip.

ਖੰਡੂਰ [khāḍur] a village in police station Dakha, tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana at a distance of four miles to the east of Mullanpur railway station. To the south, in the vicinity of this village, is situated a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, that has recently been built. The priest is an Udasi Sadhu. 10-15 bighas of land are attached to the shrine; which is also known as Guruser. 2 See ਖੰਡੂਰ.

ਖੰਡੇ ਦਾ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [khāḍe da amṛit] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

ਖੰਡੇਧਾਰ [khāḍedhar] edge of a double-edged sword, suggestive of subtle and arduous path. "rhu marag khāḍedhar."—*dev m* 5. 2 See ਖੰਡਧਾਰ.

ਖੰਡੇਲਾ [khāḍela] *adj* who possesses a double-edged sword; a swordsman. 2 *n* a subcaste of Chauhan Rajputs.

ਖੰਢ [khāḍh] See ਖੰਢ.

ਖੰਦਾ ਰੂ [xāḍah ru] *P* خندارو jolly, cheerful.

ਖੰਦਕ [xāḍək] *A* خندق *n* ditch, moat.

ਖੰਦਾ [xāḍa] *P* خند *n* smile, laughter. 2 *Pkt* *adj* who digs; this word is derived from kāḍan (to

dig). See ਖੰਦਾ and ਖੰਦਨ. 3 dog that digs after sniffing. 4 milk-yielding animal, milch cattle.

ਖੰਦਾ [xāḍā] *P* خند *adj* laughing. 2 jolly.

ਖੰਦੀਦਨ [xāḍidān] *P* خندیدن *v* laugh.

ਖੰਧਾ [khāḍha] See ਖੰਧਾ 4.

ਖੰਨ [khān] *Skṛ* ਖੰਡ *n* fragment, piece.

ਖੰਨਖੰਨੀਐ [khānkhāniē] get torn into pieces, i.e. get sacrificed. 2 get split into fragments.

ਖੰਨਲੀ [khānli] *Skṛ* कुण्टिका rag used for cleaning the oilpress of an oilman. "khānli dhoni vīli nā hovaṭ."—*var sor m* 3. i.e., 'degenerate intellect disposed to sensual pleasure.'

ਖੰਨਾ [khāna] *n* double-edged sword; *S* ਖਨੈ. "khāna sagal reṁ chari."—*sor m* 5. "khānrahu tikhī valahu niki."—*anāḍu*. 2 a subcaste of Khatri. 3 half a part (piece).

ਖੰਨੀ [khāni] *adj* half, fragmented, broken.

ਖੰਨੀਐ [khāniē] get fragmented, get sacrificed. "tere darsan vīṭahu khāniē vāṇa."—*vāḍ m* 1. 'may get sacrificed.'

ਖੰਭ [khābh] *n* which causes reverberation or sound (ābhī) in the sky (khā); wing, feather. "khābh vīkādre je laḥā."—*sava m* 5. "jini taru sajz die nalī khābh."—*māla m* 1. 2 stanchion, column, prop, pillar.

ਖੰਭ ਲੱਭਣੇ [khābh laḡḡṇē] i.e., be capable of flying. 2 turn benevolent by controlling one's energy. 3 vainly show off beyond one's capacity.

ਖੰਭਾ [khābha] *n* stanchion, column, prop, post, pillar.

ਖੰਭਾਰ [khābhar] agitation; uneasiness. See ਖੰਭਾਰ. "nripdvar bhari khābhara."—*śaloh*.

ਖੰਭਾਵਤੀ [khābhavti] winged, fairy, nymph. "kī khābhavti hē."—*datt*.

ਖੰਭੀ [khābhi] *adj* feathery. 2 *n* bird. 3 petal of a flower. 4 pillar-like support of a spinning-wheel. "jīu carkha āṭhkhābhīa."—*BG*.

ਖਯਾਤੀ [khyātri] See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ and ਖਤ੍ਰੀ. "brahman bes sud aru khyātri."—*brla ravīdas*.

भजार् [khyah] See भजार्. "khyah bhayo jrs dyos hamare"—GPS.

भजार् [khyat], भजार् [khyata] *Skt* adj famous, well-known. 2 told, narrated. "sarb3 khyata."—japu. 3 clear, evident. "jo heri so bhakhi khyata."—NP.

भजार् [khyati], भजार् [khyati] *Skt* n fame, renown. 2 praise, appreciation. 3 renown. "anadkād mukād jr khyati."—NP. 4 saying, proverb. 5 In suspicion and doubt, scholars have identified five perceptions: asatkhyati, atamkhyati, anyathakhyati, akhyati and anirvacniy-khayati which are thus described briefly:

(a) *śunyavādi*, votaries of non-existence, believe in unreal perception (asatkhyati). They hold that the snake in the rope is utterly non-existent. Such non-existence prevails everywhere. Unreal perception is inherent in the concept of non-existence.

(b) The followers of the *kṣāṇik* *vijyānvadi* believe in psychic perception (atamkhyati). They hold that the real snake does not exist in the rope, or at any other place. All the objects are in the mind, and the mind adopts the form of all the objects. The mind is atomistic in nature. The concept of the atomistic mind in the form of a snake is a psychic phenomenon that is, atamkhyati.

(c) The followers of *naiyāyik* and *vaiśeṣik* school of thought believe in erroneous being. They hold that there does exist a real snake in places like a hole, etc. The deluded person sees it with his eyes. The visual illusion leads to the perception of the snake in the rope. Otherwise, the appearance of an object is erroneous in perception that is, anyathakhyati.

(d) The *sākhya* and *prabhakara*¹ assert that
¹an investigator, an adherent of *mīmāṃsā* system.

when the mind is applied to activate the eyes with the memory of the snake persisting, one visualises 'this' form of the rope in general. Then the idea, 'this is a snake' comes up. This knowledge has two parts: 'this' is a general perception and 'is a snake' is its recapitulation. Even with the knowledge of both, the fear-complex of he, who sees, and the visual illusion lead him to believe that two perceptions have come into being. The illogical characteristic of these two aspects of knowledge is termed akhyati.

(e) The followers of the *vedānt* doctrine believe in indefinable perception. They are of the view that the image arising out of the mind through the eyes, assumes the form of the object, and this uncovers the object resulting in a clear impression of the same, which needs the assistance of light too. The eyes alone, are incapable of perceiving the object. When there is darkness or the eyes are dim and hazy, the impression of the rope coming out of the mind, does not assume the form of a snake, and cannot strike off the non-existence of the rope. Consequently, the rope, activated by the lack of knowledge born of secondary consciousness, assumes the form of a snake. Hence, the snake is the cause of the non-knowledge; if true, it will not vanish in face of the perception of the rope. The appearance of the snake does not take place after the reality about the rope is known. The snake is, therefore, non-existent. And if the snake were a non-existent entity, its appearance would, in no way, happen like the son of a barren woman. However, it does appear, hence it is not non-existent. From this, it is clear that the appearance is neither true, nor untrue, but undefinable. This perception of the undefinable is called anirvacniykhayati.

ਖਜ਼ਾਰੀਵਾਦ [khyativad] See ਖਜ਼ਤਿ 5.

ਖਜ਼ਾਨ [khyān] See ਆਖਜ਼ਾਨ and ਖਿਅਨ.

ਖਜ਼ਾਲ [khyāl] See ਖਿਅਲ.

ਖਯੇਮ [khyem] See ਯੇਮ and ਯੇਮ.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤ [xvasat] *P* خواست *adj* desired. See ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤਗਾਰ [xvasatgar] *P* خواستگار *adj* desirous, covetous.

ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ [xvastan] *P* خواستن *v* desire, crave, want.

ਖ਼ਾਹ [xvah] *P* خواه *part* or; and. 2 *adj* desirous; in this sense it is a suffix, as in *xerxvah*, *badxvah*. 3 *n* desire, inclination, demand.

ਖ਼ਾਹਦ ਗੁਜ਼ਸ਼ਤ [xvahad guzast] *P* خواهد گزشت *will* pass, will leave.

ਖ਼ਾਹਾ [khvaha] desired, wanted. See ਖ਼ਾਹ. "na ber ap kahū kachu khvaha."—*NP*.

ਖ਼ਾਹਾ [xvahā] *P* خواهان *adj* desirous.

ਖ਼ਾਹਿਸ਼ [xvahiṣ] *P* خواهش *n* desire, aspiration.

ਖ਼ਾਹਿਦਹ [xvahīdah], ਖ਼ਾਹਿਦਾ [xvahīda] *P* خواهد *adj* desirous. 2 beggar, supplicant.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ [xvajah] *P* خواجه *n* owner of the house. 2 chief. 3 veteran. 4 rich man. 5 ruler.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvajah khiz̄ar] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਮਰਦੁਦ [xvajah mardud] ਮਰਦੁਦ (rejected or discarded), ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ (chief). Khizar Khan brother of Sher Khan, a Maleria chief who fought in the battle of Chamkaur.

"kī ā xvajah mardud sayah divar.

bemzādā na amad bemarkanahvar."—*jafar*.

He was killed by the Khalsa near Ropar.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvajkhiz̄ar], ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਦਰ [khvajkhidar]

P خواجه مراد a prophet. See ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ 2 lord of greenery, god of verdure, master of water, god Varun, Neptune. See ਵਰੁਣ. 3 a Muslim holyman, who is also known as Zindahpir See ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ and ਦਹਾਪੀਰੀ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ [khvaja] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ. 2 a Kashmiri Muslim who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind and turned a spiritual master and philanthropist.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ ਅਨਵਰ [xvaja anvar] خواجه انوار a commander in Shah Jahan's army, who along with Kala Khan and Painsa Khan reached Kartarpur to fight against the sixth Guru. He came here as a spy to gather information. The arrow shot by Bhai Bidhi Chand killed him. See ਖ਼ੇਜ ਜਨਵਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ [khvaja khiz̄ar] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ.

ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ ਮਰਦੁਦ [khvaja mardud] See ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹ ਮਰਦੁਦ.

ਖ਼ਾਦਨ [xvādan] *P* خواندن *v* read, study.

ਖ਼ਾਦਾ [xvāda] *P* خواند *read*, study.

ਖ਼ਾਨ [xvan] *P* خوان *n* platter. 2 cloth on which food is served.

ਖ਼ਾਨੀ [xvani] *P* خوانی *you* may study, you read.

ਖ਼ਾਬ [xvab] *P* خواب *n* sleep, slumber. 2 dream.

ਖ਼ਾਬਗਾਹ [xvabgah] *P* خوابگاه or خوابگاه *n* place for sleeping; room for sleeping; bedroom.

ਖ਼ਾਬੀ [xvabi] *adj* sleepless, insomniac. "cōk parē tam me dār khvabi."—*kr̄rsan*.

ਖ਼ਾਬ [xvar] *P* آزار *needlessly* bothered. 2 ruined.

ਖ਼ੈ [khve] See ਖ਼ੇਜਨ. "khvehō dharam malech ko."—*kr̄rsan*. 'shall deprive the barbarian of his faith.' 2 having missed, having lost.



ਗ [gagga] eighth character of Punjabi script, which is guttural. *Skt* *n* song. 2 Ganesh. 3 Gandharav, the celestial musician. 4 a character with two matras; long matra. 5 When used as a suffix, it means a singer, wanderer, (goer), etc. as samag (reciter of Samved), khag (wanderer in the sky).

ਗਉ [gau] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going. 2 i.e., dying. 3 transmigration. "abhaṁ lābhāhī gau cūkīhī."—*saveye m* 3 ke. 'Transmigration is transcended.' 4 step, pace. "manu ke nāl ke cālte nā cālī gau."—*datt*. 'The earth did not accompany them even a step on the death of kings such as Manu and Nal etc.' "bharō tīrchi tum gaulē."—*krisan*. 5 See ਗੋ.

ਗਉਂ [gaū] *n* self-interest, purpose; aim; motive. "gaṁ pihavē jī, bhavē grille hī hoṁ."—*prov*. 2 ambush; snare, trap.

ਗਉਸ [gaus] See ਗੋਸ.

ਗਉਹ [gauh] See ਗਉ 4 and ਗਯ.

ਗਉਹਰ [gauhar], ਗਉਹਰੂ [gauharu] *P* *ਅਫ* *n* pearl. "gauhar gyan pragat ujārau."—*saveye m* 4 ke. "guru gauhar dārau."—*saveye m* 3 ke. 'The Guru is a river overflowing with pearls.' 2 family. 3 *Skt* गहर *adj* dense. 4 deep, serious, unfathomable. "ape hī gauhar."—*var bīha m* 4.

ਗਉਹਟੀ [gauhati] a town in district Kamrup of Assam, the ancient name of which is Pragjyotishpur. Bhagdatt (Narkasur's eldest son), ruling over this territory, fought bravely in the war of Mahabharat. He sided with Kauravs.

ਗਉਗ [gauga] See ਗੋਗ.

ਗਉਣ [gaun], ਗਉਣੂ [gaunū] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going, moving about. "gaun kare cahū kōī ka."—*sri a m* 5. "namo sarabgaune."—*japu*. 2 transmigration. "cūka gaunū mīṭia dīhar."—*prabha a m* 5. 3 See ਗਤਾਗਉਣੂ. 4 See ਗੋਣ.

ਗਉਤਮ [gautam] See ਗਉਤਮ and ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗਉਨ [gaun] going, departure. See ਗਉਣ. "jam-magī gaun ekeli."—*bīha chāī m* 5. See ਗਉਨਕਨ.

ਗਉਨਗਨ [gaungagan] *n* movement in the sky, rambling in the sky. 2 stars like the sun and the moon, etc. 3 god. 4 words about celestial virtues. "gaungagan jāb tabāhī nā hotāu."—*ardhgosaī*.

ਗਉਨਾ [gauna] See ਗਉਨ and ਗੋਨ.

ਗਉਰ [gaur] See ਗੋਰ. 2 Gauri; (a woman of) fair colour, Parvati. "pher dai tē dāurke gaur kau gharīke."—*cōdī 1*. 3 See ਗੋਰ.

ਗਉਰਜ [gauraj] See ਗਿਰਿ.

ਗਉਰਾ [gaura] *n* a person of Bhai Baihlo dynasty. See ਗੋਰ. 2 dignified, weighty, heavy. "nive su gaura hoī."—*var asa*. "tu gaura hām haure hoche."—*sor m* 1. See ਗਉਰਾ and ਗੋਰੀ.

ਗਉਰਾ [gaurā] Gauri; (a woman) of fair colour, Parvati.

ਗਉਰੀ [gaurī] Gauri, Parvati. See ਗੋਰੀ. 2 See ਗਉਰੀ.

ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ [gaurisut] son of Gauri (Parvati), Ganesh. 2 Bhai Gulab Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬੀਸਿੰਘ 4 ਗਉਰੀਪਤਿ [gaunipati] husband of Gauri (Parvati), Shiv.

ਗਉਰੋ [gauro] heavy. See ਗਉਰਾ 2. "hau hauro tu thakur gauro."—*asa m* 5.

ਗਉਰਾ [gaur] See ਗੋਰਾ.

ਗਉਰਾ [gaurā] See ਗੋਰਾਨ and ਗੋਰਾ.

ਗਉਰੀ [gaurī] See ਗੋਰੀ. 2 a ragini which employs notes in purbi that. It is a part of Sri Rag. In ਅਰੋਹੀ [arohi] (ascending order), gādhar (the third note) and dhevat (the sixth note) are forbidden, whereas avrohi (descending order) gādhar (the third note) is forbidden; rīṣabh (the second note) is primary, while pācam (the fifth note) is secondary. rīṣabh (the second note) and dhevat (the sixth note) are flat, whereas maddham (the fourth note) is sharp; all other are pure notes. The time for singing it is the fourth watch of the day.

ascending - ਝਾ ਰਾ ਮਿ ਪਾ ਨਾ ਝਾ.

descending - ਝਾ ਨਾ ਦਿਸ ਪਾ ਮਿ ਰਾ ਝਾ.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this rag is at number three, and it has many variations, such as guareri, ਚੇਤੀ [ceti], dakkhni, ਦਿਪਕੀ [dipki], ਪੁਰਬੀ [purbi], beragan, ਮਾਝ [majh], ਮਲਵਾ [malva] and ਮਾਲਾ [mala]. Its combination with other rags has resulted in these variations. Regrettably enough, these days, ragis do not sing them all.

ਗਉਰੀ ਚੇਤੀ [gaurī ceti] It is a modified musical tone comprising five notes. ਝਾਰਾ (the first note) pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣabh (the second note) is flat and maddham (the fourth note) are sharp; gādhar (the third note) is primary, whereas dhevat (the sixth note) is secondary. The time for singing it is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗਉਰੀ ਬੈਰਾਗਣ [gaurī beragan] This modified musical mode employs all the seven notes. ਝਾਰਾ (the first note), gādhar (the third note), pācam (the fifth note), and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure; rīṣabh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) are flat, while maddham (the fourth note) is sharp. maddham (the fourth note) is primary, whereas rīṣabh (the second note) is secondary with ਝਾਰਾ (the first note) as

(primary). The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗਉਰੀਮਲਾ [gaurīmala] This ragini employs all the seven notes, ਝਾਰਾ (the first note), maddham (the fourth note), pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣabh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) dhevat (the sixth note) are in flat. dhevat (the sixth note) is primary and rīṣabh (the second note) is secondary. The time for its singing is first quarter of the night.

ਗਉ [gau] *Skt* ਗੋ, ਗੋ *n* ox. 2 cow. See *E* cow. 3 poor, humble. "gau kau care sardul."—*ram m* 5. "The highly-violent man, who is always bent upon annihilating everything, looks after the helpless poor."

ਗਉਗੁਲ [gaugras] *Skt* ਗੋਗੁਲ *n* articles of food offered in the name of cow during the devotional feasting by brahmins; cow-sacrifice.

ਗਉਰਾਹਾ [gaucaraha] cowherd, who takes cows to the forests and fields for grazing.

ਗਉਰਾਹਿ [gaucari] riding a cow. See ਰਹਿ.

ਗਉਰੇਟੀ [gauconī] absorbing ambrosia dripping continuously from the brain through yogic inhaling and exhaling of breath. "gaganmādal gau jini coi."—*ratnamala bāno*.

ਗਉਤਮ [gautam] See ਗੋਤਮ. "gautam soti sila nistari."—*gūṇ namdev*. 2 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗਉਮੁਖ [gaurukh] *adj* mute as a cow. 2 gorgeous from outward, but fraudulent from inward appearance. "gaurukh bagh jise bas mrigmal brikhe."—*BGK*. 3 See ਗੋਮੁਖ.

ਗਏ [gax] *Skt* ਗਜ *n* elephant. "he gar bahen."—*s kabir*. 2 See ਗਏ.

ਗਏਯ [gaxa] passed, departed, left. "dukh daridr tin ke gaxa."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਗਏਯਾਯ [gaxamu] went by, departed, passed. "piru binu jobanu badī gaxamu."—*maru kaphi m 1*. *S* ਗਏਯ.

ਗਇਆ [gaxa] See ਗਏਯਾਯ. "mera sagal ādesra

gāra."—dev m 5. 2 See ਗਾ. "gōga gāra godavri sāsar ke kama."—basāt namdev. "gāra pīd bharta."—gōd namdev.

ਗਇੰਦ [gaid], ਗਇੰਦ੍ਰ [gaindra] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ and ਗਜੰਦ੍ਰ. ਗਈ [gai] went by, passed. 2 deteriorated. "gāibahoru bādichoru."—sor m 5. 3 will sing. "tāb kase gun gāhe?"—guj kabir.

ਗਈਆ [gāia] singer. 2 sang, recited. "nam kīdhī tumro sabh hū jug gāia."—krīśan. 3 cows, kine. 4 disappeared, went by, ceased to exist.

ਗਈਬਹੋਰ [gāibahor], ਗਈਬਹੋਰੁ [gāibahoru] (one) who brings the past back. 2 (one) who gets things on the right track. "gāibahor garibnirvaju."—tūsi. See ਗਈ 2.

ਗਈਯਰ [gāiyar] elephant. "cal cāl jīm gāiyar mato."—krīśan.

ਗਏ [gae] passed, went by. 2 recited, sang. "gae jīt karkha."—cāḍī 2. 'recited the martial song of success.' 3 were missed. "apu gae orān hū khovāh."—gau kabir.

ਗਸ [gās] A غش n unconsciousness, senselessness. See ਖੁਸ਼ਕਾ.

ਗਸਰ [gāṣar] P گشت n act of roaming and rambling.

ਗਸਰਨ [gāṣar] P گشت v ramble, roam. 2 be.

ਗਸਰਮ [gāṣar] P گشت I roamed. "sāb roj gāṣar dar hava."—tālīg m 1. 2 I was.

ਗਸਤੀ [gāṣṭī] P گشتی adj rambler, roamer. 2 boat, yacht, skiff.

ਗਸਤੰਦ [gāṣṭāḍ] P گشتی roamed. 2 were; existed.

ਗਸ਼ੀ [gāṣhī] See ਗਸ਼.

ਗਹ [gah] See ਗੁਹ vr. "kar gah lehu ubari."—hajare 10. 2 P گه n site, location, place. 3 time, moment. 4 adv sometimes, occasionally. "gah kalāḍar meṣvad."—dīvan goya.

ਗਹਗਾਹ [gāhgaha] adj fast, deep. "jīu ublī mājīthe rāgu gāhgaha."—gau var 1 m 4. 2 firm, enduring.

ਗਹਗਾਹ [gāhgac] adj that which has a firm hold as lime; grasper. 2 grip, grasp.

ਗਹਗਾਹਿ [gāhgaci] in the grip (grasp). "gāhgaci

pario kuṭāb ke."—a kabir.

ਗਹਗਾਹਿ [gāhgād] adj firmly pitched. 2 engrossed.

ਗਹਗਾਹਾ [gāhgār] n assimilator, absorber, a pit dug in a forest and covered with grass so as to catch an elephant. 2 universe. "gāhgār trīṇī chāra."—var maru 2 m 5. trīṇ (straw) stands for worldly comfort.

ਗਹਗਾਹਿ [gāhgiō], ਗਹਗਾਹਿ [gāhgia] caught, entrapped. "gāhgiō muṛ nāṛ hā."—asa m 5. 2 pitched, pushed.

ਗਹਾ [gahan] Skt ਗੁਹ n catching. 2 enjoying erotic and sensual pleasure through sense-organs. 3 Skt ਗਰਨ adj hard, difficult. "tīn kī gāhāṅgātī kahi nā jai."—asa m 3. "apnī gāhāṅgātī ape jāne."—maru solhe m 3. 4 n depth, profundity. "ham nah jānī hārī gāhne."—nāṛ m 4. 5 See ਗਹੜ.

ਗਹਾਗਾਹਿ [gāhāṅgātī] n grave condition, unfathomable state. See ਗਹੜ.

ਗਹਾ [gahā] v adopt, hold. 2 n ornament, adornment. "tū mera gāhā."—majh m 5.

"namu sāce ka gāhā."—majh m 5. See ਫੁਮਾਦਸ

ਗੁਸਟ and ਗੁਸਟ. 3 trust money held particularly against some debt; mortgage. "je tū kīse nā dei mere sāhībā! kīa ko kēḍhe gāhā?"—dhāna m 1. 'If you do not bestow any blessing on a person, can he get that by mortgaging something to you?'

ਗਹੜ [gāhāṇ] S toil, hard work. 2 act of obliging, act of making one grateful.

ਗਹਨ [gahan] Skt adj serious, unfathomable. 2 arduous, difficult. 3 inaccessible; where it is difficult to reach. 4 dense. 5 depth, profundity. 6 water. 7 agony, affliction. "mīthīa gāhan gāhe."—asa m 5. 8 See ਗਹੜ 1. "kāṭh gāhan tāb karān pukara."—suh kabir.

ਗਹਨਦੀਆ [gāhnāia] adj who adopts 2 worthy of adopting. 3 from the ornaments. See ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਦੀਆ.

ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਦੀਆ [gāhan gāhnāia] the best

amongst ornaments, the finest of ornaments.
See ਮੋਤੀਚੁਰ.

ਗਹਨਗਤਿ [gahangati] See ਗਹਟਗਤਿ and ਗਹਨ.

ਗਹਨਾ [gahna] See ਗਹਟਾ 3. "raṁ sasi gahne deure."—*ram kabir*. 'Mortgage the sun and the moon.'

ਗਹਬਰ [gahbar], ਗਹਬਰਾ [gahbara] *Skt* गहवर *n* dense jungle, difficult to pass through. "gahbar ban ghor, gahbar ban ghor he!"—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 tortuous territory arduous to reach. 3 den, cave. 4 hypocrisy, pretence. 5 deep meaning. 6 water. 7 *adj* secret. 8 dark, dense. "lal gulal gahbara."—*śrī m 1*.

ਗਹਰ [gahar] *n* haziness. 2 overcast with dust. 3 See ਗਹਬਰ 1. "mahā gahar ban tēh ik lōha."—*cārītr 256*. 'saw a dust storm in the jungle.'

ਗਹਰਗਾਹੁ [gahargahu] See ਗਹਰਿਗਾਹੁ.

ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gahargābhīr], ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰਾ [gahargābhīra] *adj* inaccessible and grave; hazy and impenetrable; difficult to secure, unfathomable. 2 See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ.

ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰਾ ਗਹਿਰ [gahargābhīra gauhār] pearl of the inaccessible and unfathomable sea. 2 (unfathomable sea's gem) metaphysical deliberation. "tisu sevak ke nanak kurbāni jo gahargābhīra gauhār jiu."—*majh m 5*.

ਗਹਰਵਾਰ [gaharvar] a subcaste of Rajputs. "gaharvar cōhan gahlot dore."—*cārītr 91*.

ਗਹਰਾ [gahra] *Skt* गहर See ਗਹਬਰ 2 grave, deep.

ਗਹਰਾਈ [gahrai] *n* seriousness, depth.

ਗਹਰਿਗਾਹੁ [gaharigahu] metaphysical deliberation, knowledge of the Creator. "gaharigahu hadrathī dīo."—*sevayē m 2 ke*. 'Hazrat (Guru Nanak Dev) gave us knowledge of the Creator.'

ਗਹਰੀ [gahri] *adj* deep. "gahri karkē niv khudai."—*dhāna namdev*. 2 dense. "gahri bibhut lai beṭha tārī."—*ram m 5*.

ਗਹਲ [gahal] a village of police station Bhadaur, administrative circle Barnala, Patiala state,

situated at a distance of ten kōhs to the north from Bhadaur and 14 miles from Barnala railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai to the north-west of the village. The Guru halted here while going to Mehraj. It has 50 bighas of land attached to it and gets an annual grant of 25 rupees from the Patiala state. A baptised Singh acts as the priest. 2 *Dg* intoxicant, inebriant, spirit.

ਗਹਲਾ [gahla], ਗਹਲੇ [gahle], ਗਹਲਾ [gahla] *adj* intoxicated, inebriated, befuddled. 2 crazy. 3 *S* ਗਹਿਲੇ-ਕਹੇਲੇ, careless, ignorant. 4 foolish.

ਗਹਲੋਟ [gahlot], ਗਹਲੋਤ [gahlot] a subcaste of Rajputs, from which evolved the Shishodia dynasty of Mewar.

ਗਹਰ [gahar] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਹਾ [gaha] adopted, accepted. 2 held. 3 *P* , *g* ਗਹ *n* place, site. 4 a bunch of thorny branches used for threshing the harvested crop.

ਗਹਾਉਣਾ [gahauna] *v* have the harvest threshed. 2 pass on, hand over.

ਗਹਾਈ [gahai] *n* threshing. 2 wages for threshing. 3 hold, grasp.

ਗਹਾਵਾ [gahava] *adj* who threshes, who does the threshing. 2 adopted, grasped. 3 accepted with full determination. "lakh in sac kare ju gahava. ātkal tih hui pachtava."—*NP*.

ਗਹਿ [gahī] *n* grasp, hold, adoption. "gahī bhuja levahu nam devahu."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 involvement; attachment. "hārī setī chū gahī rāhe."—*gūj m 3*. "pīr setī andīzu gahī rāhi."—*asa a m 3*. 3 *adv* by assimilating, grasping, holding. "gahī kōṭh laia."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਗਹਿਓ [gahio], ਗਹਿਆ [gahia] held, grasped. 2 adopted, accepted. "man re, gahio nā gur-updesu."—*sor m 9*. 2 *n* mortgaged or pledged article.

ਗਹਿਣਾ [gahina], ਗਹਿਨਾ [gahina] See ਗਹਟਾ.

ਗਹਿਬਰ [gahibar] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਹਿਮ [gahim] *n* heap. 2 assemblage,

community, crowd.

ਗਹਿਮਾਗਹਿਮ [gəhimagəhim] large crowd. See ਗਹਿਮ 2. 2 hustle and bustle.

ਗਹਿਰ [gəhɪr] See ਗਹਰ. 2 See ਗਹਰ. "satā chara gəhɪr phal."—s kabir.

ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhir], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhiru], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhir], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰੀਏ [gəhɪrgəbhirie], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhiru] See ਗਹਰਗੰਢੀਰ. "vaḍe mere sahība gəhɪrgəbhira guṇigəhira."—soderu. 2 a child named Bishna born to Sukhi, wife carpenter Kahnchand, on the 9th of the dark half of the lunar month of Sammat 1920 in village Thana, of Ludhiana district. He became a disciple of Matabdas Udasi and was called Bisan Dass. He spent several years in the big assembly of Udasis. In Sammat 1944, he set up his own centre and began to preach his sermon. According to Bisan Das, the most exalted name for God is Gahurgambhir. In support of this he used to recite the following verses of Gurbani. "gəhɪrgəbhuraṭhah suani atulu nā jāi kīa minā."—maru solhe m 5. "gəhɪrgəbhiraṭhah hath nā labhai."—varmala m 1 "gəhɪrgəbhiraṭhah tu guṇ gīan amole."—var maru 2 m 5. "gəhɪrgəbhur sagar rātnagar avā nāhi anpuja."—sar a m 1. "gəhɪrgəbhira beṭ govīde."—majh m 5. The disciples of Bisan Das came to be known as Gahurgambhirie. Guru Granth Sahib is their scripture and their headquarter is in Ropar, district Ambala.

ਗਹਿਰੀ [gəhɪri] See ਗਹਰੀ. 2 gahri (adopt), ri (O lady). See ਪੈਰਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਰਗੰਢੀਰੀ [gəhɪrgəbhiri] See ਪੈਰਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਲ [gəhil] See ਗਹਲ

ਗਹਿਲੜੇ [gəhɪlɔ], ਗਹਿਲਾ [gəhɪla] See ਗਹਲਾ. "gərah gəhɪlɔro muṭro."—todu m 5. "gəhɪla ruhu nā jānāi siru bhi mīṭi khaī."—s farid "kīa sovaḥi nām vīsari gəphal gəhɪlā?"

—asa m 5.

ਗਹਿਲੀ [gəhɪli] adj crazy. See ਗਹਲ and ਗਹਲਾ 2 assimilative, adoptive. "kərami mīle guṇgəhɪli."—tukha barahmaha.

ਗਹਿਰ [gəhɪr] See ਗਹਰ. "ur amod sāg bhe gəhɪr."—NP.

ਗਹੀ [gəhi] adopted, imbibed. "gəhi oṭ sadhāra."—suhu m 5. 2 assimilator; who with full force has imbibed sensualities; lustful. "koṭi gəh ke pap nīvare."—maru solhe m 3.

ਗਹੀਜੀ [gəhɪje] should adopt. "choṭi man haricārān gəhɪje."—gəu m 5.

ਗਹੀਰ [gəhɪr] adj ਕੰਡੀਰ, unfathomed. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਡੀਰ. 2 P ~~g~~ one who does not abandon his post in the battlefield "gəje gəhɪr."—VN. 3 obstinate horse. 4 See ਗਹੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਰਏ [gəhɪrə], ਗਹੀਰਾ [gəhɪra] adj who assimilates; who grasps, who seizes. "manəhɪ gəhɪrəu pekhi prəbhu kəu." jet m 5. 2 deep, unfathomable. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਡੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਰ [gəhɪr] 5 big. 2 See ਗਹੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਲਾ [gəhɪla], ਗਹੀਲੀ [gəhɪli] Sīr ਗੁਲਾਸੁ assimilator, adopter. "pəṭit-udharān bīrāḍ gəhɪla."—NP. 2 customer. "mahapurəkh tūm guṇigəhɪla" —NP. 3 grasper. "gərahɪ gəhɪli."—akal. 'one who keeps the conceited ones in thrall.'

ਗਧ [gəhɪ] n pit dug for a hedge engulfing thorny branches. 2 grasp, hold. "rəhɪn nāhi gəhɪ kītno!"—gəu m 5. See ਅਸਰ 5. 3 Sīr ਅਗੂਰ. insistence, stubbornness. "duri karəhɪ apən gəhɪ re."—keda m 5. 4 grasp, assimilate. "gəhɪ pəbraham sərən."—dhana m 5.

ਗਧਰ [gəhɪr] Pkr n lateness, delay. "cələhu, nāhi gəhɪr kərije."—GPS. See ਗਹਿਰਰ.

ਗਹੇ [gəhe] adopted, grasped, held. See ਗਹਲ.

ਗਹੇਹੀ [gəhehi] have grasped. "me sātīgur oṭ gəhehi."—sar m 5.

ਗਹੇਰਾ [gəheɾa] adj grave, deep. "sahib guṇigəheɾa."—sar m 5 2 dense forest. "man re, sāsar ādhəheɾa"—sar kabir. 3 one who

assimilates or grasps.

गहोले [gahelo], गहेल [gahela], गहेली [gaheli], गहे
ले [gahelo] See गहल. "sunī sunī kamgahebe!"
-sri m 3. "garabgaheli mahlu na pave."-suhī
m 3.

गहे [gahe] adopts. 2 threshes. 3 goes to; bathes.
"bharṃ bhula sabbhi tirath gahe."-var ram /
m 3.

गहेया [gaheya] adj who assimilates. 2 who
grasps (holds).

गर्ह [grah] Skt गर्ह vr slander; accuse.

गर्हण [grahṇ] Skt गर्हण n slandering, blaming,
defaming.

गर्हित [grhit] Skt गर्हित adj slandered.

गह्वर [gahvar] See गहवर.

गकत [gakat] See गिफ.

गककर [gakkār], गककरी [gakkari] a resident of Kakka
village in Kashmir. In Sanskrit, it is called
Kekay. 2 See गककरी.

गकक [gakkhar], गककरी [gakkhri], गकक [gakkhar]
a Rajput subcaste of Muslims, living mostly in
districts of Jhelum and Hazara. "bhakkhri
kādhari gor gakkhri."-akal.

गकक [gagan], गकक [gaganu] group of celestial
musicians. 2 sky. See गकक. 3 short for grahgaṇ.

गकक [gagan] Skt n sky, for one to move about.
"gaganme thalu ravi cādu dipak bane."
-sohila. 2 dot, zero. 3 vacuum, space. 4 mica.
5 heaven, paradise. 6 air, breeze, wind. "uparī
kup gagan panihari."-prabha m 1. 7 the
universal Creator, the all pervasive Almighty.
"gagan gābhuru gaganātari vasu."-ośkar.
8 ultimate stage of divine awareness. "gaganī
nivasī samadhī lagave."-asa a m 1. 9 See
गकक का रूप 1. 10 measure of one, because the
sky is taken as a single entity.

गकक अकक [gagan akas] the sky and shining stars
i.e. planets. See अकक and कक. "jint dhardhari
gagan akas."-asa a m 1. 2 planets and the sky.

गकककुसुम [gaganakusum] n flowers of the sky,

that is, unexpected happening, impossible
occurrence. 2 sun, moon, stars, metaphorically
regarded as flowers in the sky.

गककगंभीर [gagangābhir] n the Creator, universal
and infinite like the sky.

गककक [gagancār], गकककरी [gagancari] adj living
in the sky. 2 n birds. 3 sun. 4 moon. 5 planets.
6 arrow. 7 cloud. 8 air. 9 deity, god.

गकककक [gagan-nagar], गकककक [gagan-
nagarī] n ultimate stage of divine awareness.
"gagan-nagarī ik būd na barkhe."-asa kabir.

गककक [gaganpur], गककक [gaganpurī], गककक
[gaganpuru] See गकककक. "rahe gaganpurī
drishti samesarī."-ram a m 1. 2 all pervasive
like the sky; the Almighty. "garabu nivarī
gaganpuru pae."-gau m 1. 3 palace, so named
for comprising many storeys.

गकककक [gaganmādal] n galaxy, cosmos.
2 ultimate stage leading to divine awareness.
"gaganmādal mahī rope thāmu."-var ram /
m 1.

गकककक [gagnāgna] n beauteous woman living
in the sky; celestial female; fairy.

गककक [gaganābu] Skt water of the sky, rain-
water, Sushrut mentions its use in numerous
medicines.

गकक [gaganī] in the sky. "tu jāī thālī gaganī
payālī purī rahīa."-savye m 4 ke 2 in the
ultimate stage of divine awareness. See
गकक 8.

गकक [gaganu] See गकक. "gaganu rahāra
hukme."-maru solhe m 5.

गककक [gagnādarī], गककक [gagnādarī] in the
ultimate stage of divine awareness. 2 in the
ultimate Reality like the all-pervasive sky.
"gagnādarī vas."-ośkar. "gagnādarī vasta guṇ
pārgasia."-sor a m 1. "saca vasa purī
gagnādarī."-maru solhe m 1.

गकक [gagra] See गकक. 2 pitcher.

गककरी [gagri], गककरी [gagri] See गकक. "kac

gagria śbh mājhrā.”—asa m 5. Here unbaked pitcher stands for mortal frame.

गगरी [gagri]. गगरी [gagri] a low caste, whose members use leech, cupping glass, hollow horn etc to remove by suction blood from human bodies. “jyō gagri tumri tē laykē.”—krīsan.

गगा [gaga], गगा [gagga] pronunciation of character ग. 2 the character ग. “gaga gobidgum revāhu.”—bavan.

गगगुहा [gaggobuha] a village under police station Taran Taran in district Amritsar, situated ten miles the west of the railway station. While on a hunting expedition, Guru Hargobind came here and rested for a while under a peepal tree. Bhai Bir Singh (disciple of Khuda Singh), a famous and dedicated preacher belonged to this village. At the dera, a community kitchen is still active for serving food. An annual congregation is held on Jeth 5. See गीत गीत.

गज [gac] or गज [gacu] P ६ n lime; mortar used for raising walls of bricks and stones etc. 2 plaster prepared for beautifying the inside and outside of the bricked walls and arched roofs. It has been in use since the ancient times and is of many types depending upon the proportion in which the components are combined. The mortar prepared for the decoration of inner walls consists of fine sand, powder of marble and gypsum. The mortar for use in external walls is not so pure and fine, but it shines just like marble if the dried plaster is properly rubbed. Now-a-days cement is also mixed in this type of mortar. The third coating of plaster of Paris mixed with sand and fine powdered lime is also given this name. There is another type of mortar in which some quantity of hair is also mixed. This is very hard, smooth and sleek. “ghar gac kite bage bag.”—var sar m 1. “kaci

dhahagz dival kahe gacu lavahu.”—basāt m 1. 3 See गज.

गजकारी [gackari], गजगरी [gacgiri] n act of embedding, inlaying. “apran bikhe manin gackari.”—NP. 2 masonry work in lime; a building constructed with lime sand. “gar mādar gacginā kichu sathī nē jāi.”—var sar m 4.

गज [gacan] v fix with lime. 2 unite, join. “bacan cin tame gac.”—cādi 1. “prabha kartar ihu me gaci he.”—krīsan.

गज [gacu] See गज.

गज [gacc] n anger, ire. 2 indignation. 3 adj intoxicated, inebriated.

गज [gach] See गज.

गजना [gachna], गजना [gachna] v go. “gachen nen bharen.”—gāthā. See गज and गजना.

गज [gacch] Śīr गज derived from vr गम (गम), which means to go. 2 n tree. 3 group of Jain-monks. 4 shower. “pari gacch tū.”—cādi 2

गज [gaj] Śīr गज vr shout in intoxication 2 n elephant, that shrieks when intoxicated. “kop bharyo gaj matt mahā bhar sūd lae bhāt sūdar sou.”—krīsan. 3 a celestial musician, who turned into an elephant due to sage Deval’s curse. He was seized by an octopus in Varun’s pond. As he got helpless and was about to drown, he prayed to the Almighty who cut off of all the bonds. See गजना मंत्र 8; ch. 2. “gaj ko tras mīxio jh sūrat.”—gau m 9. See गजना. 4 Ganesh. “kahu gur gaj siv sabhko jani.”—gau kabir. 5 a demon, having appearance of an elephant, son of Mehlkhasur; Gajasur in his previous birth was king of Mahesh. In the next birth, he turned into an elephant because of curse from Narad. In order to end the troubles caused to the gods, Shiva killed Gaj and put its skin on his body.¹ See गजना, गज मंत्र, ch. 10. 6 an advisor of Sugriv. 7 yard; a length measuring 48 fingers. See P १ “manu” “pahine hatlu sikh khāl dōuru var karē henē”—BG.

meri gaju ihva meri kari."—*asa namdev*. The exact measure of a yard has been varying and still it has variations; but the most popular measure is of sixteen gizas or thirty six inches. In Punjab, the yard is also taken to be two cubits. 8 ramrod for playing the stringed instruments sarāda or sarāgi etc; ramrod or iron rod for cleaning the barrel of a gun. "chankāt lagat gaj pher pher."—*GPS* 9 See गजरा. 10 At one place gaj has also been used for gazi. "hame naga sēna me dije. hīdudharam rakh kari life."—*carrtr 195*. 'Do not hand us over to the army of Gazi Pathans.'

गज दिवली [gaj riku] See गजतन्त्र.

गजदिंदू [gajidra] See गज 3 and जनेंदू. "gajidra dhraio harti kio mokh."—*basit am 5*.

गजसिंह [gajsingh] a relative of Bhimsen Kahluria and Rajput soldier. See चिचिबुल्लच ch. 12.

गजहस्ती [gaj-hastī] *adj* (an elephant) who has raised his trunk for trumpeting. "gaj-hasti ke pran udhariāle."—*mali namdev*. There is an ancient story that with his trunk the elephant offered a lotus to the Almighty and pleaded for protection. See गज 3. 2 intoxicated elephant. See गज 3. "gaj-hasti dino camkari." *bher a namdev*.

गजज [gajak] *P* جاج *n* a kind of pungent, sour delicacy. 2 a kind of sweet meat.

गजगति [gajgati], गजगमन [gajgaman] *n* gait of an elephant. 2 gait like that of an elephant. In poetic compositions an elegant lady's gait is compared with that of an elephant. See गजगमिनी.

गजगज [gajgaj] *n* elephant's ornament, especially one for an elephant or a horse to wear on the head. "turag nacavat yut gajgahan."—*GPS*. 2 an ornament for the head of a warrior, shaped like a plume. "gajgajh bādhe, puna bhag jano!"—*GPS*. 'racing after wearing an ornament on the head!' 3 elephant's

covering. 4 howdah of an elephant.

गजगमिनी [gajgaminī], गजगैनी [gajgani], गजगैनी [gajgani] *adj* having an elephant's gait. "mrigpati kari chajot gajgani."—*ramav*. "gor rāg kācan gajgani."—*NP*

गजग [gajna] *Skt* गर्जन *n* thunder, roar.

गजगद [gajdas] See गजतन्त्र.

गजधर [gajdhar] a ruler, who keeps elephants. 2 forest in which elephants live. 3 *Dg* tailor, who uses a yardstick for measuring cloth etc. 4 player of stringed instruments like sarāda, sarāgi, taus etc.

गजनव [gajnav] a verse by Kabir in Gauri Rag:

- 1 gajnav gajdas gaj riku puria ek tanai,
- 2 saih sut navkhaḍ bahatari patu lago adhrkar,
- 3 gai bunavan maho'. ghar choḍi te ja i julaho,
- 4 gap na minie toli na tube pacanu ser adhai,
- 5 jau kari pacanu begi na pave jhagaru kare gharhai.
- 6 din ki beth khasam ki barkas ih bela kat ai?
- 7 chute kūde bhug puria calio julaho risai.
- 8 chochu nali tātu nahi nikse nataru rahi urhai,
- 9 choḍi pasaru iha rahu bapun kahu kabur samjhai."—54.

Its meaning is as follows:

- 1 A roll of forty yards long warp was spread with nine yards (for as many openings), ten yards (for ten sensory organs), twenty-one yards (five for basic elements, five for sensory pleasures, ten for as many types of vital airs and one for self-realisation).
- 2 Warp was made of sixty tendons (veins) and nine main joints in the body while woof comprised seventy two principal nerves.
- 3 When the weaver (proud of his male

¹In Sindhi *वडे* means warp and cotton-thread, which appears appropriate here.

physique) was leaving his house (mortal frame), his attachment to physical existence went ahead for a warp i.e. strove to acquire a new body.

4 Is this roll of warp (bodily frame) not properly designed by length and weight? Its daily diet (starch in case of weaver's cloth) is two and a half seer.

5 If the diet (starch) is not at once available, the weaver fights to dismantle the web, meaning i.e. the physical body gets weakened due to the non-availability of proper diet, the being quarrels to demolish the house or the mind tends to leave the mortal frame.

6 O, lady! disobeying your beloved husband, why are you sitting idle during life's day-time? This precious time won't return.

7 The weaver is annoyed and is ready to leave renouncing these veins in the vessels i.e. bodily pleasures.

8 Vital air is not emerging from the respiratory tube i.e. breathing system is getting inanimate.

9 O pitiable lady! forsake worldly pleasures and get free from desire. This is Kabir's sermon to you.¹

अमरकोश [gaznavi] *A* غزنی *adj* pertaining to Gazni; of Gazni. See अमरकोश 4. 2 See अमरकोश.

अमरकोश [gajnal] *gun*, which is fired from the back of an elephant. 2 heavy cannon, pulled by elephants.

अमरकोश [gajni] *n* *Skt* female elephant. 2 earlier name of Ballabhpur, as it was founded by Gaj, the ruler. 3 army of elephants.—*sanama*. 4 *P* غزنی a town in Afganistan, which happened to be the capital of Mahmood. It is situated at a distance of 92 miles from Kabul and 221 miles

from Kandhar. Its average height above sea-level is 7,279 feet.

अमरकोश [gajanyari] foe of Gazni (army of elephants), the gun—*sanama*. 2 lion, enemy of the flock of elephants—*sanama*.

अमरकोश [gajpati] master of elephant Airawat, Indar. 2 a ruler, who keeps elephants. 3 supreme elephant.

अमरकोश [gajpatisigh] second son of Sukhchain of Phul dynasty, born in 1738, whose daughter Raj Kaur, was married with great pomp and show to Maha Singh Shukarchakia in 1774 AD. Her belonging to the Phool dynasty was regarded crucial for giving birth to the glorious ruler Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Gajpati Singh conquered Jind in 1763. He issued a coin in his own name. Raja Gajpati Singh breathed his last in 1789.

अमरकोश [gajpal] *Skt n* one who goads an elephant; Mahout.

अमरकोश [gajpur] Hastinapur. See अमरकोश.

अमरकोश [gajab] *A* غیب *n* anger, ire. 2 calamity, disaster. 3 wonder.—*acaraj*.

अमरकोश [gajbadan] See अमरकोश.

अमरकोश [gajbahān] *n* Indar, who rides Airawat; Airawat, the elephant.

अमरकोश [gajbeli] See अमरकोश.

अमरकोश [gajmukta] *n* pearl obtained from the head of an elephant. Mallinath writes that ancient scholars have mentioned eight kinds of pearls extracted from eight different sources i.e.—elephant, cloud, pig, conch shell, whale, snake, oyster shell and bamboo. 2 swollen portion of flesh on the forehead of an elephant; pitcher.

अमरकोश [gajmukh] Ganesh. See अमरकोश.

अमरकोश [gajmedh] ritual around fire, performed by sacrificing an elephant.

अमरकोश [gajmoti], अमरकोशी [gajmotia] See अमरकोश.
“kanik maṇik gajmotia.”—*asa m* 5.

¹We cannot, for sure, say what the meanings of these obscure words are. It is probable that Kabir might have meant something else.

गजराथ [gajrath] *n* one having elephant as his vehicle, Indar. 2 a chariot pulled by elephants; a mobile throne.

गजरा [gajra] *n* leaves of carrot. 2 rosary of flowers, flower garland. 3 an ornament worn on the wrist by women. "besar gajrarā."
—*raṁdhav*.

गजराज [gajraj] *n* chief elephant. 2 Airawat, the elephant. 3 Indar, who is lord of Airawat (the elephant).

गजराजि [gajraj] elephant's enemy, the lion.—*śaṇama*.
See **गजराजि**.

गजल [cazal] *A* **جزل** beating of hours at four, eight and twelve o'clock. "gajal bajal nahi ajal bajai he"—*das kavī*. 2 in Arabic it means talk with ladies i.e. romantic poetry, but in prosody this term is also used for a specific metre.

This poetic metre is of many types just like different types of *śaveya*. Bhai Nandlal has composed gazals of 10 and 12 stanzas in Deewan Goya, which vary in metre depending upon the number and position of matras. Even *jaśat*¹ verses must rhyme. See, they must alliterate as is evident from the following examples:

a. ten lines, each line has 27 or 28 matras, with even lines rhyming and having guru as terminal character.

Example:

dīn dunīya dar kamāde ā pari ruxsare ma,
har do alām kimte yak tar muye yare ma.
gahe sufi gahe zahād gah kalādar meṣvad,
rīg-haye muxtālīf darad bute oyyare ma.
—*divan goya*.

b. twelve lines, each line having 21 matras, even lines alliterating and stanzas ending with guru character.

Example:

xuṣṣat utur kī dar yad biguzarad, varanah

¹Its pronunciation as *jaśat* is also correct.

cī haslāt aži gūbde kabud mōra...

—*divan goya*.

c. ten lines, odd lines have 24 matras, even lines have 27 matras. Even lines rhyme and end with a *laghu* character

Example:

goya nigāhe yar kī mēxmur gāst-haem
ke xvahē may rāgin pur āsar mekunem...

—*divan goya*.

d. Punjabi poets have written gazals of various metres; one is as under:

eight lines, odd lines have 27 matras while even lines have 26 matras each. Even rhymes alliterate to end with guru. Odd rhymes have no alliteration but end with *laghu*.

Example:

miṭgāi mān kī burai sāṭi ne kīno nivas,
sāṭiguru kī kripa pai jānam māṇa kēṭgīa.
sābhīn se kīni mītai dur kīno dvetbhav,
hē dikhate sāge bhūi pāṭal blurām ka phāṭgīa
गजवदन [gajvadan] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. See **गजेश**.

गज [gaja] *n* alms begged in loud voice; beggar's earnings.

गजगुल [gajgula] *v* roar; call by shouting; utter (salutation) in loud, thunderous voice as a religious slogan.

गजगुल [gajgadh] See **गजगुल**.

गजगुल [gajgadh] *A* **جھال** *adj* plural of **गजगुल**. "gajgadh ganīm."—*japu*.

गजगुल [gajasur] a demon named Gaj. See **गज** 5.

गजगुल [gajadhīpi] *n* lord of elephants; master of Airawat; Indar. "gajadhīpināradhīpi karāt sev hē sāda."—*ākāl*. Indar and Kuber are always in attendance. 2 King, the lord of elephants.

गजगुल [gajanan] *Skṛt* *n* one having the face of an elephant, Ganesh.

गजपुर [gajapur] Hastinapur. "bār bir gajapur

me caljeje.”—*krisan*. See ਗਲਿਨਧਰ.
 ਗਲਾਮੇਧ [gəjamedh] See ਗਲਾਮੇਧ.
 ਗਲਾਯਭ [gəjayabh] See ਗਲਾਇਭ.
 ਗਲਾਯੁਧ [gəjayudh] *n* goad to egg on elephants.
 “barchi ban kripan gəjayudh.”—*paras*. In
 ancient times, warriors used goads in
 warfare
 ਗਲਾਯਿ [gəjayi], ਗਲਾਯੀ [gəjayi] *n* enemy of the
 elephant, lion, tiger. 2 a species of the pine
 tree.
 ਗਲੀਆ [gəliə] shouted, roared. “gursabdi gobid
 gəliə.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘raised the slogan of
 Gobind’.
 ਗਲਿੰਦ [gəlid] See ਗਲੇਂਦ. “kare gəlid sūd ki coj.”
 —*bher namdev*
 ਗਲਿੰਦਾ [gəliḍa] *adj* roaring. 2 *P* گالند who
 raises slogans, selector, who makes a choice.
 “jot jeb ko gəliḍa jan.”—*gyan*.
 ਗਲੀ [gəli] *Skt n* female of an elephant; she-
 elephant. 2 army of elephants.—*sānama*. See
 ਹਲੀ. 3 *adj* elephant keeper. 4 with yards, by
 yards. “gəli nā minx toli nā tulie.”—*gəu kabir*.
 ਗਲੁ [gəlu] See ਗਲ.
 ਗਲੇਂਦ [gəḷendra] *Skt* गलेन्द्र *adj* chief of elephants,
 supreme elephant. 2 *n* Airawat, the heavenly
 elephant. 3 a celestial musician who, cursed
 by sage Deval, turned into an elephant and was
 caught hold of by an octopus in the pond of
 Varun. When he became helpless and was
 about to get drowned, he took a lotus in his
 trunk, offered it to the Almighty and prayed
 for help. The Almighty freed him from the
 clutches of the octopus. This tale is described
 in detail in the second chapter of the eighth
 section of Bhagwat.

King Indradyuman¹ is also believed to have
 turned into an elephant due to sage Agastya’s
 curse. See ਹਰਾ ਹਰੁ See ਗਲਿੰਦਿੰਦੁ.

¹This is written as Idndn in Gurusobha as in “Idradba
 rāja zk hota”

ਗਲਿੰਦ [gəḷid] *P* گالند *n* pain, suffering. 2 shock,
 hurt, injury
 ਗਲਿੰਦਾ [gəḷiḍa] See ਗਲਿੰਦਾ. 2 *adj* causing a roar
 “gəḷiḍa ko gəḷiḍa.”—*gyan*.
 ਗਲਿੰਦ [gəḷin] brother of Shihon, who was a
 staunch follower of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 See
 ਗਲਿੰਦ.
 ਗਲਿੰਦ [gəḷin] See ਗਲਿੰਦਾ.
 ਗਲਿੰਦਿੰਦ [gəḷiḍiḍ] See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ 1.
 ਗਲੁ [gəlu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who
 was deeply spiritual and a great warrior. He
 showed valour in the battle of Amritsar “chajju
 gajju muhru rādhava te sujana sur”—*GPS*.
 ਗੱਯ [gəj] *n* elephant. 2 treasure. 3 *adj* brave,
 courageous. “gəj an jūt-hē”—*paras*.
 ਗਟਕ [gəṭak], ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭka] *n* *onom* gurgling
 sound produced in the throat while gulping milk;
 a word suggesting gulping sound. 2 act of
 gulping. “jru gūga gəṭak sāmare.”—*nəṭ 3 m 4*
 “rās rāsik gəṭak nīṭ piṭe.”—*kal 3 m 4* “həri
 pia rās gəṭke.”—*suhi m 4*
 ਗਟਕਾਉਣਾ [gəṭkauna] *v* gulp; sip; drink noisily.
 2 swallow, eat without chewing. “dala siu pēḍa
 gəṭkavahi.”—*asa kabir*.
 ਗਟਕਾਰ [gəṭkar], ਗਟਕਾਰਾ [gəṭkara] *n* See ਗਟਕ.
 “kadhī makhān ke gəṭkare.”—*nəṭ 3 m 4*.
 ਗਟਾ [gəṭa] *n* line. “bəḡpātī lāsə jənu dāt gəṭa.”
 —*cāḍi 1*. 2 knot. 3 bud of a flower, flower-
 bud.
 ਗਟਕ [gəṭak], ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭaka] See ਗਟਕ. “ādhe
 khavahi bisu ke gəṭak.”—*sar m 5*. “harirās
 gəṭak piau ju.”—*asa chāt m 4*.
 ਗਟੀ [gəṭi] *n* count; plan. “man gīnāt gəṭ kim
 vighān thān.”—*GPS*. 2 worry. 3 wooden
 piece or pebble used as checker; dice. 4 knot.
 5 shackle, fetter. “aḡuna diā perigəṭhā pēḍiā
 hān.”—*JSBM*
 ਗੱਟਾ [gəṭṭa] *n* cork, stopper, plug. 2 in the jargon
 of sweet makers, a thickened sugar paste in
 the shape of a fine rope, cut into small balls

covered with sesame seeds; revṛi. 3 See गटा.

गठ [gaṭh] *n* knot. 2 joint.

गठकटा [gaṭhkaṭa], **गठकत्रा** [gaṭhkatra], **गठकप** [gaṭhkaṭapp] pick pocket. 2 cheat, deceiver.

गठनी [gaṭhni] *n* tying ends of the robes of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. It means that the two are joined in a lifelong union to act as single entity.

गठन [gaṭhan] *Skt* गृह्णत *v* knot, tie, join. 2 *n* formation, embedding.

गठनी [gaṭhri], **गठनी** [gaṭhri] *n* package tied with a knot in a sheet of cloth.

गठा [gaṭha] *Skt* पलाण्डु *n* onion. *L* Allium Sepa. xa गुंफा. Its latent effect is dry and warm. The white onion is less warm in effect than the red one. It is aphrodisiac, phlegmatic to some extent, eradicates psora and provides vigour to the body. It kills worms in the intestines. It brings relief from flatulence; vomiting ends on smelling it. The use of onion is very effective for a patient suffering from cholera.

गठघाटा [gaṭhauṭa], **गठाना** [gaṭhana] *adj* getting cobbled, getting stitched. "logu gaṭhave paṇṭu." —*soṛ ravīdas*.

गठिया [gaṭhriya], **गठीया** [gaṭhia] pickpocket, cheat. 2 ailment of joints, hence the name. *Skt* गैथिया *गैथ* It is a rheumatic disease caused by disorder in the wind within the body. The body of the patient gets inert followed by pain and inflammation of the joints. Sometimes, one has fever due to severe pain. Gout is caused by several factors, accordingly the treatment should be done. The following are the main

कारण

excessive sitting, doing no exercise, taking oily and heavy food, exposure while having fever, lack of care in wearing proper clothes in cold countries, walking with bare feet, infection of syphilis and gonorrhoea in the body, taking unprocessed metals, excessive drinking,

suffering from urinary diseases, etc. It is hereditary also.

Generally the following steps are taken to cure gout:

(a) Add two mashas each of colocynth root and piper longum (piperaceous plant) to one tola of jaggery and make balls of two mashas each. Take two balls daily with water.

(b) Massage the joints with castor oil.

(c) Grind to fine powder a mixture of sweet surāj, aṣgādh (physalis flexussaital), bīdhara, sūdh (dried ginger), aṣṇ (aniseed) Add to it an equal amount of sugar, prepare small packets of about four mashas each. Take one packet of dose in the morning and one in the evening with warm milk.

(d) Use gum of pine tree.

(e) Massage the joints with oils of turpentine, sesame, camphor, kuṭṭh and naraṇa.

(f) Take mixture of three mashas of aṣgādh (physalis flexussaital) powder and six mashas of sugar with goat's milk.

3 in a bundle, in hand. "ṛṇaku khaṭia gaṭhia maṭia." —*keda kabir*. 'So much wealth has been earned, this much is in hand while so much is hidden.'

गठीला [gaṭhila] *adj* knotted. 2 engrossed.

गठोत [gaṭhot], **गठोती** [gaṭhoti] *n* relationship, friendship, agreement 2 act of joining.

गठ [gaṭha] *n* bundle of wood etc. 2 container of cartridges. 3 a measure of land equal to one bisvāsi. See वरम and गिहडी. 4 See गठा.

गड [gaḍ] *Skt* गद् *vr* flow, drip, irrigate, cover, hide. 2 *n* barrier, stoppage, resistance. 3 ditch. 4 difference, gap. 5 a kind of fish. See *E* cod.

"ṛhuman laṅgingaḍ thia." —*sarid*. 'Thinking has got entangled like a fish in the waves.' 6 spear, lance. 7 rice cooked in jaggery, rice. "gaḍṣaṭyaḍ. dādhiṣaṭyaḍ." —*gyan*. 8 See गद्.

गङ्गा [gaḍas] *Skt* गङ्गुष *n* gargle. 2 sip. See गङ्ग 7.

गङ्गा [gaḍ-ha] *n* pit, dugout. "de kari gaḍ-ha gaḍi."—*dhana m* 5. "eke sram kari gaḍi gaḍ-he."—*maru m* 5. 'cart in the pit.'

गङ्गा [gaḍaṇ] *n* sinking or getting stuck in mire, marsh or mud.

गङ्गा [gaḍna] get stuck, sink. 2 mix, enter. "vici sace kuru na gaḍai."—*var gau m* 4.

गङ्गा [gaḍ thia] See गङ्ग 5 2 got stuck.

गङ्गा [gaḍdar] *adj* who carries a lance or spear. "matt kari gaḍdaran jese."—*krisan*.

गङ्गा [gaḍbad] *adv* topsy-turvy. 2 upside down. 3 confused. 4 See गङ्गा.

गङ्गा [gaḍria] *Skt* गङ्गिक shepherd.

गङ्गा [gaḍva] See गङ्गा. "dudh kajore gaḍve pan."—*bher namdev*.

गङ्गा [gaḍvar] spearman. See गङ्गा. 2 one who fixes, or pitches.

गङ्गा [gaḍa] See गङ्गा 2 See गङ्गा.

गङ्गा [gaḍai] mixed up. "vasatu mahi le vasatu gaḍai."—*sukhmanu*. 2 *n* act of fixing. 3 wages for fixing.

गङ्गा [gaḍar] name of Shaktasur as used in Dasam Granth. "bakat bak or gaḍar trinavat."—*krisan*. 'Vaki, Vakdait, Shaktasur and Trinavarat. 2 Dg cart track.

गङ्गा [gaḍavad] See गङ्गा. "hor gaḍavad juddh macara."—*BG*.

गङ्गा [gaḍi] *n* firm determination. 2 *adj* firm. "so nibahu gaḍi, jo calau na thie."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 3 *Skt* an ox, given to lying down to shirk yoking. 4 *adv* by fixing, after thrusting.

गङ्गा [gaḍia] fixed firmly, stuck. 2 linked, joined. "papi siu tanu gaḍia."—*var asa*. 'had joined the sinner.'

गङ्गा [gaḍi] See गङ्गा.

गङ्गा [gaḍia] *n* cart, carriage, wagon, bullock cart. "pōc bel gaḍia deh dhari."—*ram m* 1. Here

five oxen stand for sense organs.

गङ्गा [gaḍihar] *n* toy cart for children to play. 2 three-wheeled frame used to train children to walk; walker. "rah sikhavan kaj gaḍihar."—*krisan*.

गङ्गा [gaḍir] *Skt* गङ्गिर *n* bow having bamboo nodes, bow made from a bamboo piece. 2 bow. "ahinzis rahe gaḍir carai."—*ratnamala bāno*. 'one who always keeps his bow stretched to hunt down sexual passions.'

गङ्गा [gaḍiran], गङ्गा [gaḍirna], गङ्गा [gaḍira] See गङ्गा 2. "hath gaḍiran pe dhark pad mādahī mād uḥavan lage."—*GPS*. 2 small cart, light-wheeled carriage "gan gaḍirne par hē cite."—*GPS*.

गङ्गा [gaḍu] *S* *n* dust, dirt. 2 thin stem of a tree. 3 *adj* deep. 4 *Skt* hunchback. 5 hollow.

गङ्गा [gaḍua] *n* pitcher-like small metallic vessel. 2 bucket-like metallic vessel; kamōḍa. "gūan me saj hō bhagve paḥ hath bikhe gaḍua gahilchō."—*caritr* 257.

गङ्गा [gaḍona] *v* force in, fix, plant.

गङ्गा [gaḍda], गङ्गा [gaḍdi] *n* two-wheeled cart used for carrying load. Such a small cart is also used for conveyance. It is of several types. Now this word is commonly used for wheeled vehicles.

गङ्गा [gaḍh] *Skt* *n* ditch, trench. 2 castle, fort. "kzu hij gaḍhu bāka bhai?"—*bher kabir*

गङ्गा [gaḍhan], गङ्गा [gaḍhna] *v* chisel. "pakhan gaḍhike murati kini."—*asa kabir*. "sona gaḍhte hire sunara."—*gūḍ namdev*. 2 make, create.

गङ्गा [gaḍhval] a district in Kumaon division of U.P. 2 an eastwhile state, situated to the north of Haridwar. Many Hindu pilgrimage centres like Badri Narayan, Kedar Nath etc fall in this region. Sirri Nagar was the capital of this state during the period of Guru Gobind Singh. See गङ्गा नगर.

गणितै [gaḍhike] by sculpting. See गणन.

गणिका [gaḍhiya], गणिका [gaḍhia] adj/sculptor, maker 2 See गणीका 3.

गण [gaḍhu] See गण.

गणित [gaḍhāt] *n* creation, shape, design. 2 fake utterance, fancy.

गण [gaṇ] *Skt n* community, group, gathering. 2 unit of army having strength of 27 chariots, 27 elephants, 81 horses, and 135 foot soldiers. 3 class, caste. 4 attendants of deities like Yamgan, Shivgan etc. "gaṇ gādharaḥ siddhāru sadhik."—*dev m 5*. 5 ten sections of grammar like bhavadī, adadī etc. 6 nine deities so named because each deity carries multiple numbers. They are as follows—

- a. anil (air): forty-nine.
- b. aditya: (sun) twelve.
- c. abhasvar: sixty-four.
- d. sadhy: twelve.
- e. kṛt: thirty-six.
- f. maharajik: two hundred and twenty.
- g. rudr: eleven.
- h. vasu: eight.
- i. vṛṣadeva: ten.

7 In prosody, a combination of three characters is called a gaṇ. (S stands for guru, that is, long, and l stands for laghu, that is, short) These are eight in number—

- magāṇ SSS all long
- chagāṇ Sll first long
- jagāṇ lS middle long
- sagāṇ lS end long
- nagāṇ ll all short
- yagāṇ lSS first short
- ragāṇ lS middle short
- lagāṇ llS end short

8 In prosody, five combinations of a matrik foot are : ṭagāṇ has six matras, thagāṇ has five matras, ḍagāṇ has four matras, ḍhagāṇ has three matras and ṇagāṇ has two matras.

9 a demon, according to Sakand Puraṇ, who was born from the womb of Abhijit Brahmin's consort, impregnated with Brahma's semen. He was killed by Ganesh, hence was named Ganesh (lord of gaṇ, conqueror of gaṇ).

गणक [gaṇak] *Skt n* astrologer; numerologist.

गणगुण्ड [gaṇ-gaṇa] *v* roar It is onomatopoeic of roaring. (of lions etc.) "sih turia gaṇ-gaṇike."—*cāḍi 3*.

गणत [gaṇat], गणती [gaṇti] *n* counting, numbering. "gaṇat gaṇave akhri."—*oṣkar*. "gaṇti gaṇa na jai."—*var guj 2 m 5* "cit ādesa gaṇat taji jan hukam pachata."—*bṛla m 5*. 2 roll call of labourers, soldiers, policemen etc. "satigur ki gaṇte ghusie dukhedukh vihai"—*var gau 1 m 3*.

गणते [gaṇte] by numbering. "gaṇte prabhu na paie."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

गणदेव [gaṇdev] See गण 6.

गणना [gaṇna] *Skt n* counting, numbering. 2 calculation.

गणनायक [gaṇnāyaka], गणनाथ [gaṇnāth], गणनाथ [gaṇnāyaka]. गणप [gaṇap], गणपति [gaṇpatī], गणराज [gaṇraj] *n* Lord of all, the Creator. 2 Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

गणराज रदन [gaṇraj radan] tooth of Ganesh; indicative of one (because Ganesh has only one tooth). See गणेश.

गणा [gaṇa] *Skt n* adj countable. "jini para prabhu apna ae tisahi gaṇa."—*maṇi barahmaha*.

गणगुण्ड [gaṇgaṇa] *v* be recognised, get oneself counted among noble persons. "ānhoda apu gaṇgaide."—*var vad m 3*.

गणनाथ [gaṇadhip] *n* lord of all, the Creator. 2 lord of the deities – Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

गणित [gaṇi] *adv* by calculating, by counting. "gaṇi gaṇi jotaku."—*ram a m 1*. 2 *Skt n* counting; inclusion.

गणिका [gaṇika] *Skt n* having many husbands;

wife of many persons; prostitute; harlot. See गनका. 2 female elephant, so called as it is covered by many elephants.

गणित [gaṇit] *Skt* adj counted. 2 *n* arithmetic. 3 science that includes arithmetic.

गणितज्ञ [gaṇitajñ] *Skt* astrologer. 2 mathematician.

गणित विद्या [gaṇit vidyā] science of arithmetic, science of computation (mathematics).

गणी [gaṇi] See गनना. "gaṇat na jāi gaṇi."—*sar* m f. 'Computation cannot be counted.'

गणेश [gaṇeś] *Skt* गणेश lord of gaṇ. In Brahamvaivarat Puran, it is written that with the blessings of Vishnu, Parvati gave birth to a son. When after having seen the child all the dieties were delighted, Parvati asked Shani to have a glimpse of it. With a look from Shani the head of the child got blown off immediately. Parvati started wailing. Vishnu chopped off the head of an elephant and fixed it on the child's body, assigned him the name Ganesh and ordained his worship while initiating all tasks.

There is another tale that Parvati formed a child from the scum stuck to her body and made him sit outside her house as a guard. When Shiv came, the child forbade him to enter the house. This enraged Shiv who chopped off the child's head. On hearing Parvati wail for the child, Shiv installed the head of an elephant, immediately available at that time, on the body of the child and named him as Ganesh.

Once a battle ensued between Ganesh and demon Gajmukh. Ganesh made Gajmukh a mouse by piercing his body with an arrow and made it his vehicle.

Parshu Ram once went to see Shiv. Nobody was allowed to enter the palace at that time. Ganesh prevented him from going

in. So they were engaged in a combat, Parshu Ram struck Ganesh with an axe given to him by Shiv. A tooth of Ganesh was broken by this blow. Hence Ganesh is so named (single-toothed).

In Sakand Puran there is also a legend that Ganesh was born to queen Pushpka from king Vareny's semen. The king got frightened on seeing the horrible appearance of the child and abandoned him near the hermitage of sage Parashav. The child was brought up by Deepvatsala, wife of the sage, hence Ganesh is also known as Divmatur. Ganesh is believed to have been born on the 4th day of the bright phase of the lunar month Bhadon; so this auspicious day is celebrated as Ganesh Chaturthi.

In Purans, Ganesh is regarded as a fast scribe.² The first volume of Mahabharat was scribed by Ganesh. Ganesh penned down what Vyas uttered. Ganesh has four arms possessing a conch shell (śākh), an iron ring (cakr), a goad and a padam³. With deep devotion, Ganesh is specially worshipped in the South. See गणेशचक्र and गणेश. 2 the Creator, who is the lord of all (गण + ईश).

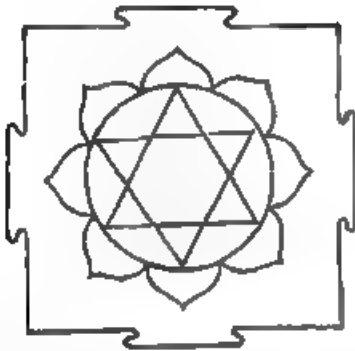
गणेशचक्र [gaṇeścakr] In the system of magical practice, different deities (gods) are represented by mystical diagrams of different shapes. The devotees worship the mystical diagram formed with flour and vermilion (red-oxide) representing their deity. The hexagonal star-shaped diagram representing Ganesh Chakar is formed within a lotus having 8 or 12

²"saruti vakta karkz jug kotz gaṇeś ke haṭh likhe he"
—VN.

³Ignorant people misunderstanding padam as kamal have shown lotus in the pictures of Ganesh. In fact, padam is a weapon which looks like kamal. It is a club used to hit the enemy on the head. It is this weapon that Vishnu carries in his hand.

¹for etymology of Ganesh See गण 9.

petals as shown below.¹



Its scriptural mystical text in Gurmukhi script is: "gā sarvśakti kāmāsnay namah."

In Ganpati Kalap of Yagyvalkay Smṛiti, there is an instruction to worship Ganesh or other deities by marking swastik symbol



below bhādrasā.² Such an instruction is also found in Purāṇs. "gaṇapāh svastike puṇyāh."

In Guru Granth Sahib the above mentioned Ganesh Chakar is also referred to by bhagat Bāini as follows:

"mūl pūjāsī cakraḡaṇeśā."—prabha.

ਗਣੇਸ਼ਚਕਰ [gaṇeścakh] See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਤ [gat] adj known. 2 gained, achieved as haṣṭgat. 3 finished, vanished. "gaṇabgatā sukh atam dhīan."—gaur ā m 1. "dukh rog bhāe gat tan te."—asa m 5. 4 passed, elapsed. 5 See ਗਤਿ.

ਗਤ ਅਵਗਤ [gat avgat] See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਕਾ [gatka] n three cubit long wooden stick used for giving preliminary training in mace-fight. Its handle is covered with leather. Two players fight with such sticks in their right hands and small shields in their left hands. P 66.

¹ गणेश पूजयेत् पीठे च द्वाये चट कोन करिनि ।

परा गुह्यमुते रन्ध्रे मन्त्री रन्ध्रेष्वधारके

mātramahodadhī, tarāg 2.

²See ३८५५.

ਗਤਾ [gata] movement, play "gaṭi nā sakah gata."—guj m 5. See ਗਤਿ ਬਾਦ.

ਗਤਾਗਤ [gatagat] adj ਗਤ — ਅਗਤ come and gone, arrived and departed. 2 circle of birth and death; transmigration of the soul. 3 See ਚਿਕੁਅਲੰਕਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਾਗਤੀ [gatagati] n passage, movement, running about, wandering. "man kī gatagati jo jara."—NP.

ਗਤਿ [gati] See ਗਮ vr Skt n going around, movement. "karpur³ gati bin akal dujo kavan?"—gyan. 2 way, path. "gurpersadi mukati gati pae."—mafi ā m 3. 3 knowledge, education. "apni gati miti janahu ape."—sukhmāni. "gati mukati ghare mahi pai."—sri m 3. 'method of achieving salvation.' 4 achievement. "gur ke darsan mukati gati hoī."—asa m 3. 5 liberation, salvation. "jīh simrat gati paie."—s m 9. 6 rest, stability. "bhramat phirat telak ke kapi jiu gati binu reni bihaihe."—guj kabir. 7 purity, sacredness. "mūia jivdia gati hove jā siri paie paṇi."—var mafi m 1. "ātar ki gati tahi jiu."—sor m 1. 8 state, condition. "ātar ki gati lumhi jani."—sor m 5. "re man! kaun gati hoīhe ten?"—jā m 9. 9 method, technique, way, tactic "rambhajan ki gati nahī jani."—sor m 9. 10 combination of notes produced by a sitar (stringed musical instrument) and sound produced by the beat of a mridang (two sided drum) See ਸਤਿ 3. 11 interference, entry. 12 short, play. "harī ki gati nahī kou jani."—biha m 9. 13 conclusion, result. 14 adj attained. "ātargati tirathī māi nau."—japu. 'Purify thy mind of ill-intentions by bathing in the pond of spiritual realisation', i.e. one can't achieve purification through worldly pilgrimages.

ਗਤਿ ਅਪਗਤਿ [gati apgati], ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ [gati

³which feeds itself with its trunk. elephant.

avgatī], ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ [gatī avigatī] *n* fast and slow, up and down, holy and unholy movement; ascent and descent. "tīn ki gatī avgatī tūh jānēhī."—asa chāt *m* 3. "gatī avgatī ki sar na jānē."—maru solhe *m* 1.

ਗਤਿਕੈ [gatīkē] *adv* by achieving, by obtaining. ਗਤਿਕਿਰੂ [gatīkīrū] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਅਨੰਗਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਿਪਤਿ [gatīpatī] *n* the Lord who bestows salvation; the Creator. 2 salvation and dignity. 3 liberation and indulgence.

ਗਤਿਬਿਵਾਨ [gatībivān] See ਭਿਵਨਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਿਮਿਤਿ [gatīmīti] *n* limit of knowledge, extent of self-realisation 2 knowledge and religious code. "gatīmīti sabde pae."—var biha *m* 3. 3 end of worldly play. "tūmī gatī mīti tūmī jānī."—sukhmanī.

ਗਤਿ ਮੁਕਤਿ [gatī mukatī] *n* mode of obtaining salvation. "gatī mukatī ghare mahī patī."—sri *m* 3. 2 achievement of salvation. "gatī mukatī kade na hovai."—mala *m* 3.

ਗਤਿਵਿਦਯਾ [gatīvidyā] kinematics, dynamics; science of measuring speed. Much useful information about speed of light, sound, wind, sea-waves, frequency of heart beats, movement of foot soldiers etc is known with the help of this science. Only a person having this knowledge can lead a peaceful life.

ਗਤੀ [gati] See ਗਤਿ. "lālā ravīa kavanu gati rī?"—suhi *m* 5. 'meditated by which method?'

ਗਠੁ [gaṭu] destroyed. See ਗਠ. "apio pio gaṭu thāo bharmā."—jet *m* 5. 2 *Skt* ਗਾਤੁ *n* way, path, passage. "jara maraṇ gaṭu garab nīvare."—gau a *m* 1.

ਗਠੇ [gate] gone. "mukh bhakh gate na pikhē dukh dina."—NP. 2 passed, elapsed.

ਗੱਠਲਾ [gattla] *n* piece of flesh, bone. "saron mas gattle."—PP. 2 an extract, section, segment.

ਗੱਠਾ [gatta] *n* board of wood or paper fixed on a book for its protection; binding.

ਗਠੁ [gaṭh] See ਗਠੁ.

ਗਠਾਈ [gathai] destroyed, vanished. "səbh kilvikh pap gathai."—kalī *m* 4.

ਗਠੁ [gathu], ਗੱਠ [gath] *Pkt* ਗਠ *n* capital, principal sum. "bīn nave gathu gata gavae."—maru solhe *m* 1. 2 community, group. 3 saga, tale.

ਗਦ [gad] *Skt* *n* poison, venom. 2 disease, ailment. "viprajātmad vidyamad he. yāte ādh adhik dve gad he"—GPS. 3 younger brother of Krishan. 4 statement, saying. 5 According to Vayu Puran a demon. See ਗਦਾਪਰ. 6 See ਗੱਦ.

ਗਦਾ [gad-ha] *n* ass, donkey. "pahīrī colna gad-ha nace."—asa kabīr. See ਗੱਦੁ. 2 *Skt* native physician who cures a disease. "ya gad ko gad-ha kya kariye?"—caritr 172. "atī hasi gad-ha ko bhāi."—caritr 68 'Ridicule was heaped upon the physician.'

ਗਦਾਹੀ [gad-hi] *Skt* she-ass, she-donkey. "gad-hi huike aūt-re."—s kabīr.

ਗਦਾਹੁ [gadahu] *n* ass, donkey. 2 to the ass "gadahu cōdānī khāulī bhi sahu siu paṇu."—var suhi *m* 1.

ਗਦਗਦ [gadgad] *Skt* गद्गद *n* indistinct sound coming from a throat choked due to feeling of grief or joy. "gad-gad bani bhāi mahānī."—saloh.

ਗਦਰ [gadar] *A* غدر *n* disloyalty. 2 disturbance. 3 disorder. 4 rebellion, revolt. 5 See ਗੱਦਰ ਦਾ ਗਦਰ.

ਗਦਰੀ [gadrī] *adj* rebellious, mutinous. 2 not fully ripe. See ਗੱਦਰ. "kaci gadrī pak khārī he."—GPS.

ਗਦਾ [gada] *Skt* *n* mace. See ਗਦਾਪਰ. "garibi gada hamārī."—sor *m* 5. See ਗਸਤੁ. 2 *P* گدا beggar.

ਗਦਾਈ [gadaī] *P* *n* beggary, act of begging.

ਗਦਾਸੁਰ [gadasur] a demon named Gad. See ਗਦਾਪਰ.

ਗਦਾਹਵ [gadahav] mace-fight. "jese gadahav kī vidhī he."—krisān.

ਗਦਾਦਧਰ [gadadhar] *n* Vishnu who bears a mace. The Kaumodki mace possessed by him is famous. According to Vayu Puran, a glorious ruler named Hetiraksh became invincible after

being blessed with a boon from Brahma. Distressed at his oppression, the deities approached Vishnu for help. Vishnu told them that he would kill Hetiraksh only if they provided him (Vishnu) with a very hard weapon. The gods prepared a weapon from stone-like hard bones of Gadasur and offered it to Vishnu, with which Hetiraksh was killed. Thus Vishnu is also known as Gadadhar for having this weapon (mace).

गदयुद्ध [gadayuddh] See गदधर.

गदित [gadit] *adj* stated, said. 2 *n* statement, saying.

गदी [gadi] *adj* mace bearer. who owns mace. 2 patient suffering from a disease called 'gad'. 3 *n* Pavan, the god who bears a mace. —*sanama*. 4 Bhimsam. 5 Duryodhan. —*sanama*. 6 Vishnu. 7 Hanuman. 8 See गेदी.

गदुद [gadud] *A* ۱۰۰۰ *n* plural of गेदुद. glands, swellings, boils. "malerryan me tho bado gadud."—*PPP*. i.e. prick in the heart.

गदेल [gadela] *n* mattress stuffed with cotton-wool used for spreading on the bed.

गद [gad] *onom* sound produced from the falling of a heavy object. 2 short for gāv di hadd; pillar, mound, boundary point. "selpati dohan me lagyo guru ko gadd."—*GPS*. 3 mace, club. "sune gadd soddō."—*VN*. 'heard sounds the mace produced.' 4 See गदर.

गदर [gaddar] *adj* half-ripe.

गदरा [gadda] See गदेल.

गदी [gaddi] *n* cushion. 2 throne of a king. 3 seat of a priest. 4 a Brahmin subcaste living in hilly areas; entitled to wear the sacred thread as a mark of initiation. Its name is mentioned as Gadhila in Gurpartap Surya. 5 a low caste that rears sheep, asses etc and is nomadic.

गदीआल [gaddial] a village under police station Nurpur in district Hoshiarpur, situated thirteen miles east of Garh Shankar railway station.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time after conquering Khara Kalmot. There is structure to the west close to this village.

गदीनासुन [gadinasun] *adj* enthroned, crowned. 2 *n* ruler. 3 head of a religious place.

गदे [gaddō] *n* donkey, ass; name of a sheep-rearing hill tribe.

गदय [gady] *adj* describable, mentionable. 2 *n* prose.

गधा [gadha] *n* donkey, ass. 2 foolish, stupid, idiotic.

गधी हुंखरी [gadhi cūghari] *xa v* smoke a pipe; give out smoke while inhaling tobacco.

गन [gan] See गन. 2 counting, reckoning. "e av gan kat jahi?"—*gav kabir*. 3 See गीत.

गनक [ganak] See गनक. 2 See गदिक and गनक. "pari sua ganak udhare."—*nafā m 4*

गनका [ganaka] *Skr* गदिक *n* prostitute, harlot, dancing girl. See गदिक We find reference to two ganikas in Gurbani. One night, a crippled woman, who lived in the capital city of king Janak, did not find any one to satiate her lust. After midnight had passed she felt disturbed and penitent feeling that if she had expressed so much love and attachment for the Almighty, she would have lived a peaceful and pious life. She immediately decided to shun all evil deeds and devote herself to the Almighty. She lived a pious life thereafter. Dattatreya adopted this ganika as his mentor. "ajmalu pigula lubhatu kucarugae hari ke pasz."—*keda savidas*.

There was another ganika, who was given a parrot by a monk in order to practise meditation. She became pious after busying herself in meditation. "ganika udhi hari kahe tot."—*basāt a m 5*. "jih simrat ganka si udhi."—*sor m 9*. See गदिक.

गनकाप्रसंगी [gankaprasāgi] one who visits harlots; he who relishes the company of whores.

laj ko na leṣ rahe ghar me kaṭeṣ rahe
chal ko praveṣ rahe muṛh matī bhāgi ko,
kul ko na moh rahe vām so vichoh rahe
paras ki toh rahe ya rās umāgi ko,
sac so na mel rahe jhuth so jhamel rahe
har na hamel rahe uddhat-anāgi ko,
saji nit sej rahe dhan ka na hej rahe
tān ka na tej rahe gankaprasāgi ko.

ਗਨਕਾਵਾੜਾ [gankavara] red light area; brothel;
centre of prostitution. "gankavare jai
khalota."—BG.

ਗਨਣ [ganāṇ], ਗਨਣ [ganāṇu] See ਗਣਨ and ਗਣਨਾ.
"ganāṇ na jai kim na par."—ram m 5. "te
dukhia mahi ganṇe."—sor m 5.

ਗਨਮਿਨ [ganumin] See ਗਨਿਮਿਨਿ.

ਗਨਲਾ [ganla] See ਗੰਨਲਾ.

ਗਨਿ [ganī] having counted. See ਗਨਿਮਿਨਿ.

ਗਨਿਕਾ [ganika] See ਗਣਿਕਾ and ਗਣਕਾ. "tarile
ganika bin rup kubija."—gau namdev.

ਗਨਿ ਮਿਨਿ [ganī minī] adv contemplating
thoroughly; assessing fully. "ganī minī
dekhahu manē mahi sarpār cālno log."—bavan.

ਗਨੀ [gani] may I count. "tāb bādh mukatī kahū
kis kau gani?"—sukhmani. "vici varte nanak
apī jhuth kahū kīa gani?"—tīlāg m 4. 2 A ^{جَنِي}
rich, wealthy. "uha garu basahī mamur."—gau
revīdas. "jini tu dhīrā se gani."—basāt m 5.
3 one of the 99 or 100 names defining God in
Koran. "karima rahima alah tū gani."—
tīlāg namdev.

ਗਨੀਅ [ganial] (I) am counted among; am
included among. "namī jīse ke ujī tīsu dasi
ganial."—asa m 5. 2 calculator.

ਗਨੀਖ [ganixā] ^{گنیکه} a Pathan, resident of
Macchiwara, who was the elder brother of
Nabikhan. The two brothers remained in the
service of Guru Gobind Singh. When the Guru
came to Machhiwara from Chamkaur, they
presented themselves before him with full
devotion. Carrying his bedstead, they went

with him upto village Hehar. While sending
them back from this place the Guru presented
an edict to them. The edict reads: "Ganikhan
and Nabikhan are dearer to me than my sons."

Their immediate descendants get fixed
grants by Sikh States and devout Sikhs pay
regards to them.

ਗਨੀਮ [ganim] A ^{غنيم} n plunderer, decoit. 2 foe,
enemy.

ਗਨੀਮਤ [ganumat] A ^{غنيمت} booty, plunder; wealth
acquired without any hard labour.

ਗਨੀਮੁਲ ਸਿਕਸਤੈ [ganumul siksati] -japu. who
defeats the foes; who destroys the enemies.

ਗਨੀਮੁਲ ਖਿਰਾਜ ਹੈ [ganumul xiraj hai] -japu. 'He
who realises revenue from the enemies. i.e.
brings them under subjection (control).'

ਗਨੀਮੁਲਗੁਦਾੜ [ganumulgudaz] P ^{غنيمالغوداز} adj He
who destroys the enemies.

ਗਨੀਵ [ganiv] adj worthy, honourable
mentionable. "sādiv ganiv suhavne."—bavan.
2 rich, wealthy. See ਗਨੀ 2. 3 See ਗਨੀਮਤ. "ganiv
teri sirphatī, sāce patsah!"—bher m 5.

ਗਨੇਸ [ganes] See ਗਣੇਸ.

ਗਨੇਸਾਹਿ [ganesahī] to Ganes. "me na ganesahī
pritham manau."—krisān.

ਗਨਤ [gany] Skt गण्य adj worthy of count, worth-
counting.

ਗਪ [gap] See ਗੱਪ.

ਗਪਕਾ [gapakā], ਗਪਕਾ [gapakna] v swallow.
2 eat (up) completely.

ਗਪਿਯਾ [gapīya], ਗਪੀਅ [gapia] gossipmonger,
garrulous. 2 talkative, chatterer. "gapē kahit
gapīyāhi niharyo."—carītr 39.

ਗਪੜਾ [gapṛa] false utterance; blatant lie.

ਗਪੜੂ [gapṛu] adj garrulous, talkative. 2 false,
untruthful.

ਗੱਪ [gapp] n Pkt गप्प fiction, false report, rumour,
cock and bull story. 2 P ^{گپ} tale, talk. 3 boasting.

ਗਫ [gaph] A ^{گف} adj thick, compact, seamless
In fact this term stands for a cloth with two

layers stitched together.

2 Viscount Hough Gough. He was son of George Gough and was born in 1779 in Ireland. He joined the British Army in 1794 and because of his intelligence got promotion up to the rank of commander-in-chief of the Indian army in 1843 AD. He showed his valour in the famous Sikh battles of Mudki, Ferozshah and Sabraon in 1845-46 AD. When the British army sustained heavy losses in the final Anglo-Sikh battle of Chillianwala in 1848-49, Sir Charles Napier was ordered to replace Gough. However Gough won the Gujarat battle prior to the arrival of Sir Napier and thus removed the stigma of his earlier defeat.

His services were well recognised by the government and he was given pension worth four thousand pounds. He died in 1869 AD.

ग़फलत [gaflat] *A* غفلت *n* mistake, omission. 2 negligence, carelessness, inadvertence. "gaphlat karoge tu khavoge mar."—*nasihat*.

ग़फ़ा [gapha] *n* substantial share, wealth. 2 profit. 3 morsel, bite, mouthful. "det karē sabh ek gapha."—*krisan*.

ग़फ़ूर [gafur] *A* غفور *adj* pardoner, forgiver. 2 *n* the Creator; the Almighty.

ग़फ़ा [gappha] See ग़फ़ा.

ग़फ़ार [gaffar] *A* غفار *adj* who pardons; who forgives. 2 *n* the Creator, the Transcendent One. "e khalika gapphar."—*saloh*.

ग़बान [gaban] *A* غبن *n* loss in purchase, loss in business. 2 embezzlement. 3 committing a fraud.

ग़बर [gabar] *A* غبر *adj* passer-by, who goes closeby. 2 enmity, opposition, jealousy. 3 *P* worshipper of fire, devotee of fire.

ग़बी [gabi] *A* غبي *adj* half-wit, unintelligent, idiotic.

ग़बु [gabū] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, vanity. "eta gabu akasī na mavat."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ग़ब्बर [gabbār] *adj* arrogant, vain. 2 vain with

the headiness of wealth.

ग़ब् [gabh] *Skt* *n* female genital, vagina. 2 short for garabh; conception. See गर्भ.

ग़ब्बर [gabhar], **ग़ब्बरि** [gabharī] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant. "mā gabhar jā jandī."—*BG*.

ग़ब्बरु [gabhrū] गर्व — वृ. *n* one who is proud of his good looks, young, fresh. "kia gabhrū kia bīradh hē."—*var sor m 3*.

ग़ब्हरि [gabhrī], **ग़ब्हरु** [gabhrū] *Skt* गभीर *adj* serious; profound; fathomless. "gurmātr gabhrī."—*saveye m 5 ke*. "gungabhrī gungnarka."—*bīla m 5*. "satiguru gāhīrgabhrū hē."—*sri m 5*. 2 ulcer in the nerve or the bone; gangrene. It is a deep rooted boil caused by impurities and infections which develop in the blood. One must take blood-purifying medicines to cure such an ulcer. Expert physicians must be consulted for its treatment. The following medicine has proved beneficial in this regard.

Take equal amount of the following ingredients, crush them into fine powder and take four mashas of this powder daily with fresh water: darsel, ophelia chirreitta, five parts of margosa tree¹, emblic myrobalan, bhāgra, बबरी [babci], chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan, physalius flexussaital, punranva, sabbahu, devadarū, galor, idrayan, mūdi, suhājā and palasbīj.

Oil extracted from the following ingredients is useful when applied, on the affected part.

Oil extracted by trickling through cow's ghee, a mixture of masri lentil (ervum lens) and camphor taken in equal measures should be applied on the wound twice a day.

ग़म [gam] *Skt* गम *vr* go, meet, imitate, leave, unite. 2 *n* way, path, passage. 3 movement. "mām dī s te le gamāhu upayān."—*GPS*. 4 See ग़म. 5 *A* ग़म *adj* sadness, agony, sorrow. 6 worry, root, bark, leaves, flower and fruit.

anxiety. "sasna te balak gam na kare."—*bher m* 5. 7 See गम.

गमक [gamak] *Skt n* reason, cause. 2 *adj* who understands. 3 who explains. 4 *n* in musicology, deep tone, shake or trill; grace note. There are seven types of this according to Sangeet Damodar : kāmṛt, suphṛt, sōṇ (lun), bhṛn, sthivar, aḥat, ādolṛt. According to Sangeetsar, there are fifteen types of this. 5 sombre tune, deep sound.

गमकhar [gamkhar], **गमकhor** [gamkhor], **गमखar** [gamxvar] *P* **گمخار** *adj* tolerant. 2 sympathetic. **गमगीन** [gamgin] *P* **گمگین** *adjanxious*, concerned. 2 sorrowful.

गमझ [gamzah] *A* **گمز** *n* wink, indication, gesture.

गमता [gamta] See **गमता**. "as nahṛ gamta moren karnu." *NP*. 'We do not have the temerity to disobey.'

गमन [gaman] *Skt n* going, journeying, travelling. **गमनगमन** [gamnagaman] coming and going. i.e. birth and death. 2 dying and being born.

गमर [gamar], **गमरु** [gamaru] *A* **گمر** *adj* brave, valiant. 2 generous. 3 rising of water level. 4 *n* elderliness, respectability, worthiness. "jake kamṛ tera vaḍu gamaru."—*gau a m* 5. 5 See **गमर**.

गमला [gacula] *n* flowerpot in the shape of a mortar, for planting flowers. 2 ambit of a plant.

गमामुना [gamauna] *v* lose.

गमगम [gamagam] *Skt n* going and coming. 2 world; universe. 3 See **गमगमगम**. "cādan sugādhṛ gamagam he."—*BG*.

गमरा [gamara] cereal harvested in autumn, used as fodder for cattle. Its grains are fed to milch animals and oxen. If its crop is ploughed and buried in the soil while standing, it serves as green manure for wheat etc.

गमी [gamu] *P* **گم** *n* state of grief.

गम [gamu] *S n* grief, sadness. See **गम**.

गम्य [gamy] *Skt adj* capable of going, reachable. 2 achievable, attainable. 3 provable.

गम्यता [gamyata] *Skt n* approach 2 capacity, capability.

गम्योत्प्रेक्षा [gamyotprekṣa] See **वृत्तप्रेक्षा** (b).

गय [gay] *n* pus, suppuration. 2 *Skt* abode. 3 sky. 4 breath. 5 wealth. 6 son. 7 In Mahabharat, the son of royal sage Amootaray, whose altar is in Gaya. 8 In Vayu Puran a demon, who was very pious. Thus goes his tale: Gayasur practised meditation with such devotion that Brahma and Vishnu were pleased with him and went to bestow blessings upon him. Gay asked for this boon: "He, who has a glimpse of me, should get a place in heaven". Vishnu acceded to his request. Gayasur started wandering on the earth day and night so that people could see his huge body (125 yojan long and 60 yojan wide) from far off places and become entitled to enter into heaven. Virtually the task of Dharam Raj came to a stand and he narrated his woes to Brahma and Vishnu. On this, the deities asked Gay to offer them his body in charity. He generously acceded to their request. The deities buried his body under a stony rock and blessed Gay with a boon. According to his wish, whosoever offered pīḍ (balls of cooked rice), he alongwith with his ancestors, would be entitled to a place in heaven. This place of Gay's burial is named as Gaya. See **गय**. 9 *Pkt* elephant.

गयौ [gayau] went away, vanished. "gayau dukh durṛ."—*saveye m* 4 ke.

गयनी [gayni] *n* army of elephants.

गया [gaya] *Skt n* one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of Hindus, situated on the bank of river Phalgoo near Patna in Bihar. Hindus offer pīḍ (balls of cooked rice) here for the salvation of their ancestors. Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place to preach his doctrine about the

Eternal One. The hymn "diva mera ek namu" in Rag Asa was uttered at this holy place. Guru Teg Bahadur also visited this sacred place. See **अव 7** and **8**.

गणाय [gayas] *A* गणाय *n* help, assistance *2* call for help. *3* appeal for justice.

गणसुदीन [gayasuddin] Gyasuddin; provider of religion.

गणसुदीन तुलक [gayasuddin tulak] See **भुसलभात** **ए** **हण्ड** **विष** **रक्त**.

गणसुर [gayasur] See **अव 8**.

गणति [gayati], **गणती** [gayati] See **गणति**.

गणारव [gayarav] See **गणारव**.

गणैद [gayād] a Bhatt, whose composition is included in *savrye* by Bhatt. "tajhi karu man gayād."—*savrye m 4 ke*. *2* a type of a couplet See **ऐरते** **ए** **बुध 10**. *3* chief elephant, supreme elephant.

गर [gar] *n* neck, throat. "kal phasi jab gar me meli."—*maru m 9*. "suami gar mtle."—*sar m 5 part 1*. *2* decaying, decomposing, melting. "gar sen gai jimi atap ora."—*saloh*. *3* *Skt* poison, venom. "gar kâth vasai."—*saloh*. 'Shiv swallowed poison and stored it in his throat.' *4 P* *f* *suff* when suffixed it gives the meaning of a doer, performer. as in karigar, sadagar, bazigar etc. *5 P* *part* short for agar; if. "tura gar nazar host laşkar va zar."—*jafar*.

गरासना [garasna] *Skt* **गुसन** *n* swallowing. *2* grip; grasp; capture.

गरह [garah] See **गुह**. "garah nivare satiguru de apna nau."—*asa m 5*. "pap garah dui rahu."—*var majh m 1*.

गरहर [garhar] remover of poison, nectar. *2* *Dg* sound produced by a kettledrum.

गरि [garahi] around the neck. "jo jo karai kie lalac siu te phiri garahi pario."—*gau kabir*. *2* See **गुह** *3* See **गुह**.

गरक [garak] *A* **गरु** *n* drowning, sinking. *2* *adj* drowned, sunk. *3* engrossed. "garak hon chitri

chitra na pai."—*GPS*. *4* destroyed; ruined. "hovêge garak kuch lage na bar."—*nasihat*.

गरकह [carkah xū] *P* **गरु** *adj* profusely bleeding, soaked in blood.

गरकाब [carkab] *P* **गरु** *n* deep water, drowning water. *2* *adj* drowned. *3* absorbed, engrossed.

गरकैठी [garkāthi] one who stores poison in his throat; Neelkanth, Shiv.

गरग [garag] *Skt* **गर्ग** an ancient sage, son of Vittath, regarded as a scholar of astrology. Per Purans, he got his education from Sheshnaag. He was the family mentor of Yadavs. Vasudev sent him to Nand's house in order to perform the naming ceremonies of Balram and Krishan. "vasudev tab garag konika sukahi bethar gokai nādahr ke bhavan kripa karo tum jai."—*krisan*.

गरज [garaj] See **गरजन**. *2 A* **गरु** *purpose, motive*. *3* wish, desire. *4* necessity, need.

गरजन [garjan] *Skt* **गरु** *n* roar of a lion; thunder of a cloud. "bol pavna gagan garje."—*siddh gosai*.

गरजमैद [garajmād] *P* **गरु** *adj* selfish, self-seeking. *2* needy. *3* selfish.

गरजमिथ [garajastigh] See **बैरमिथ**.

गरजि [garji] *adj* roaring.

गरजी [garji] *adj* needy, wanting. "arp sikh ki ravar marji. me garji ik seva garji."—*GPS*.

गरठा [gartha], **गरठे** [garthe] *Skt* **गुधित** *adj* was killed. *2* was buried. *3* *Skt* engrossed. "jamkari garthe karahi pukara."—*majh a m 3*.

गरत [garat] *Skt* **गर्त** *n* pit, ditch. "garat parat gahilehu āguria."—*gau m 5*. "garat ghor ādh te kadhahu nanak nadari nihar."—*kan m 5*. *2* See **गरत**. "sabh me garat kar ditte hen."—*JSBM*. *3* See **गरत**.

गरद [garad] *Skt* *adj* who gives poison. *2* *Skt* fierce, harsh. *3 P* *f* *n* grit, dust, dust storm. *4* profit, benefit. *5* pleasure.

गरदा [garda] See **गरदा**.

गरदन [gardan] *P* **गरु** *n* nape.

ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ [gardan marna] *v* chop off a criminal's head with a sword. In ancient times in stead of hanging, this punishment was prevalent. "kam krodh le gardanmare."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਰਦਨੀ [gardani] *n* an ornament worn by women round their neck. 2 collar (of a shirt) 3 cloth put on the saddle of a horse in order to protect it from dust. 4 *P adj*/fit to be killed by chopping off the head. See ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਰਦਪ [gardap] See ਗਰਦਭ.

ਗਰਦਭ [gardabh] *Skt* गर्दभ *n* an expletive used for men; ass.

ਗਰਦਭੀ [gardabhi] *n* feminine of *gardabh*; jennet. See ਗਰਦਭ

ਗਰਦਾਨ [gardan] *P* گردان *n* circumference, circumambulation, round. 2 In grammar, a process of changing the class of a word by suffixation or prefixation. 3 *Skt* act of giving poison.

ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ [gardis] *P* گردش *n* revolution, circular movement 2 change of state with time.

ਗਰਦੀ [gardī] *P* گردی may you wander, you wander, you will wander.

ਗਰਦੀਦਨ [gardidan] *P* گردیدن *v* wander, roam about. 2 *n* change, transformation. "jug-gardi jab hovhe."—*BG*.

ਗਰਦੀਦਮ [gardidam] *P* گردیدم I wandered, I roamed about.

ਗਰਦੂ [gardū] *P* گردن *n* wheel, cycle. 2 sky. "bajr samet udyo gardū mahī."—*saloh*.

ਗਰਦੂਦਰ [gardūcar] *n* arrow, that wanders in the sky. 2 bird. 3 cloud.

ਗਰਦੇਜ [gardej] territory between India and Gazni.

ਗਰਦੇਜਾਚੀ [gardejacari], **ਗਰਦੇਜੀ** [gardeji] living and moving about in Gardej; resident of Gardej. 2 Gardeji is also a subcaste of Hussaini Sayads, who are also called Baghdadis.

ਗਰਧਪ [gardhap], **ਗਰਧਭ** [gardhab], **ਗਰਧਭ** [gardhabh] ass, donkey. See ਗਰਦਭ. "gardhap

vāgu lahe peṭ."—*gāu m 5*. "gardhab priti bhasam sṅgi hoī."—*sukhmāni*. "kukar sukar gardhabh pavāhi garabhjoni."—*guj m 4*

ਗਰਨਾ [garna] *v* swallow. See ਗਿਰਾ 2 rot, decay 3 *n* a tree. See ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [garna sahib] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, raised about two furlongs to the west of village Bodal falling under police station Dasuha in district Hoshiarpur. There was a dense jungle (forest) when the Guru came here for hunting and took rest under this Garna tree for a short while.

The Guru sent for a mizasi called Chuharh and advised him to recite hymns. The Guru handed a rabab to him, which is now preserved at the dera of Sat Kartarias in Sri Hargobindpur.

An elegant gurdwara has been built here. First of all, the construction of the gurdwara was started by Sardar Jodh Singh, chief of Ramgarhia misl. The garna tree of the Guru's time still exists in the periphery of the gurdwara.

Land measuring about thirteen ghumaons has been attached with the shrine from the period of the Sikh kingdom and ten kanals of land was donated by Mai Prem Kaur. There are some rooms for pilgrims in the gurdwara complex, where free community kitchen is also run for all visiting this holy place.

The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi and Maghi days. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the south-east of Garna Sahib railway station.

ਗਰਬ [garab] or **ਗਰਬੁ** [garabu] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, pride. "kabir garabu na kīye."—*s. 2* disobedience. "ona ahākar bahu garabu vadhāra."—*var guj m 3*. "jitu haume garab nirvari."—*sor m 5*. 3 impulsive mood or idea. See ਗਰਬ. 4 *A* غرب direction in which the sun sets; west.

ਗਰਬਸਿ [garabasi] feels proud of. "kahā nar

garabasi thori bat."—sar kabir. 2 will feel proud of.

ग़रबसुआ [garabsua] *n* ego. 2 arrogance and jealousy. "saraxi pario laxi garabsua."—*garu m 5*.

ग़रबाह [garabah], ग़रबाहि [garabahī] feels arrogant, feels proud of.

ग़रबगुबार [garabgubar] *n* unbound arrogance. 2 *adj* over weaning vanity.

ग़रबगुमान [garabguman] *n* thought of arrogance, idea of vanity. See गुमान.

ग़रबगुजिनी [garabgūjini] an annotation of Japuji written by poet Bhai Santokh Singh, in which figurative expressions of poetry are explained. Bhai Sahib writes:

"udeṣigh baḍ bhup bahadār,
kavi bulai rakhio dhiḡ sadār.
sri gr̥sthahib gurubani,
sarav siromant japi jani.
arath gābhir māhan māhane,
as lakhi kavi sō vācan bakhane,—
alākar yut ika rāciye,
nirne arath dharahumatī khāciye.

The year of completion of this annotation is written as: "sāmāt ras basu basu rasa cet cādni duj." It means the 2nd day of lunar month's bright phase in Chet Sammat 1886 Bikrami.

ग़रबनिवारण [garabnivarāṇ], ग़रबप्राहरी [garabpraharī] *adj* destroyer of the ego. "garabnivarāṇ sarabsadharāṇ kichu kimatī kahī nā jai he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ग़रबार [garbār] See ग़रब.

ग़रबवटी [garabvati] *adj* arrogant (lady). "garabvati ka nahi thau."—*bāsītravīdas*.

ग़रबाही [garbai] feels proud of. 2 with arrogance. "garbe garbai."—*var sar m 4*. 3 *n* honour, eminence, prominence.

ग़रबी [garabī], ग़रबी [garbi], ग़रबीला [garbila] *adj* arrogant, egoist.

ग़रबु [garabu] See ग़रब.

ग़रबेट [garben] (third declension); with arrogance, with vanity. "garben agyanō." *gāthā*.

ग़रबी [garbe] behaves arrogantly. "jo garbe so pāci prare."—*sar m 4*.

ग़रब [garbh] *Sk* गर्भ *A* गर्भ pregnancy. A small egg (foetus) develops in woman's womb due to the union of spermatozoon and ovum that grows into the shape of a child within the membrane and takes birth during eight to ten days of the tenth month of conception.

One finds detailed description of conception and development of foetus in the sixth chapter of Garuḥ Purāṇ. According to the 49th slok in the third chapter of Manusmṛiti, a male baby takes birth if semen is in excess, while domination of ovum results in the birth of a female baby. If the two are in equal proportion, a eunuch is born.¹ 2 womb. 3 child, baby. 4 grains. 5 fire. 6 middle of a river etc. 7 secret place.

ग़रबगति [garabh-agani] *n* eagerness of the uterus. "garabh agani māhi jināhi ubaria."—*sukhmani*.

ग़रबगुण [garabhgrāṇ], ग़रब हिलटा [garabh hīma] foeticide, abortion. There are many reasons for abortion, but the main ones lie in: parents suffering from some serious disease, sudden hearing of some shocking news, getting frightened, getting injured on falling down, remaining hungry and thirsty for a long period, climbing stairs, suffering from dysentery, expansion of the orifice of uterus, excessive travelling, taking hot and scorching foods, jumping, sexual indulgence during pregnancy and suffering from leucorrhoea, etc.

Its treatment is as under:

(1) The woman should avoid marital relationship for fifteen months and she should not have intercourse on becoming pregnant.

¹Present day scholars don't concur with this.

(2) She must take easily digestible diet during pregnancy and should avoid taking heavy diet.

(3) She must take Banarasi gooseberry-jam coated with silver foil.

(4) She should take sherbet of pomegranate or sandalwood-husk.

(5) She should grind the mixture of the following in equal amount (by weight) and make small doses of two mashas each, then take one such dose in the morning and one in the evening with cow's milk...: husk of white sandalwood, lotus nut, cardamom, vāslocan, lodhpaṭhanī, dried gooseberry, tragacanth (a medicinal gum), satavar, water chestnut, powder of liquorice, curcuma reclinata motras, essence of seeds of fleawort (*L. plantago ispagula*) plant, lump sugar, iron-oxide (hydrous). The use of this medicine should be discontinued after five months of pregnancy. "kaṁ pānam garabhaḥ hīra kharīa."—gāu m 5. See अठराचा and गर्भपात.

गर्भकुंड [garabhkūṭ], गर्भकुंड [garabhkūṭ] *n* uterus; womb. "garabhkūṭ mahī uradh tap karte."—bavan.

गर्भकुंडज [garabhkūṭaj] *n* circumference of the uterus, womb. "re nār, garabhkūṭaj jeb achat."—sri beṇi.

गर्भजनेति [garabhjoni] impregnation and growth of foetus in the womb; heat and moisture. 2 growth of foetus; stay in the womb during pregnancy. "so naru garabhjoni nahi avē."—asa a m 1.

गर्भजडी [garabhjāḍi] See गर्भजडी.

गर्भदान [garabhdan] *n* anonymous gift; gift offered by hiding it in white gourd etc. "sona garabhdan dije."—ram namdev.

गर्भपात [garabhpāt] *n* miscarriage after four months of pregnancy; it is called abortion if foetus is of more than four months old. See

गर्भपात.

गर्भवती [garabhvatī] pregnant, expecting a baby
गर्भवस [garabhvas] *n* stay within the womb; stage of being in the womb. "garabhvas mahī kul nahi jati."—gāu kabir

गर्भवास [garabhvas] *Skt* गर्भवास *n* uterus, womb.
गर्भवसि [garabhvasi] in the womb. "hukamī pāra garbhvasi."—sri m 1 pāhre. "phir garbhvasi na pāra re."—sri m 5.

गर्भधान [garbhadhan] *Skt* गर्भधान *n* having conception, being pregnant.

गर्भहि [garabhī] within the womb. "garabhī nahi basēt."—ram m 5.

गर्भिणी [garbhīṇi] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant; on the family way.

गर्भित [garbhīṭ] *adj* having pregnancy. 2 filled up, packed, e.g. "ih vaky sargarbhit hē."—prov.

गरम [garām] *P* गरम *adj* hot, warm. See गरम 2 *Skt* गरमिन् heavy, weighty "kite barām pe cāram rup garām jhāre."—cāzīr 91.

गरमा [garma] *n* musk melon of Balochistan, which is sweeter than that of the common variety. 2 summer season. 3 See गरिमा.

गरमाटी [garmai] *n* hotness, heat, warmth.

गरमिता [garmita] *Skt* गरिमा *n* heaviness, largeness. 2 a type of spiritual and miraculous power. See अमर मित्र. 3 elderliness, importance. "kharag ramyatenu garmita sīghnad ghamṣan." pāc baran ko gun liyo ih bhupatī balvan."—krīṣṇ. The name kharag sīgh [khar-ga-sī-gh] is an acronym from the first characters of these five words.

गरमी [garīmī] See गरमाटी. 2 summer season.

गररा [gar-ra] See गररा. 2 *n* Satluj.

गरराट [gar-ṛaṭ] *n* rumbling sound.

गरल [garal] *Skt* *n* life-destroying; poison, 'kharag (sword), ramyatenu (beauty of the body) garmita (respectability), sīghnad (roar like that of a lion) ghamṣan (pitched battle).

venom. "garal nas tani nathyo amru itargatz pio."—*savve m 2 ke*.

गरालधार [garaldhar] *Sk* *n* Shiv—who absorbed poison. 2 snake, serpent. 3 poisonous creature.

गरव [garav] See गरव.

गरार [garar] See गरार.

गरारध्वज [garardhvaj] See गरारध्वज.

गरार [gar ra] *adj* spotted, multicoloured like a blue jay. 2 See गरार.

गरा [gara] *n* throat. "an aphum garo tih gaha."—*caritr 331*. "gayo gara bhar gadgad baru."—*GPS*. 2 mountain pass, valley. 3 *adj* rotten, decomposed

गरा [garā] *n* village. "garā or kahī yō gai."—*caritr 13*. 2 See गरार.

गरास [garas] *Sk* *n* morsel, bite. 2 grip, hold, sense of holding.

गराह [garah] *n* morsel, bite. 2 *Sk* water animal like a crocodile; panther. "garāgarah te chuṣa."—*sr m 9*. 3 prisoner, detainee. 4 grip of a weapon. 5 *adj* who holds.

गराप [garap], गराप [garaph], गराप [garab] *E* grapeshot; shot in the shape of a grape; pellet. "top garaph sath bahu dōbhē."—*PP*. 'Many are wounded with gunshots.'

गराम [garam] *Sk* *n* village. 2 See गरार.

गरामने [garamno] *Sk* *गमिन्* *adj* going, moving, carrying. "guru bohith pargamno."—*gaur m 5*. 'Guru is just like a ship that certainly leads to salvation.' There is no fear of sinking midway.

गरारह [gararah], गरार [garara] *P* *गरار* This term figures as gararah in Arabic; gargle; process of producing a bubbling sound by taking water in the mouth. *E* gurgle; gargle. 2 loose-fitting trousers.

गरार [garav] *Sk* *n* village. 2 See गरार. 3 *Sk* गार, stone, rock. "kaṭṭo bōdh garavau."—*asa m 5*. 'demolished the dyke i.e. removed ignorance.'

गरि [garī] *adv* by rotting, by melting. "ora garī pani bhara."—*s kabir 2* within the throat,

around the neck.

गरिस [garisat] See गरिस.

गरि [garist] *Sk* गरि *adj* very heavy, weighty. 2 highly respectable. "gusai garist rupen."—*sahas m 5*. 3 *n* a mighty demon in Mahabharat.

गरिदा [garida] *P* *गरि* *adj* adopting, holding. 2 burying (the enemy), laying to the ground. "ganuman garida."—*akal*.

गरिदा [garifat] *P* *गरि* *n* grip, hold.

गरिदान [garitan] *P* *गरि* *v* grip, hold, capture.

गरिमा [garima] See गरिमा and असट सिपि.

गरी [garī] *adj* rotten, decomposed, decayed.

"kahū garī godri nahu."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* nut, kernel. "badaman garī samai."—*GPS*. 3 coconut kernel. "garī chuhare khādiā."—*asa m 1*. 4 street, lane. "khelet kōj garīn ke bic"—*krisan*. "garī bājar bilokāt ae."—*GPS*. "bhramat lakh garīa."—*kan m 5*.

गरीब [garīb] or गरीब [garibu] *A* *गरिब* *adj* traveller, wayfarer, stranger. 2 destitute, indigent. 3 humble, meek. 4 incapable. "nanak garibu dhāhī para dware."—*suhi a m 4*.

गरीबदास [garibdas], गरीबदासीआ [garibdasīa] Garib Das was born in Sammat 1774 in a family of Dhankhare Jatts in village Chhudani of Delhi. He spent early years of his life as a married man and became father of four sons and two daughters.

He was so influenced by the company of mendicants of the Dadoo sect that he renounced his family and joined their ranks. He was widely respected because of his pious deeds. Whatever he wrote is full of devotion to, and praise of, God.

Garib Das breathed his last in Sammat 1825. The followers of this sect are popularly known as Garib Dasias.

Garib Dasias greet each other by saying Sat Sahib; hence they are also called Sat Sahibis also.

गरीबनिमान [garibnīmaj], गरीबनिवृत्त [garibnīvaz]
P गरیبانه *adj* kind to the poor, helping the poor.
 "garibnīvaj gusaia mere."—*maru ravzidas*.

गरीबपारवर् [garibparvar] *P* رازگار sustainer of the poor.

गरीबान [gariban] See गरीबान.

गरीबाने [garibano] *adj* indigent, benign, humble.
 "ek mahali garibano."—*gau m 5*.

गरीबी [garibi] *n* poverty, indigence. 2 gentleness, humility. "garibi gada hamari."—*sor m 5*.

गरीबु [garibu] See गरीब.

गरीबुलपारवर् [garibulparast] *P adj* sustainer of the poor. "garibulparaste."—*javu*.

गरीय [gariy], गरीयस [gariyas], गरीयान [gariyan]
Skt गरीयस् *adj* very heavy, massive. 2 dignified respectable

गरीव [garivah] *P* ريد *n* mound, hillock, heap. 2 cord, string.

गरीवे कमान [garive kaman] *P n* bowstring. See गरीवर.

गुरुआटी [guruati] *n* heaviness, weightiness, massiveness. 2 elderliness.

गुरुत [garut] *Skt n* that which produces sound in the sky—feather; bird's wing.

गुरुतमै [garutmai] that which has wings—bird. 2 blue jay, a large heron.

गुरुत [garut] See गुरुत. "garut garut tajo baz sabh baz ae."—*kav 52*.

गुरुव [garuv], गुरुवा [garuva] *adj* majestic, eminent. "bakhse me ju garuv apradhu."—*NP*.

गुरुवर [garuv] *Skt* गरुड *n* son of Kashyap born from the womb of Vinta. It is the carrier of Vishnu (Vishnu's vehicle) and is lord of the birds. The lower half of its body is of bird and the upper half of man. According to a tale in Mahabharat, when Garurh brought nectar from the heaven after conquering the deities, Vishnu was delighted and granted him a boon. Garurh wished that he should always be above Vishnu. Vishnu gladly agreed to it. But Garurh then

thought that it was not fair and realised his mistake as it amounted to insulting Lord Vishnu. Garurh requested Vishnu to ask for any boon from him. Vishnu wished Garurh to become his vehicle. Now there was a dilemma that both of them were to remain beneath each other. After a long discussion it was decided that Garurh would remain on the standard (flag) of Vishnu, thus he would be above Vishnu as well as remain his vehicular carrier. "garur cape ae gopal."—*bher namdev*. 2 See गुरुवर.

गुरुगङ्गा [garuganga] a rivulet on way to Badri Narayan. It is believed by Hindus that keeping a stone brought from this rivulet in the house rids one of the fear of a snakebite.

गुरुगुडगर [garugugar] *Skt* गरुडगुर्गर *n* a herb used for curing a snakebite. This herb is believed to have been produced from the burp of the blue jay

गुरुध्वज [garudhvaj], गुरुध्वज [garudhvaj] Vishnu, whose standard bears the image of Garurh. See गुरुत.

गुरुपुराण [garupuran] See पुराण.

गुरुष [garuṣa] *Skt* गरुड cooked rice. "garuṣa khana dudh siu gadī."—*bessī m 1*. 2 *S adj* soft; which melts easily. "bhar aṭharahī meva hove garuṣa hove suau."—*var majh m 1*. See गुरुषु 8.

गुरुसन [garuṣan] Vishnu, whose seat is on the back of the blue jay. 2 a sitting posture in yog.

गुरुषारी [garuṣari], गुरुषी [garuṣi] *Skt* गरुडिक one who has knowledge of Garurh Mantra. 2 one who cures a snakebite. 3 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. "gurmātr mukhī garuṣari."—*sar m 5*. 'Chanting Guru's words relieves one of the dreadful effect of poison.'

गुरुषु [garuṣu] *Skt* गरुड whose god is garurh (blue jay); a magical formula, chanting of which relieves one of the dreadful effect of

snake venom. 2 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. "ghasī garuṣaśabād mukhī litha."—*gāu m 4*. 'licked the words of Guru (as a medicine).' See ਗੀਰਾ. "garuṣaśabād mukhī paṛa, haume bikhū harī mari."—*māla m 3*.

ਗੁਰੂਰੋਦਗਰ [garurōdgar] See ਗੁਰੂਰੋਦਗਰ.

ਗੁਰੂ [garu], ਗੁਰੂਚਿ [garuochi], ਗੁਰੂਮ [garuam] adj eminent, majestic, dignified. "gurumukh dekhī garu sukh paṛo."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤ [garuamāt], ਗੁਰੂਮਤਿ [garuamāti] adj who professes prestigious doctrine. 2 most intelligent, highly talented, having excellent brain. "garuamāt nīrvīr līpā."—*savēye m 3 ke*. "guru gābhīr garuamāti."—*savēye m 3 ke*.

ਗੁਰੂਮ [garuam] See ਗੁਰੂਮ. "sōi nār garuam pō prabhū ke gun gāv."—*bīla m 9*.

ਗੁਰੂਰ [garur] *A* *ਗੁਰੂ* *n* decent, cheating, treachery. 2 arrogance, conceit. "hor mucu garur."—*var ram 3*. See ਗੁਰੂਰ.

ਗੁਰੂਰੀ [garurī] adj arrogant, conceited. 2 *n* arrogance, conceit.

ਗੁਰੇਬਾਨ [gareban] See ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗੁਰੇਵਾਲ [gareval] a subcaste of Jatts, believed to have originated from Rajputs.

ਗਰੋ [garo] throat. "garo rukgāyo."—*NP*. 2 See ਗਿਰੇ.

ਗਰੋਹ [garoh] *n* intimacy, familiarity. 2 affection, love. "jāb dīj ke grehī pāṛhat tēb mo sō huto garoh."—*kṛīṣān*. 3 *P* *ਗੁਰੂ* *group*, community. 4 gang, band, coterie.

ਗਰੋਥ [garōthi] See ਗੁਰੂਥ. "āsākh garōth mukhī vedpāth."—*jōpu*.

ਗਰੋਥਸਾਹਿਬ [garōthsaḥib] See ਗੁਰੂਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰੋਥੀ [garōthi] See ਗੁਰੂਥੀ.

ਗਰੁ [garh] See ਗਰੁ.

ਗਰੁਣ [garhaṇ] See ਗਰੁਣ.

ਗਰੁਣਿ [garhṇi] See ਗਰੁਣਿ.

ਗਲ [gal] *Sk* *ਗਲ* *vr* eat, swallow, decay, drip, leak, destroy. 2 *n* throat, neck. 3 cheek, jawl.

See ਗਲ. "gala pīṇāi siru khuhēi."—*sava m 1 4* See ਗਲਾ 2.

ਗਲਦੀਰਾ [galaurā] See ਗਲੇਰਾ 2 folded betel leaf kept in the mouth on the inner side of the cheek. "ghis galāure līavē."—*asa kabir*. See ਗੀਲ.

ਗਲਦੀਰੀ [galaurī] folded betel leaf stuffed with catechu, lime paste and areca pieces. See ਗਲਦੀਰਾ 2.

ਗਲਧਾ [galhathā] *n* hand, in the form of a half moon, kept on the neck of some body to push and throw him away; half moon.

ਗਲਕਕੀ [galakkī] *n* embrace, hug; act of embracing with affectionate hands round the neck.

ਗਲਗੀਜ [galgājī] *n* roaring sound produced by warriors; lion's roar. "yodha galgājīṣ."—*ramav*. "galgājīhige."—*kalki*.

ਗਲਗਲ [galgal] a citrus fruit, used for preparing pickles. Ayurvedic practitioners use its extract in several medicines. Citrus Medica.

ਗਲਗਲੀ [galgalī] See ਗਲਗਲੀ.

ਗਲਣ [galan], ਗਲਣਾ [galna] *Sk* rot, leak, drip. 2 decay, decompose, rot. 3 be ruined, be destroyed. See ਗਲ *vr*. 4 In Punjabi, it is the name of an earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

ਗਲਣਿ [galanī] *n* marsh, mire, bog (sinking place). 2 voice; sound produced from the throat; talk, conversation. "mīṭhī galanī kumātrīa."—*sava m 5*.

ਗਲਣੀ [galnī] earthen pitcher with a wide mouth. See ਗਲਣਾ 4.

ਗਲਣ [galat] *Sk* ਗਲਿਤ *adj* fallen. 2 rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 leaked. 4 melted, liquefied. "tanu mānu galat bhāe ṭhakur siru."—*kan m 5*. 5 *A* *ਗਲ* *wrong*, incorrect.

ਗਲਤਾਨ [galatān] *P* *ਗਲਤ* *adj* rolling. 2 lying. 3 engrossed, involved. "man tano galatān simrāt prabhū nam."—*sri chāt m 5*. "hārī mīle bhāe galatān."—*naṭ m 4 partial*.

गालजी [galh] *n* gal-valit. sheet of cloth wrapped around one's neck, a sheet wrapped on the body in place of a shirt; galtri that protects the neck. *P* غلطی 2 *P* غلط error, mistake.

गालदीप्त [galidan] *P* غلبدین *v* lie down. 2 roll.

गालड [galatu] See गालड.

गालना [galna] See गालना. "haczbisrat tere gaṇ galna."—sopurakhu.

गालफरोस [galpharos] *n* animator, informer. 2 jester, clown, professional fool.

गालफरोसी [galpharosi] *n* animation, act of informing. 2 jest, clowning. "ohgalpharosi kare bahuteri."—var gau / m 4.

गालबा [galba] *A* غالب *n* sense of being dominant. 2 pressure.

गाल [gala] *n* neck. "gala bādhi duhilei ahr."—sar namdev. 2 plural of gall; talk. "gala kare ghaṇeria."—var asa m 2. 3 plural of gall; cheek. "gala piṭanī siru khuheni."—sava m / 4 hailstone, hail. "galrā seti miḥ kurutta." BG. 5 hole, aperture, slit, opening, pass, mountain pass. 6 a measure (amount) of grains which can just be poured in the funnel of the flour mill. 7 *A* غل foodgrains, foodstuff. "gala piḥavṇi."—BG. 8 herd of cattle, drove. "phirṭa vate gala."—var majh m / 1. 'overfed herd of cattle is wandering.'

गालावुडा [galauna] *v* pronounce, say, produce sound from the throat.

गालादी [galai] *adj* stated, said. 2 *n* act of decomposition, act of putrefication. 3 wages for melting.

गालास [galas] *Skt* गलस *n* glass, tumbler See E glass. 2 crystalline vessel. 3 cherry from Kashmir. It is juicy and delicious berry-like fruit.

गालाह [galah] *Skt* गलाह *n* stake in a game. 2 object put at stake in gambling. "pratham galah darab ko lava."—NP.

गालास [galapt] *P* غلط *n* dirt, impurity, pollution.

गालाटे [galate] *adv* by embracing, by hugging.

"gursrkx pritr guru mīle galate."—gau m 4.

गालाधे [galadhe] decayed, vanished. "manmukh garabhi galadhe."—gau m 4

गालाहा [galaha], गालाहा [galana] *v* say; produce sound from the throat. 2 *adj* said, stated. 3 pertaining to the throat, concerning the throat. "tete bādh galana."—maru m 5. 4 *n* collar.

गालाहि [galani] *Skt* गालि *n* hatred, contempt.

गालावा [galāvā] *n* collar. 2 rope tied round the neck. "ghatī galava calia tiri duri."—var gau / m 4. "le cale ghatī galavā."—asa chāt m 5. "jru taskar par galavē."—var gau / m 4.

गालि [galī] round the neck. "galī jevṛi haume."—gau m 5. 2 from the throat; with the chest. "galī lavego."—kan a m 4.

गालिकाजी [galicamji] *n* leech. 2 tick; dermal parasite. "galicamji jū chode nahi."—asa m 5. 'craze for worldly goods.'

गालित [galit] *adj* rotten. "galit āg pāchi tabe."—caritr 2/7. 2 See गालड. 3 See गालित वैद्य.

गालितकुसुम [galitkusat], गालितकुम् [galitkust], गालितकुम् [galitkusth] a chronic disease due to which blood and pus begin to ooze out and the limbs begin to fall off. Defect in the semen of parents, syphilis, eating of rotten fish, infection from someone afflicted with a contagious disease, taking eatables which infect blood and withholding of urine and faeces, are the causes which bring it about.

This horrible disease affects the blood of a person very badly. His appearance turns frightening, fingers and feet swell, due to pus limbs begin to fall apart, the nose caves in, voice becomes hoarse and the body gives out bad odour, which those sitting around find contemptible.

In Ayurved, its manifestations are eighteen in number. Among them figure harpes, eczema and ringworm etc. Most frightening is syphilis, of course. When it becomes known that a

person has got syphilis, then some experienced physician must be approached for treatment. Following are the common measures for curing it:

(1) to keep the patient in open air, away from habitation.

(2) to bathe with water in which leaves of margosa are boiled.

(3) to eat things prepared from grams.

(4) to bandage the wounds after washing them with full care.

(5) to take brāhmdāḍi, gorākhmūḍi, carayta, śuddh gādhak etc.

(6) to drink a decoction of uṣābe.

(7) to take five drops of chaulmoogra oil three times a day and apply it to the swollen limbs.

(8) to take ten drops of margosa oil.

(9) to make balls of barḥiḡ weighing five and half tolas, harar dā chīll two tolas, khāssi aule seven tolas, and cīṭṭi tribi sixteen tolas. They should be separately ground and sieved. All these should be mixed with double the quantity of old gur, balls of the size of betelnut should be prepared and each morning one should be taken with warm water. "galitkust upja dustān tan."—cāṣṭr 405.

अलिङ्गित [galitgṛv] *adjan* elephant in highly intoxicated state; (such an illustrious elephant as has) intoxication oozing from all its limbs. "galitgṛv jyō jūṭa."—*paras*. "galit durad mad cāryo."—*paras*.

अलिङ्गित [galitda] *adj* which decomposes.

गली [gali] *n* street, lane, passage passing between houses and streets. "sīr dhari tali galit mori au."—*sava m 1* "mero sūdaru kahahu mīle kītu gali."—*dev m 4*. narrow passage in hills; and habitation in a valley e.g. ghoragali, chāglagali, nāthīagali etc. 2 *adj* rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 *merely* in talk. "gal

ho sohaganī bhene!"—*asa patti m 1*. "gali sel uṭhavat cahe."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 4 round the neck, encircling the neck. "īkna gali jāpīa."—*var asa*.

गली [gali], **गली** [gali-i] *merely* in talk. "galīsu sajan vih."—*s fānd*. "gīanu nāgali-i dhuḍhie."—*var asa*. 2 *merely* in talk. See **गली** 4

गली [galica] *P* गली and गली *n* embroidered carpet made of wool or cotton, to be spread on the floor.

गली [galij] *P* गली *adj* unholy, polluted. 2 dirty, unclean. 3 fat, thick, dense.

गली [galua], **गली** [galuara] *n* hole, opening, aperture, slit. "golān ke hvege galuare"—*krisan*.

गली [gale] rotten decayed, decomposed. "hākaria nanak gārabi gale"—*sukhmānī*. 2 swallowed gulped. "man muni monivār gale."—*s kabir*. 3 with the neck, from the throat. "lagu gale sunu binti meri."—*asa kabir*

गली [galeph] *n* cover, covering (for quilt, pillow etc). 2 quilt. 3 See **गली**.

गली [galephna] *v* prepare sugar-coated sweet grains, aniseed, almond. cardamom 2 wrap.

गली [galole] let us talk about, let us speak of. "harigal galole."—*var vad m 4*.

गली [galohu] spoken, talked. "sāt tere siu gal galohi."—*gau m 5*.

गली [galogad] *Skt* गली *n* army fort; army lined up in the shape of a fort; fort-like circular position of the army "galogad phort."—*cāḍi 2*.

गली [galota] *n* reel or skein of yarn spun on the spinning wheel, which is of the size of an egg.

अलिङ्गित भूषण [galotia xurad] a village under police station and tehsil Daska of district Sialkot which is twelve miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. Guru Hargobind stopped in this village on his way to Kashmir

and Guru Har Rai, beseeched by a devotee, visited this village. A banyan tree of the Guru's period still stands. A gurdwara exists there to which the village people have donated thirteen ghumaons of land.

बल्ले [galol] See **बल्ले**. "pādrae galolā pas amolā" —*ramav*. 'Ravan has a pellet bow in his fifteenth and a noose in the sixteenth hand.'
बल्ले [galola] *P* **بَلَلَة** *n* spherical object. 2 pill, tablet. "amal galola kur ka dita devanharī." —*srī m l*. 'Mammon has given a dose of falsehood.' 3 sling shot.

बल्ले [galora] a preacher, resident of Cheeka, who was deputed to preach Sikh doctrine in Hansi and Hissar areas by Guru Teg Bahadur. The ninth Guru visited his residence and bestowed on him a quiver full of arrows. See **चीका**

बल्लेरी [galbri] See **बल्लेरी**. 2 See **बल्लेरी**

बल्ले [galāth] See **बल्ले**. "mar galāth nīkara." —*NP*.

बल्ले [galh], **बल्ले** [gall] *Skt* **गल्ल** *n* brow, cheek, trough in which jaggery is prepared. 2 related with the throat; talk, tete-à-tête. 3 *Skt* **गल्ल** *vr* blame, defame

बल्ले [galla] See **बल्ले** 7.

बल्ले [gav] *Skt* *n* ox, bullock.

बल्ले [gavzan] *P* **بَلْزَن** *n* stag.

बल्ले [gavan], **बल्ले** [gavanu], **बल्ले** [gavan], **बल्ले** [gavanu] See **बल्ले**. "sāg nāsathī gavanu ikela." —*suhi ravidas*. 2 cycle of birth and death, transmigration of the soul. "phahe kaṭe mīṭe gavan." —*bavan* 3 sexual intercourse, coitus, coition. "tīh sath gavan kese kar kariye?" —*caritr 3 l*. 4 *Skt* **बल्ले** *adj* not special, ordinary. "mukkh karke nahūgae, gavan karke gae hen." —*JSBM*

बल्ले [gavay] *Skt* *n* a (wild) hybrid creature between cow and horse, stag, nilgai (*basclaphus troglodytes*). 2 a wild creature

who was a general in Sugreev's army. 3 See **बल्ले**.

बल्ले [gavar] See **बल्ले** 2 See **बल्ले**. 3 See **बल्ले**
बल्ले [gavarāmīt], **बल्ले** [gavarāmīt] *E* Government. *n* seat of power. 2 ruler. 3 state, empire.

बल्ले [gavarnar] *E* Governor *n* ruler. 2 chief administrator of the state. 3 administrative head of an institution.

बल्ले [gavarnar general] *E* Governor General. *n* supreme authority who has control over all administrators of a country; all governors of states are under him, the supreme ruler of the country. Warren Hastings was appointed the first governor general of India in 1773.

बल्ले [gavarmīt] See **बल्ले**.

बल्ले [gavra] *adj* fair-complexioned, fair-skinned. 2 See **बल्ले**.

बल्ले [gavraj] *Skt* bull, stud bull. 2 **बल्ले** *n* Kamdhenu, a mythological cow, believed to be supreme among all its species. "nīksi gavraj sudhenu bhali." —*samudramathan*.

बल्ले [gavari], **बल्ले** [gavni] See **बल्ले**. 2 Gauri, Parvati, wife of Shiv. "an gavari kāhi sis jhukavat." —*caritr 355*.

बल्ले [gaval] *Skt* *n* buffalo, male buffalo. 2 wild stud buffalo 3 stud buffalo's horn

बल्ले [gavaṇa] *v* lose, misplace. "pāḍit rovaḥi gian gavarī." —*var ram l m l*. "gurmukhi ladha manmukhi gavarī." —*sopurakhu*. "mau piu kirat gavarī." —*var majh m l*. 2 spend time, to pass time, waste time. "bed pare parī brāhṇe jṇamū gavarī." —*asa kabir*. 3 make or persuade one to sing **बल्ले** [gavar] *adv* by getting musical recitation performed. 2 by losing. See **बल्ले**.

बल्ले [gavasī], **बल्ले** [gavasī] will sing. 2 *Skt* **गवसि** will cause one to roam. 3 will lose. "tīn ka bhau sabhu gavasī." —*sopurakhu*.

ਗਵਾਹ [gavah] *P* گواہ *n* witness, deponent, testifier, he who gives evidence.

ਗਵਾਹੀ [gavahi] *P* گواہی *n* evidence, deposition, testimony.

ਗਵਾਕਸ਼ [gavaks] *Skt n* hole in the shape of a cow's eye, generally found in the ventilators of a house; peep-hole. 2 window; aperture through which sunrays penetrate. 3 a councillor of Sugreev. 4 signboard for firing which has on it the bull's eye. gujari is its distorted form.

ਗਵਾਜ਼ਾ [gavajha] *adj* lost; was lost, destroyed. "sabh kirbhikh gaye gavajha."—*jet m 4*

ਗਵਾਧ [gavādh] *n* neighbourhood.

ਗਵਾਧੀ [gavādh] *adj* neighbouring. 2 *n* neighbour.

ਗਵਾਟੇ [gavate] lost. "japic pap gavate."—*brha ch5t m 4*

ਗਵਾਧਾ [gavadha] *adj* destroyed. See ਗਵਾਰਾ. 2 singing, reciting. "gun gobid gurmukhi gavadha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਗਵਾਧੁ [gavadhu] See ਗਵਾਧਾ 1. "sabh pap gavadhu."—*sar m 5 partal*.

ਗਵਾਰ [gavar] *Skt* गृध्र rural, rustic i.e. uncivilised "murakh mugadh gavar."—*maru kabir*. 2 *P* گوار *suf* used as a suffix, it has a positive meaning viz *khusgavar*, *nagvar*.

ਗਵਾਰਾ [gavara] vocative of gavar. "harī ka nam ki nā japasī gavara?"—*sor kabir 2* See ਗਵਾਰਾ. 3 *P* گوار *adj* well-disposed, in accordance with, favourable. 4 *n* beehive.

ਗਵਾਰੀ [gavari] feminine of gavar. "nara n nidasī kaz bhuli gavari?"—*dhana triloca*. 2 milk woman, milkmaid, dairymaid. "patsapn ko sajke su gavari."—*krisan*.

ਗਵਾਰੀਏਰ [gavarier], **ਗਵਾਲਿਏਰ** [gavaliyar], **ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ** [gavaliar] *Skt* ग्वालियर a famous state of central India and its capital. There is an old big fort in this city, where royal prisoners were kept in the Mughal era. The fort is situated at 300 feet high sandy hilltop. The fort is one and

three-fourths mile long and 2,800 feet wide. The height of the surrounding wall is 30 feet. Guru Hargobind was kept a captive in this fort for sometime due to the cunningness of Chandu and emperor Jahangir's policy,¹ which is referred to by Bhai Gurdas:

"gar caria patsah caria."

At the time of his release, the Guru got several royal prisoners released alongwith due to which he was popularly known as bādi chor. The Sikhs have not paid any attention to this holy place. No wonder some enterprising Muslim has turned the place into a memorial named bādi chor data, as his permanent source of income.

ਗਵਾਲੰਭ [gavalābh] slaughter of the cow (ox); fire ritual in which cows are sacrificed. Many Vedic annotators have forbidden this sacrificial ritual in Kalyug. According to Prashar "the following five practices are strictly prohibited in Kalyug: Ashvmedh (in which horses are sacrificed), Gvalambh (in which oxen are sacrificed), renunciation, offering meat during sradhs, begetting of a son by a woman through her husband's brother.²

"gavalābh ajmedh aneka."—*ramav*.

"gavalābh bahu jagg kare bar."—*raghu*.

ਗਵਾਵਨਾ [gavavna], **ਗਵਾਵਨ** [gavavna] *v* lose, waste, destroy. "mat tūl apna-ap gavavhe."—*asa ch5t m 3*. 2 go, leave. "jo ghar chad gavavna."—*sri m 5*. 3 make one sing.

ਗਵਿਆ [gavia] sang, recited, gave recitation of. "virle hi gavia."—*bavan*. 2 searched, explored See ਗਵੇਸਰ.

ਗਵਿਤਾ [gavita] lost, wasted. "sabh gran gavita."—*guj var 1 m 3*. 2 singer, chanter

¹See ਗਵਾਲੀਰ.

²अश्वमेधम् ग्वालम्भं श्रेयार्थं कर्तव्यम्

देवराज्यं सुतेत्यस्ति कर्तव्यं पञ्च विद्वन्विदुः

ਗਰੀ [gavi] *Skt n* cow.

ਗਰੀਨੀ [gaviṇi] See ਗਰੀਨੀ.

ਗਵੇ [gave] See ਗਵੇ *Skt* गवेत् "parbraham ki dargah gave."—*sukhmani*.

ਗਵੇਸ਼ [gavesaṇ] *Skt n* searching, looking for, exploration.

ਗਵੇ [gave] goes, reaches, arrives. See ਗਵੇ. 2 (may) go, (may) reach. "harī dargah kauh kesi gave?"—*sukhmani*.

ਗਵੇਯਾ [gaveya] singer, chanter.

ਗਵਯ [gavy] *Skt adj* of the cow, pertaining to the cow. See ਪੰਚਗਵਯ.

ਗੜ [gar] See ਗੜ "haricaran saraṇ gar koṭi hamare."—*suh m 5*. "gar caria patsah caria."—*BG*. See ਗਰਾਲਿਕਰ. 2 carving, idol-making. "losat ko jar gar bohith banasat."—*BGK*. 3 spear, lance. See ਗੜ. "paṭṭis loh-hathu parsō gar."—*ramav*. 4 boil.

ਗੜਕਨਾ [garakna] *v* thunder.

ਗੜਗੱਜ [garagaj] *n* thunder, thunder of a cloud raining hailstones. 2 lightning, accompanied by thunder 3 *adj* peal of thunder, crackling loud sound. "garagajian gahike."—*caritr 142*.

ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ [garagaj bolle] *n* thundering utterances. See ਬਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਗੜਗਾਣੀ [garaganī] having a spear in hand; spear-woman. "khargani gargani."—*paras*.

ਗੜਗੰਗਾ [garagāga] river Ganga flowing near the town of Garhmukteshwar in district Meerut. "garagāga ke pāth padhare."—*GPS*. 2 Many scholars refer to Garuhganga as Garhganga. See ਗਰੁਹਗੰਗਾ.

ਗੜਗਰ [garat] *n* carving, sculpture. 2 *adj* carved, sculpted.

ਗੜਗਰ [garta] engraver, sculptor.

ਗੜਦਾਰ [gardar] spear man, lancer. "garedar mano kari mat ki jyō."—*caritr 320*.

ਗੜਨ [garan] *Skt* engraving, carving.

ਗੜਨਹਾਰਾ [garanhara] *adj* engraver, sculptor. "je rhu murati saci he tau garanhare khau."—*asa*

kabar.

ਗੜਪਨਾ [garappna], ਗੜਪਨਾ [garappna] *v* swallow, gulp.

ਗੜੱਪੁ [garappu] *adj* who swallows, who gulps. ਗੜਬੜ [garbar] *n* disorder. 2 nonsense. "garbar karē kadī rāg la i."—*bhar m 5*. 3 onomatopoeic of simmering noise.

ਗੜਬਾ [garba] *Skt* गडुका *n* metal vessel resembling a small pitcher.

ਗੜਵਈ [garvai] attendant who keeps the pitcher-like vessel of metal in his hand, bath attendant. Dogra Gulab Singh, bath attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, got the status of a raja from that of Singh Sahib. After the fall of Lahore kingdom, he got the title of maharaja from the British Government. See ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ ਨੰ: 5.

ਗੜਵਾ [garva] See ਗੜਵਾ.

ਗੜਵਾਰ [garvar] *adj* owner of a fort. 2 *n* superintendent of a fort. 3 spear man, lancer 4 See ਗੜਦਾਰ.

ਗੜਾ [gara] *n* hail, hailstone. "ape sitalu thar gara."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 See ਗਰਮ-ਗੜਾ.

ਗੜਾਦੀਲ [garaḍil] *E* grenadier, a soldier who throws a grenade. 2 in Punjabi it is also used for a tall soldier Its root could be ਗਿਰਾਂ-ਡੀਲ.

ਗੜਾੜ [garar] *n* poked spear; multipoked spike, tree with spikes "dah dis chuṭat top sayak vajra garar."—*saloh*. 2 *Skt* गडगाणि. According to Purans, it is a fire emanating from a mare's mouth that dries the water in the ocean. "satt samūd garar mahī jai smat na peṭ bharave."—*BG*. 3 In ancient times, it was a common belief that there exists a large hole at the base of an ocean into which water continuously gets sucked and the ocean is never full.

ਗੜਿ [garī] after carving, by engraving. 2 in the fort. "garī dohi patisah ki."—*oṅkar*.

ਗੜਿਓ [garīo], ਗੜਿਆ [garīa] formed, created, shaped, carved.

ਗੁਰੀ [garī] small fort.

ਗੁਰੀਅਲ [garīal] a subcaste of Bunjahi Khatri, its correct pronunciation being gural. "garal mathradas he."—BG. 2 spear man, lancer.

ਗੁਰੀਆ [garīa] *n* spear, lance. 2 small spear. "garīa bhasūḍī bhervi bhala neja bhakh."—*śanama*. 3 an ardent but enlightened devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was deputed to preach the Guru's doctrine in Kashmir. Sain Shahdault, a resident of Gujarat, became a follower of the Guru on listening to Sukhmani from him. Garhia served the ninth Guru as well. He is also named as gadhia.

ਗੁਰੂ [garū] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰ. "jini bharangarū torīa."—*var guj 2 m 5*

ਗੁਰਦਾਰ [garedar] See ਗੁਰਦਾਰ.

ਗੁਰ [garh] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਸ਼ੇਰ [garhsher] or ਸ਼ੇਰਗੁਰ [sergarh] a fort built by Sher Shah in Sasram subdivision of district Shahbad in Bengal which is in a dilapidated condition now.

ਗੁਰਸ਼ੇਰ [garhshēkar] a town of a tehsil in district Hoshiarpur Bhai Tilak, a devoted Sikh, belonged to this place. See ਤਿਲਕ 7.

ਗੁਰਚਿਲਨ [garherlan] or ਗੁਰ ਚਿਰੋਲੀ [garh cīrolī] See ਗੁਰਚਿਲਨ 3.

ਗੁਰਾ [garha] See ਗੁਰ. 2 pit, ditch.

ਗੁਰੀ [garhi] *n* small fort. 2 See ਸਮਾਨ 3 and ਗੁਰੀਸ਼ੀਰ.

ਗੁਰੀਨਸ਼ੀਰ [garhinazir] a village under police station Goolah, tehsil Kaithal of Karnal district, inhabited by Bikhankhan. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated near this fort to the south, where he encamped at the request of Bikhankhan. Pucca residential houses and a gurdwara were got renovated there by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state. One hundred bighar of land has been donated by Bhai Uday Singh, while an annual grant of rupees two hundred is sanctioned by

Jind state. The village is situated at a distance of eighteen miles on a pucca road to the south-west of Patiala railway station.

At the time of the Guru's visit to this place, this land was a part of Samana. That is why some writers hold that this gurdwara is in Samana. See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਗ [ga] *Skt vr* go, proceed, praise, appreciate. 2 *n* appreciation, praise. 3 singing, recitation. 4 suffix indicating future tense. "jāre jāhiga me jana."—*gau kabir*. 5 short for ਗਮ [gam] (ਗਮ [gam]). "nahi lakhē ham ko jān ga ke."—*krisan*. 'of a village.'

ਗੇ [gā] village. 2 short for ਗਨ [gan]. See ਗਨ 6. "baocgā kushah car."—*jāfar*

ਗਾਉ [gau] See ਗਾਉਣਾ. "gau gau ri dulhani mēhgalcar."—*asa kabir*. 2 *P 54* ox.

ਗਾਉ [gāu], ਗਾਉ [gāu] *n* village. "bahut prētap gāu sō pae."—*sar kabir*. 2 sing. "nanak hāxgūn gāu."—*var mālā m 5*

ਗਾਉਣਾ [gauna] *Skt* ਗਾਨ recital of musical notes ਗਾਉ [gau] will sing. 2 *n* herd of cows, drove. "krisan caravat gau re."—*gau kabir*. 3 village. "majh banaras gau re."—*gau kabir*. See ਗਾਨਗ.

ਗਾਇ [gai] *n* cow. "haku parāra nanka, usu suaruusu gai."—*var majh m 1* 2 village. "gai sōmet sōbho mīl kōrān."—*krisan*. 3 having sung, recited. "gagē goi gai jini chodī gōlī gobīdu garōbī bhāra."—*asa pāṭi m 1*. 'One who has stopped reciting hymns in praise of the Creator, has the vanity of being an enlightened one.' 4 earth, land. 5 by singing. "nanak kahī gai kārūname."—*gau m 9*. 6 *P 54* place, site "tujh kīnī pharmai gai?"—*s kabir*. 'Who has informed you of this place?'

ਗਾਇਕ [gaik] *Skt* ਗਾਯਕ singer, reciter, chanter. ਗਾਇਕ [gaik], ਗਾਇਕ [gaiku] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ (ਗੈ *vr* sing. See ਗੈ) *n* singing, chanting. "sadh mēlī hāx gāiku?"—*bher m 4*. 2 singer, chanter. "kōb kōu

mele pāc sat gain?"—*asa m 4*.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *n* she who protects the reciter of holy hymns. It is called Gaytri also because this hymn is believed to have been chanted from Brahma's lips. According to another etymological explanation गार्हपत्य is the converse of त्रि-पद, which means 'three-footed'; tripada (i.e. having three verses). "sādhya tarpaṇ karaṇi gātri."—*sor m 3*. Gaytri is the most important holy hymn of Hindus. Only Dvij (Brahman, Kshatri and Vaishya) are entitled to chant it.

Gaytri:

"तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि, धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्"
It means: 'The Sun god that sustains all, relieves all from pain, is the source of light, worthy of prayer, vanisher of sins, inspirer of our intellect, and we meditate upon Him.'

According to a legend in Padma Purāṇa, Brahma, about to perform an oblation, asked Indar to bring his (Brahma's) wife Savitri, because it could never be performed in the absence of one's better half. Savitri told that she would not go without her female companions (Lakshmi etc). When he came back without Savitri, Brahma asked Indar to bring another woman for him. Indar brought a milkmaid from the mortal world, whose name was Gaytri. Brahma solemnised Gandharv marriage with her and performed the oblation.

Gaytri's appearance is thus described : deer's horn in one hand and a lotus in the other, red-coloured clothes, a pearl necklace around the neck, rings in the ears and crown on the head.

There is an anecdote in Brahmin scriptures that once Brahaspati hit Gaytri with his leg, wounding her on the forehead. From the wound emerged many deities. Gaytri is also known as the mother of Veds. In fact, this holy hymn

of Rigved is a composition by sage Vishvamittar. See तैत्ति.

2 a category of metres with six characters per foot (thus having 24 characters in all) as in śaśivādha and सौमरसी (sauraj).

गार्हपत्य [gātri] *Skt* गार्हपत्य song; prelude to a song; singing "gungobīd gāro nāhi."—*s m 9*. 2 singer. "gavahi gātri prat"—*ma sōg*.

गार्हपत्य [gātripat] one who is competent in vocal music, viz-singer, musician. "gavahi gātripat."—*ragmala*.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] female singer. "sun gātri tē bat hamari."—*caritr 276*.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] singer. "gātri pekhi risē gān gūdhraḥ."—*krisan*. 2 singing. 3 See गार्हपत्य.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] sung. "nāhi kirātiprabh gāi"—*sor m 9*. 2 cows. "gāiputa nirdhāna pāthu cakaru hoī."—*var mala m 1*. See चरु वेष्टेडा.

गार्हपत्य [gāipot] ox. See गार्हपत्य 2.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] will sing. 2 *Pkt n* reed of an arrow. 3 arrowhead. "ākhiā sam gātri."—*krisan*. "teri hasi hame gātri si logat he."—*krisan*. 4 *A* ᱢᱟᱱᱟᱱ *adj* fragile.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] *A* ᱢᱟᱱᱟᱱ *n* cover for a quilt or a pillow. 2 saddle-cover.

गार्हपत्य [gātri] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *w* destroy, break, shake, make topsy-turvy, take bath. 2 *n* process of threshing. "lāṭu madhaniā angah."—*var asa*. 3 adoption, acquisition. "ākhi gātri gīt gungah."—*japu*. 4 *Skt* serenity; profundity. 5 *P* ᱢᱟᱱᱟᱱ place, site.

गार्हपत्य [gāhā] or गार्हपत्य [gāhaku] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *adj* acquirer, receiver, purchaser. "sace ka gāhaku vira ko jān."—*dhana m 3*.

गार्हपत्य [gāhki] *n* process of acquisition, purchase, act of buying. 2 *adj* purchaser, receiver. "koi anī mīlego gāhki."—*s kabir*.

गार्हपत्य [gāhaku] See गार्हपत्य.

'This is a reference from Mādhvanāla Sangcet, while in Ragmala this word is written as patra.

ਗਾਹਣ [gahan] See ਗਾਹਣ. 2 *Śtr* ਗਾਹ-ਅਣ lacking in profundity; the place where water is shallow.
ਗਾਹਣਾ [gahna] *v* thresh, crush "kaṇu nahi tuh gahan lage."—*sar m 5*. 2 *dive* See ਗਾਹ *vr*. 3 contemplate; differentiate between truth and falsehood.

ਗਾਹਣੁ [gahanu] See ਗਾਹਣ.

ਗਾਹਨ [gahan] See ਗਾਹਣ and ਗਾਹਣਾ "binu kaṇ khalhanu kese gahan para?"—*bher m 5*. "bikhedāl sātān tumre gahzo."—*kan m 5*. 2 contemplate. "nanak guṇ gahi."—*gaur m 5*. "nanak harigun gahi."—*asa m 5*.

ਗਾਹਨਾ [gahna] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹਨੁ [gahanu] See ਗਾਹਣ.

ਗਾਹਰਾ [gahra], **ਗਾਹਰੇ** [gahro] *adj* deep, thick, dense. 2 profound, infinite. "bahu beṣṭāṭi bado gahro."—*dev m 5*.

ਗਾਹਾ [gaha] *n* narration, tale. "harī ke rāg sada guṇgha" —*jet m 4*. 2 praise, admiration. "guṇ gopal prabhū ke nṛt gaha."—*suhi m 5*. 3 a poetic metre comprising two lines. Each line has four feet with two pauses. The first foot has twelve, second eighteen, third twelve and the fourth fifteen matras with a guru at the end. It is also named Arya¹.

Example:

guru nanak pad padmā

sur nār munī vrīd vādnīyā bhoh.

vādehā sukh-hetormansa vaca śarīreṇ.

(b) See ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ.

ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ [gaha duja] Under this heading the poetic metre has the following form in Dasam-Granth: two lines, each line having 27 matras, 'In prosody the characteristics of Arya poetic metre are—in the first half seven *ḍagaṇa*, guru at the end, *jagaṇa* at the sixth place or four *laghu*. One *laghu* is essential at the sixth place in the second half. The remaining characteristics are similar to those of the first half. There should not be any *jagaṇa* at the first, third, fifth & seventh places of this metre.

first pause at the 14th matra and the second at 13th thereafter.

Example:

matvā maditā kunarā, anrātā dharmāno tīrā.
 kukarmanō kothitā baditā, lajinh tājā narā."

—*kalki*.

ਗਾਹਿ [gahi] See ਗਾਹਨ. "harī ke guṇ gahi." —*prabha m 3*. See ਗਾਹ *5*. 2 "taskar besahi gahi."—*s kabir*. See ਗਾਹਨਗਿ *3 adv* having threshed. 4 having pondered, having contemplated.

ਗਾਹੁ [gahu] See ਗਾਹ. 2 praise, admire. See ਗਾਹਨ *2*. "mīlī sadhu guṇ gahu."—*majh barāhmaha*.

ਗਾਹੁਣਾ [gahuna] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹੇ [gahe] should thresh. 2 should contemplate. 3 *P ੨੬ adv* sometimes, at times "gahe nā neki kar kardam."—*tīlāg m 1*

ਗਾਹੇ [gahe] threshes. See ਗਾਹ *vr 2* contemplates. 3 recites. "jīsaḥī pārapatī so harīguṇ gahe." —*gaur m 5*.

ਗਾਹਿਪਤੀ [gahpātī] See ਗਾਹਪਤਰ.

ਗਾਖਣ [gakhāṇ], **ਗਾਖਣਾ** [gakhna], **ਗਾਖਨ** [gakhna] *Śtr* ਗਾਖਣਾ *n* search, exploration. "nā gallī gakhīe."—*BG*. "ras janat so nār jo ras gakhē." —*kṛxsaṇ*. 2 concluding. "sād-hū guṇ gakhē." —*BG*. 3 scrutiny, screening. "sahe kasāṭi mān ko gakhē."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਖਰਾ [gakhra], **ਗਾਖਰੀ** [gakhri], **ਗਾਖਰੇ** [gakhro], **ਗਾਖਰਾ** [gakhra], **ਗਾਖਰੀ** [gakhri], **ਗਾਖਰੇ** [gakhro] *adj* difficult, hard, arduous. 2 inaccessible; a place arduous to reach. 3 unbearable. This term is derived from *Śtr* word ਗੋਖੁਰ which is the name of a medicinal herb bearing hard thorny seeds; path paved with this thorny herb "ghumāgherī āgah gakhri."—*asa m 5*. "sāṭigur ki seva gakhri."—*sri m 3*. "kāmu krodhwāhākaru gakhro, sājāmī kaunū chuṭro rī?"—*asa m 5*. "grikham ruti gakhri."—*ram m 5 ruti*. "vichohē jībūr khavē nā vājānī gakhre."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "ucāu pārbat

gakhro."—*sri am* / "sabhagun te garab gakhro, parmesvar nahī bhavāt."—*saloh*.

ਗੰਗ [gāṅg] *Skt* गङ्गा *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga 2 *n* Bhisham Pitama 3 Kartikey, kharanan.

ਗੰਗਟੀ [gagṭi] *n* a succulent root used as vegetable; its plant, *calocasia arum*. It belongs to arum family. Its root is used as vegetable while the leaves are used to prepare snacks. It is sown during the months of Chet-Baisakh and dug out in the month of Kattak.

ਗੰਗਨਾ [gāṅna], ਗੰਗਨੇ [gāṅno] *n* bracelet of multicoloured yarn; thread hung round the neck or worn on the head by Hindu women as a symbol of marital status; a sacred thread tied round the wrist during marriage or in war. "hath gāṅno ya par ayo."—*krisan*.

ਗੰਗਰ [gagar], ਗੰਗਰਿ [gagarī], ਗੰਗਰੀ [gagri] *Skt* गंगरी *n* earthen or metallic pitcher with narrow mouth used for fetching water. This word derives from the rumbling sound produced at the time of filling the vessel with water "tuṭat bar nā lage ta kau jiu gagarī jā phorī."—*sar m* 5. "nit uṭhī kori gagarī ane."—*brīa kabir*

ਗੰਗਾ [gaga] a village under police station, tehsil and district Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated one furlong away to the north-west of this village. The Guru stayed here by the side of a pond.

The gurdwara building and residential houses are in good condition. They were got renovated by Sardar Sewa Singh, minister of Nabha State in Sammat 1933. Land measuring 750 bighas has been allotted by Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh. The village is one and a half miles to the west of Lehragaga railway station.

ਗੰਗਾ [gāga] a popular oilman during the reign of

raja Bhoj, who without uttering any word won over pandits (scholars) in discussion through gestures and signs only.

"goṣaṭī gāge teli pādīt nāl hovē jēg dekhe khari kare ik āgūl gāga dui vekhale rekhe. pher ucaī pājūgūl gāga muṭṭh hālāi ālekhe. peṭi pe uṭh calīra pādīt har bhulave bhekhe. nīrgun sārgun āg dui parmesar pājūmīlānsārekhe. ākkhū dovē bhōnsā mukki lāi hālāi nīmekhe murakh pādīt surāt vīsekhe."

The following saying is quoted when reference is made to inequality between the high and the low, the wise and the unwise:

"kitthe raja bhojāte kitthe gāga leli."—*prov*.

ਗੰਗੇਯ [gāṅey], ਗੰਗੇਵ [gāṅev] *Skt* गङ्गेय *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga. 2 *n* Bhisham Pitama, son of Ganga "gāṅev bhanuj kaṭi mario."—*narav*. "killed Bhisham and Karan."

ਗੱਚ [gach], ਗੱਚਹੁ [gachahu], ਗੱਚੈ [gache], ਗੱਚੋ [gacho] See ਗੱਚ. "gachahu putri rajkuari."

—*basāt a m* 1. "jo diste so gache"—*dev m* 5

ਗੱਜ [gaj] *Skt* गज *n* thunder, loud sound. 2 lightning, which produces thunder. 3 trumpet (of an elephant etc.) "jese gajraj gaj marat."—*BGK*. 4 *P* ੫੬ place, site. 5 *Skt* *adj* relating to an elephant. 6 cluster of elephants, flock of elephants.

ਗੱਜਰ [gajr] *Skt* गजर *n* a succulent root-like raddish, sweet in taste. It has cooling effect. The carrot is a tonic for the heart and the brain. It helps kidneys and cures jaundice. *L* *Daucus Carota*. *E* carrot. 2 *P* ੫੬ washerman. "gajr hoto tir parbari."—*NP*.

ਗੱਜਰਾਜ [gajraj] lord of lightning, Indar.—*sanama*. 2 leader of the cluster of elephants.

ਗੰਜਾ [gāja] *Skt* गंजिका *n* an intoxicant, a narcotic drug obtained from hemp, smoked like tobacco in a smoking pipe. *E* hemp. Its effect is dry and warm. It harms the heart, brain, muscles,

stomach and makes one lethargic.

ਗਾਥੀ [gāṭhī] *P* گانج harlot, prostitute. 2 dancing girl. 3 crusader or fighter for a religious cause. "haṭhyo jitmellā sugajī gulabā."—*VN*. 4 warrior who kills infidels in war. 5 chief-commander, commander-in-chief.

ਗਾਥੀਆਬਾਦ (Gaziabad) tehsil head quarter of district Meerut in U.P., founded by Gazi-u-din son of Asaf Jah. It is a junction of East-Indian, North Western and Avadh Rubeikhand railways.

ਗਾਥੀਪੁਰ [Gazipur] district headquarter of UP situated on the left bank of Ganga. Many historians hold it to be Gadhipur founded by raja Gadhi, while others have associated it with the name of Masood Gazi.

ਗਾਥੀਮਰਦ [Gazimard] *P* گانج brave man, warrior. 2 horse.

ਗਾਟ [gat] *n* *onom* sound produced while swallowing water. "rasihari gat."—*kan m 4 partal*.

ਗਾਟਾ [gāṭa] *n* neck. "uco kar gāṭa."—*GPS*.

ਗਾਠ [gāṭh], **ਗਾਠ** [gāṭh] *n* knot. "haume binṭhi gāṭhe."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 See ਗਾਠਨਾ. "hau binu gāṭhe jai pahuca."—*sar ravidas*.

ਗਾਠਕਾਤਰਾ [gāṭhkatra] See ਗਾਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗਾਠਨਾ [gāṭhna] *Sk* ਗਾਠਨਾ *v* tie into a knot, interlace, knot. See ਗਾਠ 2.

ਗਾਠਨੀ [gāṭhni], **ਗਾਠਨੀ** [gāṭhni], **ਗਾਠਨੀ** [gāṭhni] *Sk* ਗਾਠਨੀ. knot, knarl, knob. 2 bundle, bale, package. "bacan guru jo pure kahro me chukri gāṭhni badha."—*sar m 5*. "jako lahino maharajri gāṭhni."—*ṭodi m 5*. '...who is to get from the Almighty's bundle.' See ਗਾਠਨੀ.

ਗਾਠਨੀਓ [gāṭhni] from the package, from the bundle. See ਗਾਠਨੀ.

ਗਾਠਾ [gāṭha], **ਗਾਠਿ** [gāṭhi], **ਗਾਠਿ** [gāṭhi], **ਗਾਠੀ** [gāṭhi], **ਗਾਠੀ** [gāṭhi] *Sk* ਗਾਠਿ knot. "binu guru gāṭhi na chutai."—*sar a m 1*. "he kou esa mitu ji

'This word is derived from gazi in Arabic and marad in Persian. See ਗਾਥੀ 3, 4, 5

torē bikhām gāṭhi?"—*phunhe m 5*. "gāṭhi bhixbhix bhix tane"—*brla m 5*. 2 in the bundle, in the package "gāṭhi nā bādhau beci nā khau."—*bher kabur*. "ṭaka car gāṭhi."—*sar kabir*. **ਗਾਠੀਭੋਰਾ** [gāṭhichora] a cheat who deprives one of money in possession, a thief who steals packs containing belongings.

ਗਾਠਨੀ [gāṭhni] See ਗਾਠਨੀ. "aj kal khulē teri gāṭhni."—*sar m 5*. Here the word indicates the breathing process.

ਗਾਠ [gad] *n* pit, ditch. 2 sitting place for a deer, where he digs a small pit with his hoofs. See ਗਾਠ 3. 3 act of uniting; union

ਗਾਠਨਾ [gadna] *v* dig, make a pit. 2 bury in a pit. "ur le jare ur le gade."—*s kabur*. 3 establish warm relations, reconcile. "ihu tēnu jin stu gadna."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਗਾਠਰ [gadar], **ਗਾਠਰੀ** [gadri] *Dg n* sheep. *Sk* गधरु "gadar le kamdhenu karī puji."—*gau m 5*.

ਗਾਠਰੋ [gadro] *Dg n* ram, male sheep. See ਗਾਠਰ.

ਗਾਠਾ [gada] *n* a pole, a firmly fixed pillar. "gada cāl na haṭa hāl he"—*VN*. 'A pillar may move, but a Rajput never flees the battlefield.' 2 cart, bullock cart. "gade lade char."—*maru a m 1*.

3 pit, ditch. 4 This word has been used for Shaktasur. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ. 5 adj strong, firm, determined. "kahā su tegbād gade raṭi?"—*asa a m 1*. 'Where are the swordsmen, who were determined to fight in the battle field?'

ਗਾਠਾ [gāṭa] *n* sugarcane, having segments between nodal joints; segmented. "ras ko gāṭo cuse."—*s kabur*

ਗਾਠਿ [gadri] by mixing. "garuṭa khana dudh su gadri."—*basāt m 1*.

ਗਾਠਿਰ [gadri] See ਗਾਠਿਰ.

ਗਾਠੀ [gadi] *n* cart; light carriage "dhurimaṇi gadi cālī."—*basāt namdev*. 2 See ਗਾਠਨਾ. 3 firmly dug in, firmly fixed. "gadi hui ṭadhū tēhī cse."—*GPS*.

ਗੰਡੀਸਾਖਾ [gāḍisakha] *n* gland close to the rectum of a wild cat (civet) that gives out fragrance. "musakbīlai gāḍisakha."—BG. See ਮੁਸਕਬਿਲਾਖ.

ਗਾਢੀਰਾਹ [gaḍīrah] *n* road; pathway for smooth transport of carts. 2 Sikhism—a way of life that poses no ordeals. "gurmukh gaḍīrah calaya."—BG.

ਗੰਡੀਵ [gāḍiv] *Skt* ਗਾਢੀਵ *adj* knotty, knarred. 2 *n* knarred bow. According to Mahabharat this bow made by Brahma was handed over to the moon, who gave it to Varun. When Arjun vowed to help Agni to burn Khandavban, the latter took it from Varun and handed it over to Arjun. Arjun pledged to kill whoever slandered this bow. 3 a bow, especially one made of bamboo having knars; bow on which a string is wound. Both gāḍiv and gādīv are correct words.

ਗੰਡੀਵਦਰ [gāḍīvadhar] Arjun, the possessor of gāḍiv bow.

ਗਾਢੀਵਾਨ [gaḍīvan] coachman, cart driver.

ਗੰਡੀਵੀ [gāḍivī] See ਗੰਡੀਵਦਰ.

ਗਾਢੇ ਰਤਿ [gaḍe rati] See ਗਾਢਾ 5.

ਗਾਢੇ [gaḍo] See ਗਾਢਾ 2. "dhur tuṭi gaḍo sirbharti."—ram *m* 1. Here gaḍḍa is the mortal frame and dhur stands for the breathing system.

ਗਾਢੇ [gāḍo] See ਗਾਢਾ.

ਗਾਢ [gaḍh] *Skt n* adversity, misfortune, hardship. "gaḍh pari birhi jən ko."—krīśan. 2 *adj* excessive, plenty. 3 thick, dense. 4 deep. 5 difficult, arduous. 6 strong, firm.

ਗਾਢ [gāḍh] *n* knot, joint.

ਗਾਢਾ [gāḍha], ਗਾਢਨ [gāḍhan] *v* tie into a knot, interlace. 2 bind. "tuṭi gaḍhanhar gopal."—sukhman. "kure gaḍhan gaḍhe."—gaur *m* 4. "jənam jənam ka ṭuṭa gāḍha."—prabha *a m* 5.

ਗਾਢਾ [gaḍha] See ਗਾਢ. "gaḍhe gaḍhan ke torənhar."—aka. 'conquerors of strongly-built

forts.' 2 See ਗਾਢਨ. "jənam jənam ke ṭuṭe gaḍhe."—suhi *m* 5.

ਗਾਢਪਤ [gaṇpaty] *Skt adj* pertaining to Ganesh. 2 *n* a devotee of Ganesh.

ਗਾਢਵਾ [gaṇva] *adj* counted, numbered, enumerated. *S* ਗਾਢਵੇ. "jo dīh lādhe gaṇve"—s fərid. 'numbered days i.e. days of life are numbered.'

ਗਾਢਵੇ [gaṇve] See ਗਾਢਵਾ.

ਗਾਢ [gat] *Skt* ਗਾਢ *n* mortal frame, body "bīnasījhe tero gat."—jəf *m* 9 2 limbs. "men ke tome hē sabh gat."—krīśan. 3 salvation, emancipation. See ਗਤਿ. "nath nərharī karəhu gat."—asa chāt *m* 5.

ਗਾਢਰਾ [gatra] *n* belt to support a sword on one's body, put around the shoulder like joneu, the sacred thread. "jəri gatra jəhī guljar."—GPS.

ਗਤਿ [gati] salvation. See ਗਤਿ. "bhəi hamari gati."—dhana *m* 5. 2 condition, state, stage. "jani nā jai tāki gati."—dev *m* 5. 3 singer.

ਗਾਢੀ [gati] *n* sheet of cloth wrapped around the body, in place of a shirt etc. 2 condition, state. See ਗਤਿ. "janahu apən gati."—dhana *m* 4. 3 See ਗਾਤਿ. "həri dhīvahu gurmukhi gati jio."—majh *m* 5. 'Meditate upon the Almighty, who is our own.' 4 See ਗਾਤਿ.

ਗਾਢ [gatu] *Skt n* path, passage. 2 song. 3 singer. 4 large flower-sucking black bee. 5 celestial musician. 6 wealth, money.

ਗਾਢੇ [gate] singing. 2 liberation, salvation. See ਗਤਿ. "karahu hamari gate."—gaur *m* 5. 3 There is salvation, and also liberation. "həri ekas te merr gate."—sar *m* 5.

ਗਾਢ [gatr] *Skt* ਗਾਢ *n* mortal frame, body. 2 limbs.

ਗਾਢਿ [gatri] *Skt* ਗਾਢਿ *n* singer.

ਗਾਢ [gath] *Skt n* singing. 2 song of praise, panegyric. "suṇ nanak jiv gath."—maru *m* 5. 3 narration. 4 See ਗਾਢ.

ਗਾਢਕ [gathak] *Skt n* singer. 2 one who delivers

a discourse

ਗਾਥਾ [gatha] *Skt* *n* praise, panegyric. "gatha gavāṣṭi nanak."—gatha. 2 discourse, anecdote, tale. "rar karat jhuthi lagt gatha."—asa *m* 5. 3 historical writing describing the dynasty and the charitable deeds of a family or personage etc. "jatx parx no gotr gatha."—akal. 4 a poetic metre also called गायत्रि (arya) and गद्य (gadya). See ਗਾਧ. 5 an ancient language containing words of Sanskrit, Pali and other languages. The scriptures of Buddhism like Lalitvistar etc and hymns entitled Sahaskriti Salok and Gatha in Gurm Granth Sahib are written in this language. Some ignorant commentators, without grasping the meaning of this, define these saloks as going against the Sanskrit grammar.

ਗਥੁ [gathu] *Pkt* गत्य *n* capital, principal amount. "moharajro gathu vahu sio lubhāio."—todī *m* 5. 2 See ਗਾਥ

ਗਧ [gad] *Skt* गाय *n* bottom beneath water. 2 silt settled at the bottom of water or oil.

ਗਧਰ [gadhar] *n* jackal. 2 coward, timid, chicken-hearted.

ਗੰਦਲਾ [gādla] *adj* dirty, unclean.

ਗਦੀ [gadi] See ਗੱਦੀ. "gurgadi ki sev karāta."—GPS.

ਗਧ [gad] *Skt* *n* water bottom, water base. 2 place, site. 3 aspiration, longing. "nā adh he . nā gadh he nā byadh ko bīcar he."—akal. 4 bath.

ਗੰਧਰਵ [gādharaṇ] *Skt* गान्धर्व *adj* pertaining to celestial music. 2 *n* musicology. 3 horse. 4 one of the eight types of marriage described in Manusmṛiti i.e. union of man and woman due to their love for each other.

ਗੰਧਰਵ ਵੇਦ [gādharaṇ ved] See ਗ੍ਰਿਧਰਵੇਦ.

ਗੰਧਾਰ [gādhara] See ਗੰਧਾਰ. 2 *adj* related to Gandhar; of Kandhar. See ਗੰਧਾਰ. 3 third in the series of seven musical notes. 4 red lead,

vermilion.

ਗੰਧਾਰੀ [gādhari] daughter of Subal, king of Gandhar, who was married to Dhritrashtra of Kaurav dynasty. She gave birth to one hundred sons including Duryodhan and one daughter Dohshala. Dohshala was married to Jaidrath, king of Sindh. On finding that her husband was blind, Gandhari kept her eyes bandaged all her life. She was of the view that if her husband was deprived of the pleasure of sight, it was not proper for her to be with eyes.

ਗਾਧਿ [gadhi] son of Kushamb of Kushik dynasty who was the father of Vishvamittar. He was a ruler of Kanauj, hence Kanauj is also called Gadhipur.

ਗਾਧਿਸੁਤ [gadhisut], ਗਾਧਿਸ [gadhiṣ], ਗਾਧਿਨਯ [gadhinay], ਗਾਧਿਨੰਦਨ [gadhinādan], ਗਾਧਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gadhiputr] Vishvamittar, son of Gadhi "gadhitane parkhyo haricād."—NP

ਗੰਧਿਪੁਰ [gadhipur] Kanauj See ਗਾਧਿ.

ਗੰਧੀ [gādhi] *Skt* ਗੰਧਿਕ manufacturer and seller of perfumes; dealer in scents.

ਗੰਧਰਵੀ [gādhraṇi] *Skt* गान्धर्वी *n* relating to Gandharv, celestial. 2 celestial female.

ਗਨ [gan] *n* song. 2 singing. 3 tone, note. 4 short for ਗਯਨ [gyan]. "gan dhan dharat hie cahx."—sarveye *m* 4 ke. 'busy here in knowledge and meditation.' 5 P ਗੰਧ *adj* able, competent. 6 When used as a suffix with a word ending with ਯ, (ਯ) it makes that a plural. e.g. baccgan from baccah, raigan from rajah etc.

ਗਨਬੰਧੁ [ganbādhū] According to Adbhut Ramayan, a music teacher of sage Narad who taught him this art.

ਗਨਾ [gana] See ਗਨ. 2 bracelet of multicoloured yarn tied to one's wrist (for protection) by chanting of mantars. This bracelet is tied at the time of marriage, war, performance of oblation and recitation of mantars. See ਗਨਾ ਵੰਤੁਣ. 3 sugarcane. "muth rās gane."—gaur *m* 4

गाना बंधुदा [gana bāṇḥḍa] get ready for going to war or getting married by tying the sacred bracelet. Tying a bracelet to the wrist of the person going for war means he would marry death or a celestial female "jā ara hukam akal da hath baddha gana"—/śgnama. See गाना 2.

गानी [ganī] sung, recited. "tṛṇo ganu bārbādika."—NP. 'Three gods and three Veds have recited Balvantika (deity of the mighty).'

गाने [gane] plural of गाना [gana]. 2 sung, recited. 3 plural of gāna. See गाना 3.

गानल [gaphal], **गानिल** [gafil] 1 **गान** adj lazy, lethargic. "kəhi gaphal soxa."—tīlāg m 9. "bakhil gaphil."—tīlāg m 1.

गानिलसिकन [gafilṣikan] P **गान** adj destroyer of the careless ones, the lazy ones.

गाम [gam] Skt गमन gait, movement. "cāl ke gajgame."—krīṣṇ. 2 singing, recitation, chanting. "həri həri guṇ gam."—sukhmani. 3 Skt गम adj group, association. "mīle kripa guṇ gam."—tōḍi m 5. 4 n village, hamlet. "gam kīṣi me so nahī rahē."—GPS. 5 P गम foot-steps, feet. 6 horse's bridle. 7 horse's gait, pacing step by step.

गामचा [gamca], **गामची** [gamci] P **गाम** n body part of a horse between its hoof and ankle; pastern; "aləp gamci sūm bādere."—GPS. 'A horse with a short pastern is considered strong.'

गामन [gaman] See गमित and गान. 2 See गमनि. 3 See गमी

गामनि [gamanī], **गामनी** [gamni], **गामिनी** [gaminī] Skt गामिनी adj accompanying. "nahī sāg gamini."—ram m 5.

गामी [gami] Skt गामिन् adj accompanying, moving. 2 having erotic gait. "gārja karngami."—cāḍi 2. 'Girija i.e. Parvati with erotically charming gait.' 3 adulterer. "gotāmnarī umapāṭi suamī, sūdharan sahasbhag gami."—jet ravidas. 'Indar developed a hundred signs

of the vagina on his body due to his sexual desire, the furious Shiv beheaded Brahma, resulting in the adhesion of latter's skull firmly to the hand of Shiv.'

गामु [gamu] See गम.

गाय [gay] See गति.

गायक [gayak] See गायिक.

गायकवार [gayakvar], **गायकवाड़** [gayakvaṛ] title of Maharaja of Baroda. This dynasty originated from Damaji Gaykawah.

गायत [gayat] 1 **गाय** adj extreme; absolute; beyond limit. 2 n bank, shore. 3 result. 4 purpose, motive.

गायत्री [gaytri] See गतित्री.

गायन [gayan] See गतिन.

गायब [cayab] 1 **गाय** adj out of sight, invisible, lost in meditation. 2 absent.

गायबाना [Gaybana] See गैबाना.

गार [gar] n dirt, muddiness. 2 dirt at the bottom of water. 3 arrogance, pride "man māhi dharte gar."—dev m 5. "māramat kahalau garahu?"—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5 4 fort, castle, fortress. "kou bīkham gar tore."—asa m 5. 5 abuse, insulting remark. "gar denharī bolhari dari set ko."—BGK. 6 See गारना. "gar gar akharab garab."—prīthu. 7 See गार. 8 P गार pit, ditch. "sesar gar bīkar sāgar."—kan m 5. 9 cavern, cave, den. 10 P गार as a suffix, it is suggestive of cause, possession or ability e.g. rozgar, yadgar etc. "gunahgar lunherami."—suhi m 5.

गाराहु [garahu] conceited, arrogant. See गार 3.

गारक [garak] adj destroyer. "ganiman ko garak he."—akal.

गारकी [garki] n destruction, devastation, havoc, doom's day. "bhayo sāma rīn garki."—GPS.

गारगी [gargi] Skt गार्गी a damsel of the Garg subcaste, who was a great scholar. She was the aunt of Matreya. She remained celibate all her life. Her saga is narrated in Brihdarnyak

Upnishad. Once she held a discourse on Vedant in the court of king Janak, which charmed the audience. 2 Durga, goddess. 3 wife of sage Yagyavalak.

गारुड [garuḍ] *A* گاروڈ *n* act of looting. 2 *adj* destroyed, devastated, ruined.

गारुण [garuṇ], गारुण [garuṇa] *v* cause decay. "tanu jau hivalē garuṇ."—*raṇ namdev* 2 engross. "sēt ubar gaṇuṇē garuṇ."—*akal*. 3 unite. "ghast kōkām cēdan garuṇa."—*sor kabir*. 'The soul merged with Brahma as do saffron and sandalwood.'

गारुव [garab] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, vanity.

गारुबि [garabi] *adv* arrogantly, vainly. "kartu garabi hādhia."—*var asa*. "mān, tu garabi aīa."—*asa chāt m* 3.

गारुबु [garabu] See गारुव. "cakar lage cakri nale garabu vad."—*var asa m* 2.

गारुवु [gar-ru] See गारुव.

गारव [garav], गारवु [garavu] See गारुव. 2 pride, grandeur, glory. "dhanahi kra garavu dije?"—*savaye m* 4 ke. 3 territory around Girivraj in Bihar. Girivraj (now Rajgrih) was once the capital of Magadh. "garav des basat he jahā."—*caritr* 310.

गारुजी [garji], गारुज [garaju], गारुजु [garju] *Skt* गरुड *n* knower of the garuṇ mātr. 2 one who treats snakebite. "gurmukhi kor garju."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3 "dasen bihun bhuyāgā mātri garuji nivarā."—*gatha*. 'A snake charmed by holy hymns loses its power to sting.' 3 holy hymns believed to be anti-venom. "garuṇ gurgian."—*mala a m* 1. 4 *Skt* गारुजी expertise for treating snake-bites. "kahū bethke gararigrāth bacē."—*janmejay*.

गारा [gara] *n* mud, sludge. 2 abuses. "choho mukh te sunikari gara."—*maru m* 5.

गारि [gari] See गारी. 2 by decaying.

गारिआ [garia] See गारन.

गारी [gari] *n* abuse, name calling. 2 malediction,

curse. "tis ke kulī lagi garī."—*mala m* 4

गारुज [garuḍ] See गारुजी. "garu garuṇ tum sunahu."—*oākar*. 'Listen to the holy hymn of Garuṇ to eradicate the poison of evils (in the form of snakebites).'

गारुजी [garuji] See गारुजी.

गारी [gari] See गारन.

गारु [garh] *n* small fort. "guri bikhām garh ton."—*sar m* 5 *partal*. 2 cave, cavern, dungeon.

"bikhām garh karu pahuce nahi."—*sar m* 5

गारुपत्य [garhpaty] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *n* who is related to the head of a family. Agni, by which the head of a household discharges obligations relating to ancestors and his day-to-day domestic chores.

गाल [gal] *S* *n* conversation. "sāt tere sid gal

galohu."—*gau m* 5. "sāb reni sāmhalahi

hārigal."—*prabha m* 4. "koi anī sunave hāri

ki hārigal."—*naṭ m* 4. 2 curse. 3 See गालन.

4 See गारु.

गालक [galak] *adj* who calls names. 2 who destroys.

गालन [galan] *v* cause decay. 2 cause leak, drip.

गालव [galab] *A* غالب *adj* strong, overpowering.

2 victorious. 3 also used in Punjabi for kalab

(a die or cast) "gulika galab mahi dhalvai."

—*GPS*. 4 a famous Urdu poet. 5 See गालन.

गालव [galabh] See गालव.

गालव [galav] son of sage Vishvamittar. 2 disciple of Vishvamittar. There is a story in Mahabharat that out of regard for him Galav on completing his education, desired to make an offering to Vishvamittar, who declined to accept the offer a number of times. Getting irritated at Galav's persistent request, he told him to offer eight hundred white horses having black ears. At this Galav got worried and called his dear friend Garuṇ (a vehicle of Vishnu) for help. Garuṇ carried him on his back to king Yayati. Galav requested him for horses.

The king told him that he did not have such horses, but his daughter, Madhvi, could fulfil his desire. Galav took Madhvi to king Haryashv and requested him to provide 200 horses in return for a son born from the womb of Madhvi. After getting a son, Sumana from her, Haryashv returned Madhvi alongwith 200 horses. Then Galav approached king Divodas. He also got a son Pratardan from Madhvi and gave 200 horses to Galav and returned Madhvi. Thereafter Galav presented Madhvi to Ushiner, who also begot a son, Shivi from Madhvi and handed Madhvi back to Galav alongwith 200 horses. When no more horses were available anywhere else, Galav on the advice of Garur handed over 600 horses and offered Madhvi to Vishvamittar in lieu of the remaining 200 horses. Vishvamittar got a son named Ashtak from Madhvi. Ultimately Galav returned Madhvi to king Yayati. "galav aṭi anṣi muniser brāhmhū te nahī jat ganaye"—dātt.

गालजी [galji] *adj* talkative, gossip monger. 2 *n* a village in tehsil Gurdaspur, which has a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand.

गालहि [galaxi] See **गालहिटा**. "ik phika na galaxi"—s farid 'do not indulge in fake talk.'

गालहिछि [galaxo] uttered, spoke. See **गालहिटा**. "kia galaxo bhuch"—var maru 2 m 5. See **बुद्ध**.

गालि [gali], **गाली** [gali] *adv* by causing to decompose, by decaying. "hivc gali gali tanu chujc"—kai 2 m 4. 2 *n* talk, conversation. "bidak gali suni"—asa m 5. "gah bia vikar, nanak dhani vihunia"—vargau 2 m 5. "nanak gali kura bajh parnti karei"—var vad m 1. 3 plural of goll. "se gali rab kia"—s farid. 4 (third declension), merely by talking. "gali harinihu na hori"—todri m 5. 5 *Skt* **गाली** *n* abuse, name-calling, curse. "jo bemukh gobid

te piare, tini kulī lage gali."—sor a m 5. 6 infamy, blemish, blot on one's reputation. "tere kulahr na lage gali jio"—majh a m 5.

गलु [galh] *Skt* गल्ल *n* cheek.

गलु बजसा [galh bajana], **गलु भगना** [galh marna] *v* talk nonsense. 2 boast. "avet hē cale galh bajavat"—krzsān. 3 bleat like a male goat (by putting thumb in the mouth) in Shiv temple. Realising the insult heaped upon her husband Shiv, Satī got herself burnt in the oblation performed by her father Daksh. Virbhadrā, the disciple of Shiv, disrupted the oblation by beheading Daksh. Shiv pardoned his father-in-law Daksh and fixed the head of a he-goat on his beheaded body, thus bringing him back to life. Shiv was very much pleased to hear the bleating sound produced by Daksh. Since then, the devotees have been producing bleating sound to please Shiv.

गव [gav] singing. "gav leh."—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* **गवः** (plural of first declension): "gav sab anī."—narav. 3 village. "bikhebiadhi ke gav mahi basu."—ram m 5. 4 *P* गव ok. "amit gav lavgan ke bhare."—dātt. countless carts laden with cloves.

गव [gāv] *n* village.

गवसि [gavasī], **गवसी** [gavsi] will sing. 2 singing, reciting.

गवहि [gavahi] sings. 2 (they) sing. "gavahi isaru barma devi."—japu.

गवही [gavhi] sings. 2 (they) sing.

गवह [gavan] See **गवहि**.

गवहलार [gavanhara] *adj* singer. "kete gavanhare."—japu.

गवना [gavna] See **गवहि**. 2 *adj* worth singing worthy of chanting. "reni dīnasu parbhati tuhc lu gavna."—var sor m 4.

गवनि [gavanī] *n* musicology. 2 recitation of holy hymns. "gavanī gavahi jini namu praru."—gau m 3. 3 See **गवनि**.

ਗਵਰ [gavat] adv while singing. "gavat sunat sabhe hi mukte."—*majh m 5*.

ਗਵ ਤਕੀਆ [gav takia], ਗਵ ਤਕੀਯਹ [gav takiyah] *P* ੨੬੬ *n* big pillow, bolster (used as support for sitting).

ਗਵਨ [gavan] *n* singing.

ਗਵਨਹਾਰਾ [gavanhara] singer.

ਗਵਨਿ [gavani] (they) sing. "gavani pōdri pāṇi rakhiaer."—*japu. 2* See ਗਵਾਇ.

ਗਵਨੀ [gavni] See ਗਵਨਿ. 2 *n* traditional way of singing. "gavni niki."—*mala m 5*.

ਗਵਨੋ [gavno] *n* singing. 2 *adj* singer, chanter. "koī ramnam gun gavno, jēn nanak tisu pōg lavno."—*birā m 4 pāṭal*.

ਗਵਰ [gavar] *P* ੨੬੬ *atheist, infidel*. "urājīrahio re bavar gavar."—*gau m 5. 2* See ਗਵਰ. 3 See ਗਵਰ.

ਗਵਰਾ [gavra], ਗਵਰਾ [gāvra] *n* village. "bacaīlayo gavra."—*krisan*.

ਗਵਾ [gava] See ਗਵਾ ਤਕੀਆ. 2 *village*. "dehi gava jiu dhar mahitau."—*maru kabir*. 'Human body is a village while the soul is its land owner.' 3 *Skt* ਗਵਾ *adj* pertaining to the cow, of the cow. "gava gobar lehu māgax."—*caritr 370*. 4 (I) sing. "jāb dekha tab gava."—*sor namdev*.

ਗਵਾਇਦਾ [gavazda] makes one chant. "ape gun gavazda."—*sor m 4*.

ਗਵਾਈ [gavai] got sung. 2 *act of singing*. 3 *remuneration for singing*. 4 *Skt* गवेय got missing, got wiped out.

ਗਵਾਏ [gavae] got sung. 2 *lost, wasted*. "halat palat dove gavae."—*majh a m 3*.

ਗਵਾਹਾ [gavaha] gets sung. "gun gurmukhi gavaha."—*majh m 5. 2* *worth singing*.

ਗਵਾਧਾ [gavadha] sang. 2 *got sung*.

ਗਵਾਰ [gavar], ਗਵਾਰੁ [gavaru] See ਗਵਾਰ. "kaca dhanu sācahi murakh gavar."—*dhana m 3*.

ਗਵਾਵਹਿ [gavavahi] gets one to sing. 2 *loses, wastes* 3 (they) lose or waste. "dharmi

dharam karaḥi gavavahi."—*var asa*.

ਗਵਿਆ [gavia] sung. 2 *adv* has been sung. "sahje gavia thai pave."—*sri a m 3*

ਗਵਿਸ [gavis] *n* perched upon the ox, the earth—*sanama*.

ਗਵਿਸਇਸ [gavis-is] lord of the earth—the king. —*sanama*. See ਗਵਿਸ.

ਗਵਿਸਇਸਈ [gavis-isni] king—the lord of the earth, his army.—*sanama*. See ਗਵਸਿ.

ਗਵੀਏ [gavie], ਗਵੀਏ [gavie] let us sing.

ਗਵੀਏ [gavie] should sing, let us sing.

ਗਵੀਤਾ [gavita] sang. "harigun gavita."—*varan m 3*.

ਗਰ [gar] *Skt* ਗਰ *adj* more, a lot. "lagr pap garā."—*janmejay 2 n* a construct, i.e. a composition (poetry) "paṛat paṛat thake mahakavi garat gar anāt."—*akal 3* trouble, distress. "gar pari gaj pe jāb hi."—*krisan*. 4 encounter, scuffle. "gar pari ih bhāt tahā."—*caritr 116*. 5 *knar, knurl, burl*. "sat garān ko bāl jo nār kar me dhare."—*caritr 174*. 'who holds a lance having hundred knars in his hand.' 6 a subcaste of Pathans, which is a branch of Orkazais. 7 a hillock comprising tiny stones 8 salt crushed into minute pieces.

ਗਰਾ [gara] *adj* dense, thick. 2 *strong, firm, determined*. 3 *Pa* hybrid, which is not from a pure race. 4 adulterer. "apx satvāta apx gara."—*maru solhe m 5. 5* See ਗਰਾ.

ਗਰੂ [garu] a devotee belonging to Vijj subcaste, who became a true patriot on turning a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਗਿ [gi] a verbal suffix indicating the future tense e.g. will come. "avagī agīa parbraham ki."—*asa m 5. 2* See ਗੀ.

ਗਿਆ [gia] *adj* went. 2 *disappeared, ceased*. 3 See ਗਾ.

ਗਿਆਸ [gias] *n* eleventh day of the lunar phase. "brahman gias karaḥi caubisa."—*prabha kabir*. 'Brahmins keep fast on every Ekadshi (i.e.

eleventh day of the lunar phase).² *Skt* ब्रह्म close relative, collateral. 3 See ਗਯਾਸ.

ਗਿਆਸੁੱਦੀਨ (giasuddin) See ਗਯਾਸੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਗਿਆਤ (giat) *Skt* ज्ञात adj known

ਗਿਆਤਾ (grata) *Skt* ज्ञाता adj who knows; the learned one. 2 to the body. "kia jāi borro grata?"—*gāu kabir*. 'What is the purpose of a dip in water?'

ਗਿਆਤੀ (giati) *Skt* ज्ञाति n a relative of the same subcaste; coming from the same ancestry.

ਗਿਆਨ (gian) *Skt* ज्ञान knowledge, learning, intelligence, understanding. "ātari gian nāto mirtaku ha sāsar."—*var sri m 3*. 2 the Transcendent One - i.e. who is knowledge incarnate.

ਗਿਆਨਜੀਸਨ (gian-ājān), ਗਿਆਨਜੀਸਨੁ (gian-ājānu) n spiritual insight, collyrium like spiritual insight. "gian-ājānu gurī dia, āgian ādheru binas."—*sukhmāni*.

ਗਿਆਨਦਿੱਦ੍ਰੀ (gian-idri) See ਦਿੱਦ੍ਰਿਯ. "gur gian-idridriṭa."—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਗਿਆਨਹੀਣ (gianhun), ਗਿਆਨਹੀਨ (gianhin) adj devoid of knowledge, ignorant. "gianhun āgiani puja."—*sava m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਖੰਡ (giankhāḍ) n stage of spiritual knowledge, state of self realization. "giankhāḍ mahi gianu parcādu."—*japu*. 2 ਗਿਆਨਖੰਡ.

ਗਿਆਨਮਈ (gianmāi) adj who has intellect guided by true knowledge. "gianmah pachata ha."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗਿਆਨਰਾਏ (gianrau), ਗਿਆਨਰਾਇ (gianrai) n the Transcendent One—Master of all knowledge; from whom emanates all knowledge. "gianrau jāb seḥ avr."—*asa m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਵੰਤ (gianvāt) adj intellectual. "gianvāt kau tatuvicar."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

¹Sanskrit ज्ञ is formed by the union of ज and ञ. That is why it acquires the shape ज्ञ in Punjabi. It is difficult to popularise it because at places it is written as ज्ञ in the changed form.

ਗਿਆਨੀ (giani) *Skt* ज्ञानिन् adj who is knowledgeable; scholarly. "apu bicare su giani hor."—*gāu m 1*. "bhe kahu kau det nahi, nahi bhe manat an. kahu nanak sun re mana, giani tahi bakhan."—*s m 9*. 2 See ਗਿਆਨੀ.

ਗਿਆਰਸਿ (giarasī) n eleventh day of the lunar phase, Ekadashi.

ਗਿਆਰਹ (giarah) eleven. "giarah mas pas ke rakhe."—*prabha kabir*.

ਗਿਆਰਹ ਗੇਰਾ ਸਿੱਖ (giarah gera sikkh) instruction to utter the holy hymn consecutively for eleven times. "giarahi gera sikkh suṭi gur sikh le gursikkh sādāya."—*BG*. There was a ritual prevalent before the creation of the Khalsa that a person was instructed to utter ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਵਹਿਗੁਰੂ consecutively for eleven times while being baptised a Sikh. 2 Some scholars are of the opinion that this instruction implies Mool Mantar i.e. from ੴ to ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ, which has eleven adjectives to define the Creator

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ (giarā) See ਗਿਆਰਹ.

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਬਿਥ (giarā bith), ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਰੂੜ (giarā rudr) See ਰੂੜ.

ਗਿਆਰਬੀ (giarbi) n dense bush. 2 cave, cavern. ਗਿਸਟ (gisat) *Skt* तिसृं stretched hand, span, one fourth of a yard. "kite dēdh gisṭe."—*janmejy*.

ਗਿੱਲੀ (gighi) n Durga—having the sign of the moon on her forehead. "gighi hīgli pīgla."—*paras*.

ਗਿੱਲੀ (gicci) n back of the neck.

ਗਿਅ (gia) *A* ۱۲ n diet, food, meals.

ਗਿਅਤ (gizat) See ਗੁਜਾਤ.

ਗਿਯਾ (gijha), ਗਿਯਨ (gijhna) v get used to, become addicted to, long for. See ਗਿਯਾ. "sadh kripalī harī āḡi gijhara."—*majh m 5*.

ਗਿਟਕ (gitak) n endocarp, stone of fruit. "bādrīphal ki gitak bāderi."—*GPS*.

ਗਿੱਟਾ (gitā) *Skt* गुल्फ ankle.

ਗਿਠ (gith) See ਗਿਸਟ.

ਗਿਠ (gid) *Skt* गिट n mucus or viscid matter

formed in the sore eye. 2 fall, decline, sense of falling.

गिरात [gīrat], गिराती [gīratī] See गिरात and गिराती. See गिरात.

गिराता [gīrata] See गिरात.

गिरा [gīd] *Skt* गिरा *n* ball made of tightly packed yarn or rags. "jāmuna ke kulī khelu khelo jin gīd jio."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

गिरा [gīdar], गिराआ [gīdua] *n* jackal. See गिरा. "gīdua masanbas karyoi karat hē."—*akal*.

गिराआ [gīdua] See गिरा.

गिराआ [gīdāra] See गिराआ.

गिराआ [gīddar] See गिरा.

गिराआ [gīddardakh] See गिरा.

गिरा [gīdh] *n* elephant. 2 mythical elephants. "gāgkat gīdh."—*datt*. 'Elephants trumpet.'

गिरा [gīdha] addicted, accustomed, tantalised. *Skt* गिरा *v* long for, desire. gīdha and gīdha are derived from it "surīā de tan lāā gosat gīdhā."—*cādi 3*. 2 *S* bought, purchased. 3 *Skt* rhythm of a song; clapping during its singing. 4 *onom* git-git sound.

गिरा [gīddh] *Skt* गिरा *n* vulture, which is fond of carrion. It has red-coloured head, black wings, curved and sharp beak. Its eyesight is very sharp and can see a carcass while flying from a great distance. A vulture does not prey by itself, but eats only carrion. See गिरा.

गिरा [gīna] See गिरा.

गिरा [gīnti] See गिरा. 2 worry, anxiety.

गिरा [gībna], गिरा [gībna] *v* feel proud of. 2 boast.

गिरा [gībar] See गिरा.

गिर [gīr] See गिरा. 2 See गिरा. 3 *Skt* गिरा sentence, speech.

गिरासत [girasat] *Skt* गिरासत *adj* householder, a family man "nam vasia jisu stari parvan girasat udasa jio."—*magh m 5*. 'That householder is an ascetic who is in tune with the Creator.' 2 *n* second stage of life according to Hindu

code. 3 *adj* suffering from; "rog-girasat citare na0."—*gāu m 5*. 'He meditates who is gripped by the Divine.'

गिरासत [girasati], गिरासती [gīrastī], गिरासत [girasatu] *Skt* गिरासत householder, person leading a domestic life. "gīrastī girasati dharmata."—*sri a m 5*. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. See गिरासत. "taje girasatu bhāsa bāvasi."—*bīla a m 4*.

गिरा [gīrah] *Skt* गिरा *n* house, dwelling place. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. "vice girah udas."—*varsar m 4*. 3 *P* knot, knar. "gīraheti malu dhenu."—*japu*. "mohunagan lapro bhramgīrah."—*ram m 5*. 4 measure equal to three fingers (1/16th of a yard). 5 See गिरा.

गिरा [gīra] See गिरा 2 and गिरा.

गिरा [gīrhi] *Skt* गिरा *adj* householder "ihu manu gīrhi ki ihu manu udasi?"—*mala m 3*. 2 within the home, in the house. "gīrhi mahi sada harījan udasi."—*sor m 3*

गिरा [gīrahu] *Skt* गिरा *n* home, house. "ek gīrahu das duar hē jake."—*bīla a m 4*. 2 *adj* householder, one living with the family "is bhakhe thavahu gīrahu bhāla jīthahu ko varsat."—*var vad m 3*.

गिरा [gīrgat], गिरा [gīrgat] *n* large-sized lizard, chameleon.

गिरा [gīrja] *Pg* गिरा *n* Christian place of worship; church. 2 home, house, dwelling place. 3 See गिरा.

गिरा [gīraj] See गिरा. "dehi gīrjan khai."—*dhana namdev*.

गिरा [gīran] *Skt* *n* act of swallowing.

गिरा [gīra] *v* fall, get apostate. "gīrat kup mahi khahi mīthai."—*asa m 5*. 2 See गिरा.

गिरा [gīrad] *P* part surrounding, all around. 2 *n* encirclement. "pādrahi pahir gīrad tīh kio."—*VN*.

गिरा [gīrdnava], गिरा [gīrdnavara],

गिरदनवाह [gīrādnavaḥ] *P* گيردنواح surrounding area. "janat gīrādnava ih sara."—GPS. "hūn līkh ghallō val rajā jā gīrādnava."—jōgnama.
 गिरदा [girda] *P* گيردا *n* circumference, encirclement. "girda kark tih ko tistya."—krisan. 2 surrounding area. "lāvpur ko girda sabh mile."—GPS. 3 hem, border, frill. (of a cloth) "girda vāstrā varan var nana."—GPS. 4 round pillow, bolster.

गिरदान [girdan] *P* گيردان *n* encirclement, blockade.

गिरदाब [girdab] *P* گيرداب *n* whirlpool, swirl, eddy.

गिरदावर [girdavar] *P* گيرداور *n* surveyor; revenue official who surveys crops.

गिरधर [girdhar] See गिरिधर.

गिरधारी [girdhari] See गिरिधारी. 2 a bania disciple of Guru Amar Dev, who always spoke the truth and was a great scholar.

गिरना [gīrna] *v* fall, decline. 2 See गिरन.

गिरनाच [gīrnac] See गिरिनाच.

गिराफ्त [gīraphtah] *P* گيرافت caught, siezed, held. "mam sarmui ajrail gīraphtah."—tīg m 1.

गिरवार [gīrvar] See गिरिवार.

गिरवी [gīrvī] *P* گيروي *adj* mortgaged.

गिरा [gīra] See गिर. 2 *Skt n* poetic work, sacred text. 3 tongue, speech. 4 Sarasvatī—goddess of knowledge.

गिरा [gīrā] See गिरा. 2 *P* گير *adj* heavy, weighty. 3 costly. 4 precious.

गिराई [gīrai] *n* fall; decline. 2 hamlet, village. "ona ghar nā gīrai."—sri a m 3. "vūṭha ghughī gīrai jū."—sri m 5 pepai.

गिराई [gīrāi] *n* hamlet village, town. 2 body, physique.

गिराई [gīrauna] *v* make (it) fall, to fell. 2 defeat (in wrestling).

गिराई [gīrai] *n* village, town. "sacē koṭi gīrai ni ghari vāia."—var majh m 2. 2 body, physique.

गिरा [gīras] *Skt n* bite; morsel. "bikhu khana bikhu panna bikhu ke mukhi gīras."—var vad m 3. 2 livelihood, daily meals. 3 swallowing, guiping. "sasi kino sur gīrasa."—ram kabir. 'Poised in the tenth opening, the moon, has gulped the sun, the absorber of nectar, whose abode is in the navel.' This is a belief of Yog. 4 Goodness made evil vanish away.

गिरासी [gīrasi] *n* a bite, morsel. 2 gulped, absorbed.

गिरासु [gīrasu] *n* bite; morsel. 2 livelihood, sustenance. "ape dex gīrasu."—var gau 1 m 4

गिराह [gīrah] See गिर. "parādae na gīrah jar."—var majh m 1 'Birds have no wealth.' 2 a bite; morsel, mouthful. 3 livelihood, daily meals. "jru jru sacē bhavē tū tū dex gīrah."—var majh m 1.

गिराहु [gīrahu] *n* a bite, morsel. "tije muhi gīrahu."—var majh m 1.

गिराना [gīrana] See गिराई.

गिरानी [gīrani] *n* flatulence, dyspepsia, indigestion. 2 *P* گيراني 3 deficiency, loss.

गिरापति [gīrapati], गिरापितु [gīrapitu] Brahma, Chaturanan. In Purans, Brahma is regarded as both the husband and father of Sarasvatī

गिराब [gīrab] See गिराई. 2 See गिरा.

गिराम [gīram] *n* village, town. "phirao deh gīrama."—sar m 5. 2 See गिरा.

गिरामायह [gīramayah] *P* گيراميه *adj* very precious, highly valuable.

गिरामी [gīrami] *P* گيرامي *adj* venerable and elderly person.

गिरि [gīri] *Skt n* mountain, hill. "gīri basudha jā pavan jāgo."—sar m 5. 2 a sect of Dasnami ascetics whose names end with gīri. See असनम सनमजी.

गिरिसुता [gīrisuta] *n* Parvati, known as the daughter of Himalaya (mountain).

गिरिहा [gīriha] See गिर. 2 *Skt* Indar; who,

with a thunderbolt, shatters mountains to pieces.
3 thunderbolt.

गिरिजा [giriṇja] *n* Parvati, daughter of Himalaya mountain. "bēth tabe giriṇja aru devan buddhi ihe mēn mēddh vicari."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 river Ganga, daughter of Himalaya mountain. "gāga giriṇja pritham kaḥi putr sēbh pun dehu."—*śanama*.

गिरिजामुख [giriṇjamukh], **गिरिजानंदन** [giriṇjanādan] Ganesh, Parvati's son. 2 Kartekey, Kharanan. 3 Bhisham, son of Ganga.—*śanama*.

गिरिजामुखि [giriṇjamukhi] Shiv, husband of Parvati.

गिरिजामुख [giriṇjamukh] See **गिरिजामुख**. 2 Bhisham Pitamah, according to Sastarnammala, is son of Ganga (Girija). See **गिरिजा** 2.

गिरिधर [giriḍh] See **गिरिधर**.

गिरिधर [giriḍhar], **गिरिधारी** [giriḍhari] Krishan, who lifted Goverdhan hills. There is a story in Bhagwat that milkmen used to worship Indar every year. Krishan stopped them from doing so. At this, Indar ordered the clouds to rain heavily and wash away all the villages and animals belonging to the milkmen. When Krishan saw the milkmen in distress and their houses inundated with water, he lifted Goverdhan hills on his finger like an umbrella, thus saving them from Indar's wrath. 2 the Creator, who supports all the mountains. 3 See **गिरिधारी लाल**. 4 a poet of nineteenth century, whose real name was Haridas. This melancholy sage was indifferent to wordly attachments and was a great scholar too. The poetic stanzas Giridhar wrote in kōḍiē metre are very beautiful—

sāi giriḍhar giri dharyo
giriḍhar kaḥi sēbhkoi.
hanuman giriḍhar dharyo
giriḍhar kaḥe nā koi.
giriḍhar kaḥe nā koi

hanu droṇagiri iyayo.

tāte kanka giriyo sou

le kṛiṣṇan uṭhayo.

kaḥi giriḍhar kaviray

vaḍin ki yahu vaḍai.

thore hū jas hot

vaḍe purkhan ko sāi.

bina vicare jo kare so pache pachtar.
kam bigare apno jag me hot hāsai.
jag me hot hāsai cīt me cen nā ave.
khan pan sarunan rēg rēg manahi nā bhave.
kaḥi giriḍhar kaviray dukkh kachu prāṇ nā are.
khaṭkat he jiy māhi kṛyo jo bina vicare.
गिरिधारी लाल [giriḍhari lal] a poet from Agra, who remained with the tenth Guru for a very long time. The Pingalsar written by him is an excellent work on prosody.

"sri satiguru gubidsigh mir pir sukhmēd.

rajmadhy giriḍhar karyo pīgalsar akhād."

—*pīgalsar*.

गिरिजामुखि [giriṇjamukhi] the river that corrodes the mountains.—*śanama*.

गिरिजामुखिपति **मम** [giriṇjamukhipati mām] *n* noose; river that corrodes the mountains, its lord Varun; his weapon, the noose.—*śanama*.

गिरिनार [giriṇar] *Skt* **गिरिनार** a mountain about 3500 feet high, situated near Junagarh in Bombay presidency on which stand holy temples of Jainis as well as those of Durga, Gorakh, Kalika and Dattatreya. While salvaging humanity Guru Nanak Dev also visited it.

गिरिस्तान [giriṣṭan] See **गिरिस्तान**.

गिरिमेरु [giriṇeru] See **मेरुगिरि**.

गिरिराज [giriṇaraj], **गिरिराज** [giriṇaraj] king of mountains, Himalaya. 2 Sumeru.

गिरिवर [giriṇvar] a mountain all covered with trees and greenery. 2 Himalay. 3 Sumeru. 4 cloud. "jau tum giriṇvar, tau ham mora."—*śoravidas*.

गिरि [giri] See गिरि. 2 a mountain stream flowing near Paonta. "bahe nadi ik nam giri he. dist duje ravisuta dhari he."-GPS. 3 There are a number of other mountain streams with this name. One flows between Shimla and Chail. 4 kernel, inner seed. 5 resident of hills, hillman.

गिरिआ [giriā] P گریہ weeping, wailing, crying. "subh amla thi bigar giriā karde han."-JSBM.

गिरिआ [giriā] P گریہ weeping, wailing. 2 mawkish, maudlin.

गिरिस [giris] Skt गिरि lord of mountains, king of a hill state. 2 Shiv, who is the lord of Kailash. "brahma bisanubihun girisa."-NP. 3 king of mountains, Himalaya. 4 Sumeru.

गिरिसतन [girisatan] P گریستن v weep, wail.

गिरिंद [giriṇḍa] गिरि-दिंद. See गिरिस.

गिरिवान [girivan], **गिरिवान** [gireban], **गिरिवान** [girevan] P گریبان n collar of a shirt, coat etc. "apange girivan mahi sir nivā kari dekhu."-sfarid. 'Look within to realise your own flaws instead of finding faults with others.' 2 has also been used for guran (deity, god). "girivanvaca atri goi."-GPS. 'The language of gods (i.e. Sanskrit) is very difficult to understand.'

गिरे [giro] P گير adj mortgage, mortgaged.

गिरित [girāt] falls, declines. "girāt giri patit patale."-sahas m 5.

गिरिदा [girēda] adj one who pulls down, one who defeats. "galab girēda."-gyan. 2 See गिरिदा.

गिरिदारी [girābari] giri (mountain) and bari (water) land and water. "girābari vad sahibi."-ari m 5 'reign over the earth and the ocean.' 2 P گریه garland, rosary.

गिर [giri] Skt गिर v swallow, gulp. See गिरिगिर. गिर 2 adj who swallows. 3 P گير n soil. 4 mud.

गिरिहरी [giriāuri] See गिरिहरी. 2 See गिरिहरी.

गिरिहरी [giriāuri] n squirrel.

गिरिहरी [giriāuri], **गिरिहरी** [giriāuri] a branch of Mati

Pathans. Its Pashto pronunciation is galezi. "kabal ke giriā jiri kahē."-GPS.

गिरान [giran] Skt गिरा n swallowing. 2 See गिरा v.

गिराम [giraam] P گرام n woollen carpet. "giraam galice pharas bisala."-GPS.

गिरामन [giraaman] A گرام plural of girām; used especially for the youth in Paradise, who will be at the service of momins (pious Muslims). See कुरान पार् 27, सुलत डेर 52, उदुअ 1.

गिरा [gira] P گري n grouse, friendly complaint. "karo na gira sunat is ben."-NP. 2 a grape parted from its bunch 3 a path between two mountains; a mountain pass. 4 See गिरा.

गिरानत [giraanat] A غارت sense of being fat; flabbiness, denseness. 2 dirt, filth.

गिरान [giran], **गिरानि** [giraani] See गिरानि. "giri girani sadh ke sāgi."-ram m 5.

गिराफ [giraaf] A غراف n curtain. 2 covering, cover-cloth.

गिरिसत [girisat] spread hand, span. See गिरिसत. "sava girisat praman ki coṭi sir kes."-GPS.

गिरिदा [giriḍa] adj who swallows. See गिरि. **गिरि** [giri] adj wet, moist. "giri giri roḍi" -var maru 2 m 5. 'moistened lump of jaggery.' 2 swallowed. See गिरि. 3 P گير made of earth; mortal.

गिरि [giri] See गिरि.

गिरिट [giriṭ] Skt गिरिट a wild root of potato family. Its creeper spreads over the shrubs. Its leaves are sour in taste. A white-coloured round potato grows in its roots, which is used for eating.

गिरिला [giriāla] pellet of wet earth; an earthen ball; pellet or ball used as a missile with a sling shot. 2 See गिरिला.

गिरिहरी [giriāuri] See गिरिहरी. 2 See गिरिहरी.

गिरुज [giriāur] n goitre, a disease which causes enlargement of thyroid glands resulting in swelling the front of the throat. غوز. This

disease is more prevalent in hilly areas where water is highly contaminated with lime elements. The swollen flesh near the throat takes the shape of a tumour. For treatment one should live in an area free from goitre. Boiled and filtered water should be used. Paste of ground seeds of brown hemp (a kind of jute) in warm water should be applied on the affected part. The paste prepared by pulverising the roots of *butea frondosa* in viscous rice water should be applied on the goitre. Fine powder of barberry and borax on a cut piece of aloe should be sprinkled and then bandaged on the affected part of the body.

One masha of powder made from the mixture of *giharpatar*¹ and black pepper be taken with water in the morning as well as in the evening regularly.

गिल्ल [gill] *n* moisture, wetness. 2 a subcaste of Jatts. 3 Many villages of this name are inhabited by people of the Gill subcaste. See **गिल्ल कल**.

गिल्ल कल [gill kala] a village in district Phool of Nabha state which is situated one and a half mile to the east of Rampura Phool railway station. Guru Hargobind visited this place. An elegant gurdwara was got built by Maharaja Hira Singh. Land measuring 70 ghumaons is allotted to the gurdwara. A religious congregation is held on the seventh day of bright phase of the lunar month of Poh as well as on the first day of Magh every year. The priest is a Sikh.

गिल्ल नल गिल्ल मिलनी [gill nal gill milni] Such continuous rainfall as causes dampness to percolate deep to the existing water level. This dampness is very useful for cultivation of crops and for prevention of draughts for long periods

¹It is the leaf of a plant, grown on the banks of saline lakes in Tibet.

of time.

गिल्ल [gilla] *adj* wetted, wet, moist, damp.

गिल्लगिल्ल [gillgilla], **गिल्लगिल्ला** [gillgillana] *v* entreat abjectly; speak with a great deal of submissiveness, speak obsequiously.

गिल्ला [gilla] *v* fall, go round.

गिल्ला [gilla] See **गिल्लगिल्ल**. "gacu ji laga gillvari sakhie dhaulhari."—*sava m* 1. 'huge palaces constructed with mortar of lime.'

गिल्ला [gillara] See **गिल्ला**. 2 a village in district Hoshiarpur. See **गुल्ल** **गिल्ल** 6. and **गुल्ल** **गिल्ल** 2.

गिल्ल [gilla], **गिल्ल** [gill] *n* fall, decline. "sukh bhogke gilla milda he."—*JSBM*

गिल्लगिल्ल [gillgilla] *adv* by falling on the ground and by whirling around. "gillgilla purahi tal."—*var asa*. 2 repeatedly.

गी [gi] *feminine* of **ग** [ga]. e.g. **गजेगी** [javegi], **गजेगी** [avegi]. 2 *Skt n* sacred text, poetic work. 3 Sarasvati.

गी [gi] went, disappeared, departed. "tap sātāp mera bet gi."—*asa m* 5.

गी [gi] *Skt गेय* *adj* praiseworthy, worth-singing. 2 *n* song. "Ikna nad na bed, na gia rasu, ras kas na jāñtī."—*var sar m* 1. 'Some people who do not have knowledge of Veds, lack aesthetic sense of music and significance of diet as denoted in the Vedic lore.'

गी [gi] See **गी**.

गी [gi] a poetic metre, which is the first form of *harigita*. See **गिरगी** and **गी** 2.

गी [gi] *Skt गृहिणी* housewife, wife. "ghar ki gihani cāgi."—*dhana dhāna*.

गी [gi] *Dg* infant baby, ignorant. 2 simpleton; who cannot utter words distinctly.

गी [gi] See **गी**. "gi bahi jh pikhat gila."—*NP*.

गी [gi] *Skt n* verse which is worth singing. "gian vīhūna gave gi."—*var sar m* 1. 2 glory, grandeur. 3 he, who should be glorified.

ਗੀਤਗੋਵਿੰਦ [gitgobid], ਗੀਤਗੋਵਿੰਦ [gitgovid] verse in praise of the Almighty; recitation of the supremacy of the Creator. "sahia māgal gavhi gitgobid ślar."—*barahmahe majh* 2 a text written in verse by Jaydev in praise of the Divine. Its beautiful poetic metres are lyrical and melodious. See ਸਮਦੇਵ.

ਗੀਤਨਾਦ [gitnad], ਗੀਤਬਾਦ [gitbad] vocal and instrumental music. "gitnad hārekḥ caturai."—*prabha m* 1. "gur-rasū git bad nahī bhavē sunē, gāhrgābhur gāvāia."—oṅkar. 'He, who does not relish the enthralling and captivating recitation and music of Gurbani, remains deprived of spiritual bliss.'

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitmaliti] a poetic metre, having-four lines; each line has 28 matras, two pauses each after 14th matras each; with a rāgan, śl, at the end.

Example:

pāchiraj ravan marke,
rāghuraj sitāhī lēgayo.
nābh or khor nīharkē,
sū jāyayū siy sēdes dāyo.
tāb jan ram gaye bālī,
siy saty ravan hī hari.
hānuvāt marag mo mīlē,
tāb mītrātā tīh sō kari.—*ramav*.

2 If the first pause is on the 16th matra and the second on the next 12th followed by a rāgan, śl, in the end, the poetic metre acquires the name of ਗੀਤਮਾਲਤੀ [giyamalti].

Example:

guru kalpataru kar śakh sōdar,
phul phal yut sobhti.
chābī lālīt lāhī lāhī lākhat jīh jāg,
āmār hū brixī lobhtā. ...

—*nirmal prabhakar*.

ਗੀਤ [gita] *n* song, poetic metre, verse. 2 glory. "gūṇ gita nīt vākhanāia."—*maru a m* 5 *śjālī*. See ਗੀਤ. 3 a text relating to Bhisham section

in Mahābharat, which has 18 chapters and 700 sloks. Krishan delivered the sermon of Geeta to Arjun, when the latter got disinclined to fight the war. The site, where Krishan and Arjun had this dialogue, is named as Jyotisar. An elegant Geeta Bhawan is built at this place now. 4 a matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each having 26 matras, first pause after 14 matras, second after 12 matras with guru-lāghu (śl) in the end.

Example:

mōti tā mōdarī usarāhī, ratnī tā hōi jērau.
kasturī kōgu āgar cōdānī, lipī avahī cau.

—*sri m* 1.

yāk arāj guphtam pes to, dār gos kun kārta,
hākka kākūr kārūn tu, be-eb pārvadgar.

—*tlāg m* 1.

(b) The second type of Gita poetic metre of has two pauses: each after 13 matras with guru-lāghu, śl, at the end.

Example.

sevī satiguru āpnā,
hārī simrī dīn sabbhī ren.
ap trāgrī sārṇī pavā,
mukhī bolī mī jhē ven...

—*majh m* 5 *dīnrenā*.

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitamaliti] See ਗੀਤਮਾਲਤੀ.

ਗੀਤਿ [gitī] *Sk* *n* singing. 2 type of singing, method of singing.

ਗੀਤਿਕਾ [gitika] a matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each line having 26 matras, pauses at the 14th matra and the next 12th matra thereafter, ending with lāghu-guru.

Example:

"das cakḥubhe kurnud ke sām, cād śrī kalgidhārā."

2 Its second form has four lines, each line having 25 matras, with two pauses, first after the 14th matra and second at the 11th matra

¹According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is tyagī.

thereafter, having laghu guru at the end.

Example:

parnadī purakh manopimā, satīadī bhavratī,
parnadbhutā parkrī tī parā, pdrī cītī sarabgatā.

—gūjdev.

3 Geetika gaṇ metre has the following characteristics: four lines, each line has the following matrk combinations as:

ਸ (sagāṇ-lls), ਜ (jagāṇ-lsī), ਜ (jagāṇ-lsī), ਭ (bhagāṇ-sīl), ਰ (ragāṇ-sls), ਸ (sagāṇ-lls), ਲ (laghu-l), ਗ (guru-s)

Example:

jīn kē ride sumti nivasat
so kabhu dukh pat na.
jīn hē rati guru ki gīra
nahī so sahē yamyatna.

It resembles the first form of harigītika as far as matras are concerned, but the matrk combination dominates this poetic metre.

ਗੀਦਰ (gidar), ਗੀਦਰ (gidar) whose howl is scary; jackal. 2 cowardly, timid.

ਗੀਦੀ (gidi) P گیدی cowardly, timid. "ab gidi jano nahī pavē."—GPS.

ਗੀਧ (gidh) See ਗੀਧ, 2 greedy, desirous. See ਗੀਧ. "nam sēgī xhu manua gidh."—gūḍ m 5.

ਗੀਧਨਾ (gidhna) v desire, long for. See ਗੀਧ v. "nanak gidha harīras mahī."—asa m 5. "rasna gidhu bolat ram."—gāu m 5. "ram rasanī jō nar gidha."—gāu m 5.

ਗੀਧ (gidha), ਗੀਧੇ (gidhe) See ਗੀਧਨਾ.

ਗੀਨ (gin) P گین part complete, filled up; having. This is generally used as a suffix e.g. camgūn, rāgin etc.

ਗੀਬਤ (gibat) A غیبت n backbiting, nasty words spoken on one's back. 2 condemnation, slander.

ਗੀਯਮਲਿਤੀ (giyamalitī) See ਗੀਤਮਲਿਤੀ 2.

ਗੀਰ (giri) P گير part possessor. This word is used 'According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is setyadr.

as a suffix e.g. damangir, jāhāgir etc. "kas nes dastāgir"—tīlāg m 1. 2 Skt n speech, utterance.

ਗੀਰਬਾਣ (girbaṇ), ਗੀਰਵਾਣ (girvaṇ) Skt गीर्वाण n one whose speech hits like an arrow; one making acutely piercing utterance. The gods, whose utterances acts like arrows, can destroy the sinner. 2 the True One, who with His utterances leaves lasting impact upon the mind. See ਗੀਰ ਵੀ ਦਾ ਸਨੇਕ 157.

ਗੀਰਵਾਣ (girvaneṣ) ਗੀਰਵਾਣ - ਈਸ਼ i.e. lord of deities, Indar.

ਗੀਰਵਾਣ (girvan) See ਗੀਰਵਾਣ.

ਗੀਰੀ (giri) P گير act of grasping. It is used as a suffix. e.g. dastgiri. Its root is ਗੀਰਿਤਨ.

ਗੀਰਦਾ (girāda) P گيردا adj customer, purchaser, holder.

ਗੀਲਾ (gila) adj wet, moist.

ਗੀਲਾਨ (gilaṇ) P a region² of Persia known for its well bred horses.

ਗੁ (gu) Skt वृ defecate. 2 speak in a manner, that its meaning can not be understood; talk obscure. 3 suffix gu indicates future tense in old Punjabi. See ਗੁਤੀਅਗੁ.

ਗੁਆ (gua) See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ. 2 short for gavah. 3 P گوا ball. "mat kunem jī jōg guaham."—krisan. 'the game of war, which is primary.' See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਬਾਰ.

ਗੁਆਉ (guau) n speech, utterance, words. See ਗੋ. "eve kare guau."—var mālā m 2. See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ.

ਗੁਆਉਣਾ (guauṇa) v lose. 2 cause to sing.

ਗੁਆਈ (guai) is sung. "gharī ghārī baba pūje, hīdu musalman guai."—BG. 2 lost. 3 P گواي n power of eloquence and dialogue.

ਗੁਆਹ (guah) See ਗੁਆਹ.

ਗੁਆਹਮ (guaham) ਗੋਸ਼-ਅਹਮ "mat kunem jī jōg guaham."—krisan. 'Let us win the war that the game of playing with ball stands for.' See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਬਾਰ.

²It is between Caspian and Euxine.

ਗੁਆਰਾ [guara] lost, wasted away.

ਗੁਆ ਬੰਦਰ [gua bādar] See ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ. "gua bādar ik rahit nrīpala."—*carrīr* 239.

ਗੁਆਰ [guar] See ਗੁਰਾਰ. 2 milkman. "hām goru tum guar gusal."—*asa kabir*.

ਗੁਆਲ [gual] milkman.

ਗੁਆਲਨਿ [gualanī], ਗੁਆਲਨੀ [gualnī] milkmaid, milkwoman.

ਗੁਆਲੀਅਰ [gualār] See ਗੁਰਾਲੀਅਰ.

ਗੁਸਈਆ [gusaia], ਗੁਸਈਆਂ [gusaiā] Skt ਗੋਸਵਾਸਿਨਿ *n* lord of the earth, lord of the world; the Creator. "koi seve gusaia koi alahī."—*ram m* 5. 2 lord of the senses; arouser of the senses. 3 title of saints who have conquered their senses. 4 See ਗੁਸਈ 2 and 3.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖ [gustax] P غسٹاخ *adj* cunning, naughty, rude. 2 impolite, blunt.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖੀ [gustaxī] P غسٹاخى *n* impoliteness, disobedience. 2 cunningness, naughtiness.

ਗੁਸਲ [gusal] A غسل *n* bath. "gusal kardan bud."—*tiāg kabir*

ਗੁਸਾ [gusa] A غضب *n* anger, rage, annoyance. "gusa manī na haḍḥar."—*s farid*.

ਗੁਸਾਇਨਿ [gusainī] Skt ਗੋਸਵਾਸਿਨੀ. feminine of ਗੋਸਵਾਮੀ [gosvāmī]. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. "gōg gusainī gahirgābhur."—*bher kabir*.

ਗੁਸਈ [gusai], ਗੁਸਈ [gusai] ਗੋਸਵਾਮੀ. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. "gusai, pārtapu tuharo dīṭha."—*sar a m* 5. 2 a sect of ascetics. 3 a group of mendicants.

ਗੁਸੈਲਾ [gusela] *adj* short-tempered, one who easily gets provoked.

ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa] See ਗੁਸਾ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] Skt *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv; Kharana *n* (having six faces). 2 King of Bhils, who ruled over Shringver. See ਗਿੱਲਕੋਰ. 3 See ਗੁਹਨਾ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhaj] Skt गुह्य *adj* secret, confidential, concealed. "guhaj gāl jīe ki kicē sātīguru parī."—*var bīla m* 4. "guhajkatha ihu guru te jānī."—*suh m* 5. 2 mysterious; whose purpose is not easy to understand. 3 *n* deceit, guile.

4 private parts—vulva, anus, penis.

ਗੁਹਨ [guhān], ਗੁਹਨਾ [guhna] Skt गुह्यन *n* plaiting, braiding.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhaj] See ਗੁਹਜ and ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਰ [guhar] P گهر short for ਗੋਹਰ, pearl. See ਗੋਹਰ.

ਗੁਹਾ [guha] Skt *n* cave, cavern. 2 mind, conscience. 3 illusion.

ਗੁਹਾਗਨੀ [guhāgnī], ਗੁਹਾਸਣੀ [guhājñī] Skt ਗੁਹਾ ਅੰਗਨਾ *n* pimple on the inner side of the eyelid; sty.

ਗੁਹਾਰ [guhar] *n* call, cry. "dār par līṣṭh guhar sumai."—*NP*. 2 group of persons tracking down footprints of the cow thieves; group of chasers. "guhar lag turat chudāvai."—*BGK*. "piche pari guhar visala."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਹਾਰਾ [guhara] *n* stock of cow dung, heap of cow dung, pyramid of cow dung cakes.

ਗੁਹਾਰੂ [gharu] *adj* one who gives a call or makes a shout. 2 *n* companion of a tracking group. See ਗੁਹਾਰ 2.

ਗੁਹਿ [guhī] See ਗੁਹ. 2 See ਗੁਹਨਾ. 3 by plaiting, by braiding.

ਗੁਹੀ [gutī] plaited, braided. See ਗੁਹਨ and ਗੁਬਨ. "mōdanmal anek guhī siv."—*krisan*. "kavita kavī ke man maddhī guhī he."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 See ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ.

ਗੁਹੀਰਾ [guhira] *n* stored cow dung, stock of cow dung. 2 a kind of venomous creature belonging to the family of large-sized lizard with red-coloured head. In Sanskrit scriptures it is named as godhrikatamā and is said to be produced by a large-sized female lizard from its mating with a black snake. *Dg* ਗੋਧਰਿਕ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhaj] Skt See ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਯਕ [guhyaḥ] Skt *n* demigods, who guard the hidden treasures of Kuber.

ਗੁਹਯਕੋਸ਼ਥ [guhyaḥśvar] lord of demigods yaś, Kuber.

गुह्यरात्र [guhyarath] underlying meaning, sense.

"vahriguru guhyarath bakhano."—GPS

गुह [gūh] *P* گُھ *adj* dumb, unable to speak.
"kahā bīsanupad gave gūh?"—sukhmani.

गुग [guga] a Rajput belonging to Chauhan sub-caste, who lived during the 11th century. He gave up Hinduism to become a Muslim. He was an expert in the treatment of snakebite. People consider him the incarnation of Sheshnag (serpent's god) and worship the shrines built in his memory. A special worship is performed on 9th day of the dark phase of the lunar month of Bhadon (the birth day of Gugga). Gugga (or Gogga) was born in village Odero of Bikaner State and died in Taiher, where a tomb, built in his memory, is worshipped. There is another anecdote that Gorakh Nath gave fragrant rasi of amrīśagallochun to a Rajput virgin named Vaachal to beget a child. She gave birth to Gugga. The name of Gugga's wife was Shiriyal and his horse was named Javadiya.

गुग [gūga] See गुह. "gūga bakat gave bahu chād."—ram a m 5.

गुगे की मिथिखाली [gūge ki mithīkhali] indescribable experience. This phrase is used for an experienced but indescribable pleasure.
"harirās sei jāde jzu gūge mithīkhali khai."
—var gau / m 4. "jint xh cakhi soi jānc gūge ki mithīkhali."—sor m 4.

गुगल [guggal] *Skt* गुग्गुल *n* a thorny tree found in abundance in Kathiawarh, Rajputana and Khandesh. 2 gum of this tree, which is highly fragrant. Its incense is used in temples and houses. It is also useful in the treatment of many diseases like arthritis/rheumatism. Its latent effect is warm and dry. 1 Balsamodendron mukul.

गुग [gugga] See गुग.

गुगल [guggul], गुगल [guggulu] See गुगल.

गुह [gūcah] *P* گُھ or گُھ *n* bud, flower bud
गुह मँद [cūcah xād] *P* گُھ مَند *adj* smiling like a flower bud; having face like a blossoming flower.

गुकी [gucki] *n* dip, dive. "veṣya sakal guckiyan khāhl."—carrtr 168.

गुका [gūca] See गुह.

गुह [gūch], गुहा [gūcha] *Skt* गुच्छ *n* a bunch of leaves and fruit; cluster of fruit produced on a branch as, for example, a bunch of grapes. 2 dome-like tasseled ornament.

गुही [gūchi] small bunch. See गुह. 2 a kind of edible mushroom grown in cold regions. People preserve it in dry form and prepare a vegetable dish from it. 3 barber's small bag which contains all the material required for shaving off the head.

गुन [gūj] *Skt* गुञ्ज *vr* echo, resound, produce unclear sound. 2 *n* sound of an echo. "gūj rāht tīh pā sādā." carrtr 266. 3 echo, reverberation.

गुजस्त [gūjastah] *P* گُجست *adj* past, elapsed. 2 dead, deceased.

गुजस्तन [gūjastān] *P* گُجستن *v* pass. 2 die.

गुज [gūjat] गुन-स्त. See गुन. "gūjat siḡh dākarat kol."—ramav. 'The lions roar'

गुज [gūjad] *P* گُج *absorbs*; may absorb; will absorb. Its root is gūjāden.

गुन [gūjan] *n* reverberating, echoing. See गुन.

गुज [gūjar] See गुज and गुन.

गुजर [guzar] *P* گُزر *n* motion, exit. 2 entrance, approach. 3 sustenance, maintenance.
"maphak gujar tahā dhan pavō."—GPS.

गुजरा [guzarad] *P* گُزراد *passes*, may pass, will pass. Its root word is guzastān.

गुजरा [gūjara] See गुजस्त.

गुजरा [gūjrat] *Skt* गुजरा *n* a subdivision of Bombay region, which includes territories of Kacch, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Daman. Its spoken language is Gujarati. 2 a sword made

in Gujarat state or Gujarat city. This sword is of two types: long Gujarat and short Gujarat. See ਗੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ. 3 a town in Punjab which is a district headquarters. It is situated between Wazirabad and Lalamoosa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built near Kabuli Gate in Gujarat. While returning from Kashmir the Guru stayed here. This place is situated one mile to the east of Gujarat railway station.

Four edicts said to be written by Guru Gobind Singh are preserved at the residence of Bhai Lal Singh of goldsmiths' street in Gujarat. On reading the copies of these commands, one fails to be convinced that they were actually written by the tenth Guru because the command of Sammat 1754 contains a reference to the Khalsa, which was actually baptised in Sammat 1756.

The last Anglo-Sikh war was fought near Gujarat on 21st February, 1849. See ਗੁਰੀਆ 3 and ਗੋਲਾਬਾਦ.

ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ [gujrati] *adj* pertaining to Gujarat. 2 a Brahmin subcaste, which originated from Gujarat of Sindh. It is also named as Vyas. Its members accept alms offered during the eclipse-period. They also accept other forms of maligned alms. 3 language spoken by the people of Gujarat. 4 a sword made in Gujarat.

ਗੁਜਰਾਨ [guzran] *P* گوزران *n* sustenance, livelihood.

ਗੁਜਰਾਵਾਲਾ [gujrāvala] a district headquarters in Punjab, which in hoary past was founded by Gujjars. For some period, it was named as Khanpur. It is forty-two miles away from Lahore in north-west direction. It was the capital of Mahan Singh, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. According to some historians, Gujranwala is the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਗੁਜਰਾਵੈ [gujraave] may provide; may request. "mo-

garib ki ko gujraave?"—*bheer kabir*.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gujri] wife of a Gujjar, milkmaid. 2 past of guzastan; passed, elapsed. 3 died, expired. See ਗੁਜਰਾਤ. 4 See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gujri mata] daughter of Lal Chand Subhikha Khatri and Mata Bisan Kaur. She was married to Guru Teg Bahadur on 15th Asu Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. She had the privilege of being the mother of Guru Gobind Singh.

When younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were brought to Sirhind after being captured by the Mughals, she was with them. On hearing that her grandsons had been martyred she breathed her last on 13th Poh Sammat 1761. The minaret in which she was confined along with Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh is now named as Mata Gujri da Burj. A shrine built on the remains of Mata Gujri is situated near gurdwara Jyoti Saroop. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਚਰੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

ਗੁੱਜਾ [gūja] *Skt* गुज्जा *n* small red and black seed of Abrus precatorius. 2 kettledrum, large drum beaten with a rope of twisted clothes.

ਗੁੱਜਾਇਸ [gūjayis] See ਗੁੱਜਾਯਸ.

ਗੁਜਾਸ਼ੁ [gujast] *P* گزاشت released, freed, relieved.

ਗੁਜਾਸ਼ਨ [gujastan] *P* گزشتن renounce; give up. 2 release, free.

ਗੁੱਜਨ [gūjan] *P* گچان *adj* dense, thick, concentrated, non-rarefied.

ਗੁਜਾਫ [guzaf] *P* گزاف *n* nonsense. 2 scandalous and false remarks, gossips.

ਗੁੱਜਾਯਸ [gūjayas] *P* گچایش *n* capacity, accommodation. 2 space, room.

ਗੁਜਾਰ [guzar] *P* گزر *suffix* one who provides. It is used as a suffix like in malguzar.

ਗੁੱਜਾਰ [gūjar] See ਗੁੱਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਰਾਦਨ [gujardan] *P* گزاردن *v* set free, release.

¹Many historians have written her name as ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gujri mata] but the correct name is gujri mala.

2 **گرماني** *present, offer.* 3 *give, offer.*
गुजराती [guzarna] *v spend time, pass time.*
 2 *offer.* See **गुजरात** 2. "subāhi nīvaj sarax gujaraṭi."—*suhi kabir.*
गुजरात [guzaram] *P گرم* *may I leave; I leave; I will leave.*
गुजरा [gujara] *P گرم* *n sustenance, livelihood.*
 2 *money, material etc received for sustenance.*
गुजरात [guzariṣ] *P گزاش* *n request, prayer.*
गुजरातदहकार [guzarīdahkar] *P گزاردگار* *adj*
doing work, performing work, supervising work.
गुंजित [gūjit] *Skt adj resounding.*
गुंजीदल [gūjīdan] *P گنجیدن* *v absorb, merge.*
गुजिर [guzir] *P گزر* *n effort, remedy.* 2 *plan, method.*
गुंजर [gujṛ] *Skt गुंजर* *cow grazer, a subcaste of Aheers (milkmen).* 2 *a subcaste of Khatris.* 3 *Gujarat state.* 4 *a blacksmith and disciple of Guru Angad Dev, who was prominent among philanthropists.* "gujjar jāṭi luhar he."—*BG*
गुंजरवाल [gujṛval] *a town under police station Dehlon in district Ludhrana, situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Quilla Raipur railway station. The sixth Guru stayed here for some time. There is a gurdwara one and half miles away to the south-east of the village, which is also named as Guruser.* 30 *bighas of land has been donated by the villagers for the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the fourteenth day of the lunar phase of Chet.*
गुंजरवाला [gujṛvāla] *See गुंजरवाल.*
गुंज [gujḥ], **गुंजरा** [gujḥra], **गुंजा** [gujha], **गुंजी** [gujhi], **गुंजा** [gujja], **गुंजी** [gujji] *Skt गुंज* *See गुंज.*
 "gujḥra ladhamu laḥ."—*var maru* 2 m 5. "nam retan le gujha rekhta."—*majh* a m 5. "dunia gujhi bhahṛ."—*s farid.* 2 *a lung disease; pulmonary disease. Pneumonia is also known by this name in Punjab, but this word is used mainly by ladies. Pneumonia affecting the*

young children is called gujha.
गुंज्या [gujhyak] *See गुंज.*
गुंजि [gujḥ] *chirps.* *See गुंज्या.*
गुंज [gujḥak] *n sound produced by birds like pigeons etc when in a joyful mood.* 2 *soft or mild sound produced by beating of drums etc.* "pāraṇ pakhavaj gujḥak dholka."—*sāloh.* 3 *gurgling sound produced by gulping.*
गुंज्या [gujḥakṇa], **गुंज्या** [gujḥakṇa] *v produce chirping sound, chirp, coo.* 2 *drink with gurgling sound.* "amṛa dhara rās gujḥ."—*savrye* m 4 *ke.*
गुंज [gujḥka], **गुंजिका** [gujḥika] *Skt गुंजिका* *n pill, tablet.* 2 *according to Tantar Shashtar (magical science), a kind of pill prepared by persons with miraculous powers; one attains the capability of reaching any place just by putting this pill in his mouth; a magical pill.* "gujḥke balke behu udjave."—*caritr* 85. "gujḥka mūh vic paṛke des disāṭar jāi khalove."—*BG* 3 *book of small size.*
गुंज [gujḥ] *n spherical object obtained from within the coconut fruit; kernel of coconut.* 2 *adj intoxicated, inebriated.* 3 *n flower with interlocked petals.* 4 *bud of a flower, unblossomed flower.*
गुंज [gujḥ] *Skt गुंज* *v encircle, surround, wrap.*
गुंज [got] and **गुंज** [goth] *are derived from it.*
गुंजली [gujḥli] *n stone of a fruit, covered by crust and pith.* *See गुंज.*
गुंज [gujḥ] *n corner, nook.*
गुंज [gūḍak] *Skt गुंज* *adj dirty, filthy.* 2 *lecherous.* *gūḍa* *is its derivative.*
गुंजगुंजी [gudgudji] *n two-faced tambourine or tabor, producing sound like gud gud.* "mucḥg sənai gudgudji."—*caritr* 102. 2 *hubble-bubble of a small size.*
गुंजली [gudli] *See गुंजली.* 2 *adv on the knees.* 3 *n act of moving on the knees.* "āgaṇ bic phirē gudli."—*GPS.*

गुडा [guḍa] or गुडडा [guḍḍa] *n* doll; man-like figure made of wood, cloth etc which is used for playing, maligning and exorcising. "dab khaṭ tar gai guḍan banayke."—*caritr* 233. 2 upright support of a spinning wheel.

गुडडा [gṛḍa] See गुडड. "gṛḍan sath kare gujran."—*caritr* 187.

गुडिया [guḍiya], गुडीया [guḍia], गुडडी [guḍḍi] *n* doll, puppet made of wood, cloth etc for playing and performing shows. "guḍia rahu sābhali."—*GPS*. 2 kite.

गुण [guṇ] or गुण [guṇu] *Skt* गुण *n* attribute, praise. "guṇ eho horu nahi koī."—*asa* *m* 1. 'The Creator's attribute is that nothing equals Him.' 2 modest, good-natured, noble. "vinu guṇ kite bhagatī nā horī."—*japu*. "binu guṇ janamu vinasu."—*sri* *a* *m* 1. 3 three attributes of the material world viz-virtue, passion, evil. "raḡguṇ tam guṇ sat guṇ kahie eh teri sābh maīa."—*keda kabir* 4 temperament, nature. "eso guṇ mero prabhū jī kin."—*ṭoḍi* *m* 5. 5 rope, thread, string. "guṇ ke har pārove."—*tukha chāt* *m* 1. 'Prepare garland with the thread of good qualities.' "kavaṇu su akharu kavaṇu guṇ?"—*s farid*. 6 bowstring. "koṭī dor dharidhanukh guṇ bin gahit nā koī."—*vrīd*. 7 wick of a lamp. 8 six parts of diplomacy. See घट अंज 9 twenty-four facets of logic. See घटसप्तद. 10 three qualities of poetry—glory, majesty, delicacy. 11 qualities like knowledge, skill etc. "te nār asāi khar, jī binu guṇ garābu karāṭi."—*varsar* *m* 1. 12 taste, effect. 13 subjects of sensory organs—speech, touch, appearance, taste, fragrance. 14 gem. "sarīrī sarovarī guṇ pargāṭi kie."—*asa* *m* 4 15 reward, outcome. "jīnī kāmī nah guṇ, te kāmre vīsar."—*s farid* 16 cognitive of number three—because there are three facets of Maya (illusionary world). 17 actions, deeds. 18 justice. "adaku kare guṇkarī."—*ram* *a* *m* 1. See गुन. 19 See

गुन. "un te duguṇ dīrī un mae"—*gau* *m* 5. 20 flower. "braham nam guṇ sakh tarovar nīr cunī cunī puj karīje."—*kālī* *a* *m* 4. 'The branch of Brahama tree is नम (nam), its flowers are good qualities; gather them to worship Him.' 21 three characteristics according to grammar. अ [a], ऐ [e], औ [o].

गुणपति [guṇ-pati] *n* the Creator, the Ultimate One, the origin of all virtues. "man-adi guṇ-adi vakhanīa."—*maru jēdev*.

गुणसाक्षी [guṇsakhī] *adj* witness of deeds (साक्षी [sakhī]: evidence) "dhanu gupāl guṇsakhī."—*dhana* *m* 5.

गुणसागर [guṇsagar] *n* ocean of virtues, abundance of qualities.

गुणसांज [guṇsāj] *n* sharing of virtues. "guṇ kī sājī sukh upjē."—*suhi* *a* *m* 3. "sājī karīje guṇah kerī choḍī avguṇa calē."—*suhi chāt* *m* 1.

गुणसांजी [guṇsājī] *adj* interested in sharing virtues. 2 *n* sharing of virtues. "guṇsājī tīnī sīu karī."—*var sor* *m* 4.

गुणसार [guṇsār] See सार.

गुण संहरे [guṇ sāghre] See संहरे.

गुणहीन [guṇhīn], गुणहीन [guṇhīn] *adj* without virtues, devoid of virtues. "guṇhūn hām apradhī."—*sor* *a* *m* 3. 2 without a bowstring.

गुण कामंड [guṇ kamaṇ] See कामंड.

गुणकारी [guṇkarī] *adj* virtuous. "gurmukhī sējānū guṇkarīa."—*sri* *m* 4. "jīu sīarī harī guṇkarī."—*var vad* *m* 4. 2 profitable, useful. 3 fair in imparting justice, judge. See गुन 18.

गुणग [guṇag] *Skt* गुण *adj* learned, talented, one who recognises talent.

गुणगिरि [guṇgharī] *adj* having the tendency to assimilate knowledge.

गुणगह [guṇghah], गुणगह [guṇghah] *adj* knowledge-seeker.

गुणगान [guṇgan] *n* recitation of qualities, singing the glory of God.

गुणगाम [guṇgam] *n* abundance of good qualities,

multitude of virtues, embodiment of virtues, treasure of good qualities. "kalīanrup māḡal gūṅgam."—*sukhmaṇi*. 2 singing of God's praise, recitation of hymns. "mīle kṛipā gūṅgam."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਗੁਣਗੀਤ (gūṅgit), ਗੁਣਗੀਤਾ (gūṅgita) *n* hymn in praise of the Creator. "gavo ram ke gūṅgit."—*ram m 5*. "gūṅgita nṛt vakhaṇia."—*maru a m 5 ājuli*.

ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾ (gūṅgūṇa) *adj* snuffler. This word has originated from Arabic *شفا*.

ਗੁਣਗੁਣ (gūṇagy) See ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾ "gūṇagy namkīratanaḥ."—*sahas m 5*.

ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰਾਹਕ (gūṇgrahak), ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ (gūṇgrahi) *adj* who is a knowledge seeker; who values merit. ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰੇਹ (gūṇcor) *Dg adj* ungrateful, not feeling gratitude.

ਗੁਣਗੁਣ (gūṇtas) See ਗੁਣ.

ਗੁਣਧਾਤੁ (gūṇdhatu) *n* fundamental quality, which is the basis of all qualities. 2 characteristics of five essences viz. speech, touch, appearance, taste and fragrance. See ਧਾਤੁ. "tarkas tir kamaṇ sāg teg bāḍ gūṇdhatu."—*sri m 1*. 'Wearing five weapons is equal to controlling the five senses.' Here bāḍ is equivocal.

ਗੁਣਨ (gūṇan), ਗੁਣਨਾ (gūṇna) *Skt* ਗੁਣਨ *n* enhancement, multiplication, multiplying. 2 accounting for. 3 thinking of logic for discussion. "pārāhi gūṇāhi tū bahutu pukārāhi."—*asa paṭi m 3*.

ਗੁਣਨਿਧਨ (gūṇnidhan), ਗੁਣਨਿਧਨੁ (gūṇnidhanu), ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ (gūṇnidhi) *adj* highly virtuous. "gūṇnidhan apar ṭhakur."—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 ocean of virtues. "gūṇnidhi gairasabh dukh mitāra."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 *n* the Timeless One, the Creator. "satiguru sevī gūṇnidhanu para."—*sri m 3*.

ਗੁਣਬਾਨੀ (gūṇbaṇi) *adj* sacred hymns rich in virtues; enriching hymns. "jān nanak bole gūṇbaṇi."—*guj m 4*.

ਗੁਣਬਾਦ (gūṇbad) *Skt* ਗੁਣਨੁਬਾਦ *n* singing in praise of; recitation of virtues, appreciation. "raman ko ram ke gūṇbad."—*sar m 5*.

ਗੁਣਬੰਧ (gūṇbādh) *adj* virtuous, guided by virtues, committed to virtues. 2 See ਗੁਣਬੰਧੁ.

ਗੁਣਬੰਧੁ (gūṇbādhū) *adj* relating to virtues. See ਗੁਣਬੰਧੁ.

ਗੁਣਭ੍ਰਮ (gūṇbhram) *n* rope illusion; i.e. mistaking a rope for the snake fallacy, delusion. "gūṇbhram bhaga tau man sūnī samana."—*asa kabir*.

ਗੁਣਰਸਿ (gūṇrasī) *adj* enriched with good qualities. 2 treasure of virtues. "gūṇrasī bānī pokē anī."—*asa m 5*.

ਗੁਣਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਗਤ (gūṇvacak sāgya) qualitative noun, as *ṣṭīṣu* (cool) for the moon and *taptīṣu* (hot) for the sun.

ਗੁਣਵਾਨ (gūṇvan), ਗੁਣਵੰਤ (gūṇvāt), ਗੁਣਵੰਤਾ (gūṇvāṭa), ਗੁਣਵੰਤੀ (gūṇvāṭī), ਗੁਣਵੰਤਾ (gūṇvāṭa), ਗੁਣਵੰਤੀ (gūṇvāṭī) *adj* virtuous, talented, gifted. "gūṇvāṭī sahu ravia."—*vaḍ m 1*. "gūṇvāṭa harī harī dāraḥ."—*gau m 4*. "gūṇvāt nah dāralu bala."—*gau chāt m 5*. 2 Guru Arjan Dev has taught the value of virtues through his hymn entitled "gūṇvāṭi" in Suhi Rag. "jo dise gūṇsikhā."

ਗੁਣਾ (gūṇa) See ਗੁਣ. 2 marked substance or part.

ਗੁਣਗੁਣ (gūṇagūṇ) merits and demerits; good and bad points.

ਗੁਣਾਧ (gūṇadh), ਗੁਣਾਧ (gūṇadhy) *Skt adj* fully equipped with noble qualities; perfect, gifted. 2 the writer of Vrihatkatha Sarit Sagar, who lived around 315 BC.

ਗੁਣਾਤਿਤ (gūṇatit) *adj* above all aspects of the material world, beyond all the three facets of Maya viz. virtue, passion and evil. 2 God, the Creator God.

ਗੁਣਾਧਾਰ (gūṇadhar) *adj* basis of virtues.

ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ (gūṇanidhi) See ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ.

ਗੁਣਾਨੁਵਾਦ [gūṇānuvad] See ਗੁਣਵਾਦ.

ਗੁਣਯਨ [gūṇayan] *adj* having noble qualities in abundance.

ਗੁਣਾਰਾਜ [gūṇaraj], ਗੁਣਾਰਾਜਿ [gūṇaraj] See ਗੁਣਰਾਜਿ. 2 wealth of virtues, capital of noble qualities.

ਗੁਣਾਲਯ [gūṇalay] *adj* abode of qualities.

ਗੁਣਿ [gūṇi] *by virtue of good qualities.* "ih gūṇi nam sukhmani."—*sukhmani*.

ਗੁਣਿਤ [gūṇit] *adj* multiplied, enhanced.

ਗੁਣੀ [gūṇi] *by (his) virtues, because of virtues.* "avguṇ gūṇi bakhṣara."—*asa a m 3*. 2 ਗੁਣਿ *holy, virtuous, pious.* "gūṇ kahī gūṇi samae."—*sor m 3*. 3 equipped with a bowstring; stringed. 4 *n* bow.

ਗੁਣੀਆ [gūṇia] *adj* virtuous, meritorious. "gūṇia gūṇ le prabhū milē."—*oṣkar*. 2 one who multiplies; one assigned the duty of multiplication. 3 *n* an implement used by masons and carpenters, T-square, set square.

ਗੁਣੀਏ [gūṇike] a village under police station Nabha, subdivision Amloh of Nabha state. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. A gurdwara is situated one furlong away to the south of the village. The holy shrine was got built by Maharaja Bharpoor Singh. A token money of rupees \$7 per annum is granted by the state. It is situated six miles to the west of Nabha railway station.

ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰ [gūṇigahīr], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰਾ [gūṇigahira], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੇਰਾ [gūṇigahera] *adj* unruffled due to good qualities; having numerous virtues. "vade mere sahiba, gahirgābhira gūṇigahira."—*sodaru*. "tū saca sahiba gūṇigahera."—*majh m 5*.

ਗੁਣੀਤਾ [gūṇita] *adj* multiplied, enhanced, manifested. 2 having noble qualities; virtuous. "beāt gūṇita."—*brīa m 5*.

ਗੁਣੀਨਿਧਨ [gūṇinidhan], ਗੁਣੀਨਿਧਨੁ [gūṇinidhanu] *adj* highly virtuous. 2 ocean of virtues. "tā paik gūṇinidhan."—*sri m 1* "gavie gūṇinidhanu."

—*japu*.

ਗੁਣ [gūṇu] See ਗੁਣ.

ਗੁਣੈਤ [gūṇāt] *doing multiplication, multiplying, accounting.* "gūṇāt gūṇia."—*sahas m 5*.

ਗੁਣਾਵਾ [gūṭava] *n* fodder prepared by mashing ground grain, chaff in water for animals like cows and buffaloes.

ਗੁੱਤ [gūṭt] pig tail, hair tied or dressed into a braid.

ਗੁੱਥ [gūṭhan] *Skṛ* गन्धन *n* combining, interlacing. 2 plaiting, braiding.

ਗੁਥੀ [gūṭhi], ਗੁਥਲਾ [gūṭhla], ਗੁਥਲੀ [gūṭhli], ਗੁੱਥੀ [gūṭhi] *n* bag, small bag, cloth bag, pouch, purse, wallet.

ਗੁਦ [gud] *Skṛ* गुद *vr* play, enjoy. 2 *n* rectum, anus. 3 See ਗੁੱਦ.

ਗੁਦਰ [gudar] See ਗੁਜਰ.

ਗੁਦਰਾਘ [gudraṇu] See ਗੁਜਰਾਨ. "gurmukhī sacī tahā gudraṇu."—*asa m 1*.

ਗੁਦਰਾਵੇ [gudrave] should request See ਗੁਜਰਾਵੇ.

ਗੁਦਰੀ [gudri] *n* beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket; tattered quilt. 2 *adj* passed, elapsed. "sagli reṇī gudri ādhīarī, sevr satiguru canaṇu hoī."—*sri m 5* pahīre 'entire life passed in ignorance.'

ਗੁੱਦਰੀ [gūḍri] *adj* plaited, braided. "hīrā pāṭī manō gūḍri."—*NP*.

ਗੁਦਰੇ [gudre] passes. "jhagra kardia anudin gudre."—*gāu var 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਦਰਾ [gudar] or ਗੁਦਰਾ [gudaru] *n* ragged blanket, tattered covering, heavy quilt made of tatters. "jīn poṭu āderī baharī gudaru."—*var asa*. 'kind-hearted from within but rude from without.' 2 waste, garbage.

ਗੁਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ [gudar sīgh] great grandson of Bhai Roop Chand and son of Bhai Dyal Singh. He was a famous priest of the Bagarian seat of spiritual authority established by Bhai Roop Chand. See ਗੁਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਗੁਦਰਾ [gudra], ਗੁਦਰੀ [gudri] *n* ragged blanket,

tattered quilt of patches, tattered covering, small tattered covering.

गुदरु [gudarū] See गुदर.

गुद [guda] See गुद. 2 See गुँद.

गुदखत [gudaxat] *P* گودخت *v* melt, soften.

गुदक [gudak] *P* گودک *adj* which melts. It is used as a suffix, as in dilgudak.

गुदखिदर [gudaxidāh] *P* گودخیدار *adj* melting, softening, becoming sympathetic.

गुदरुन [gudarna], गुदरुन [gudarna] *v* pass, spend (time). "sukhe sukhi gudarna."—*ram* 5. "dunia sāgi gudaria sakat mur."—*var* gu/2 *m* 5. 2 expel or push beyond the borders. "jini pāc marī bīdari gudare, so pura ih keli re."—*asa* *m* 5

गुदरी [gudari] passed, spent (time). "iv lu karat gudari."—*dhana* *m* 5.

गुदरी [gudare] passes, spends (time) "bikhāi din reni ivhi gudare."—*sar* *m* 5.

गुँद [gudd], गुँद [gudda] *Sk* गुँद *n* soft part of a fruit under the skin; pulp. "gudda bhakhyo khaper sir dharyo."—*caritr* 41 2 kernel, kernel of seed, inner seed.

गुँधन [gūdhān] See गुँदर.

गुध [gudha] *adj* plaited, braided. 2 kneaded 3 was tempted; got interested. "nanak rasi gudha."—*asa* *chāt* *m* 4

गुन [gun] See गुद. 2 kind act, favour. "ik gun nahi murakh jata re."—*sor* *m* 5. 3 profit, gain. "bed puran pape ko ih gun."—*gau* *m* 9. "prem ki jevri badhio tero jan. kahī ravīdas chuṭibo kavan guṇ?"—*asa*. 'What is the use of being released from this bondage?' 4-5 rope and fastener. "man bādho hamaro mai, kaval nen apne gun."—*maru* *murabā* *bāno*. 'The lotus-eyed (Krishan) has bound my heart with the thread of his rare qualities.' 6 praise, glory. "harījan ram nam guṇ gave."—*bera* *m* 4. 7 result, theory. "kahī kabir kichu gun bicar."—*bher*. 8 bow-string. "tūcāyo gun te chuṭkayo."

—*gun* 9 ordinary. 10 adjective

गुनाह [gunah] *P* گناه *n* crime, guilt, sin. "gunah us ke sagal aphu."—*triāg* *m* 5. "piche gunah satiguru bakhasī lāe."—*var* *bīla* *m* 4.

गुनाहार [gunahgar] *P* گناهگار *n* guilty, criminal, culprit, sinner "gunahgar lunharami."—*suhī* *m* 5.

गुना [gunha] plural of gunah. See गुनह. "gunha bakhsanharu."—*asa* *a* *m* 1.

गुनी [gunhi] *adj* guilty, criminal. 2 with sins, with guilts. "gunhi bharia me phirā."—*s* *farid*.

गुनी [gunke] by calculating, by giving a thought. "seyad gunke gira ucari."—*NP*.

गुनगुना [cunguna] See गुदगुद.

गुनाग [gunagy] See गुदग. "dhunī lālī gunagy anik bhāī."—*mala* *m* 5 *partal*. "acut gunagyā punā bahulo kripala."—*sahas* *m* 5.

गुनार [guncar] virtue and conduct, knowledge and action. "nam bina kese guncar?"—*basāt* *a* *m* 1. 2 virtuous actions, noble deeds

गुनार [gunna] See गुदर. 2 contemplation, meditation. "nanak pāna gunna iku nau he."—*var* *sar* *m* 3.

गुननिधन [gun-nidhan] See गुदनिधन. "gun-nidhan bešt apar."—*sukhmani*.

गुनबंध [gunbādh] *adj* committed to noble deeds; tied with the rope of virtues. "me gunbādh sagal ku jivani."—*sar* *namdev*. 2 tied to three facets of the material world viz. virtue, passion and evil.

गुनबंध [gunbādh] *adj* having noble qualities.

गुनौ [gunau] *n* praise. 2 temperament, nature. "brāhmgiāni ka ihe gunau."—*sukhmani*. 3 gain, benefit. "tirath majan karbe ko he gunau ih."—*BGK*

गुनान [gunain] *adj* embodiment of virtue. See गुदग. "dēu me upain gunain su hoī jeb."—*NP*.

गुनाह [gunah] *P* گناه *n* See गुनह.

गुनाकर [gunakar] *adj* enriched with good

qualities. "kahē guṇakar banī sacī."—*NP*.

गुणध [guṇadh] See गुणधर. "guṇadh kie īkār."—*gyan*.

गुणित [guṇit] See गुणित. 2 thought over. 3 tuned to rhythm and tone. "anīk guṇit dhunīt lālīt."—*bher parāl m 5*. See गुणित.

गुनी [guṇi] See गुनी. "guṇi rāhe guṇ gal."—*gāu m 9*.

गुनीया [guṇiā] *adj* gifted. "sunahu re guṇiā."—*gāu kabīr. 2* See गुनीया.

गुनीये [guṇiē] let us evaluate, let us calculate. 2 let us think over. "kīa paīe kīa guṇiē?"—*sor kabīr. 3* of virtues. "ātu na paīe guṇiē."—*ram chāt m 5*.

गुनीगरीर [guṇīgārīr], गुनीगरीरा [guṇīgārīra], गुनीगरीरा [guṇīgāhera], गुनीगरीरे [guṇīgāhero], गुनीगरीरा [guṇiygāhira] *adj* See गुनीगरीरा. "sahību guṇigāhera."—*sor m 5*. "beāt suami uco guṇigāhero."—*sor m 5*. "nīckula jolāhra bhāro guṇiygāhira."—*asa dhāna*.

गुनुदगी [gunudgī] *P* غرور *n* drowsiness, sleep, nap.

गुनुदन [gunudan] *P* غرور *v* doze.

गुनुहा [gūnhā] *v* knead; work and press together into a mass; crush by rubbing.

गुप [gup] *Skt* गुप् *vr* defend, save, hide, malign, light up, get restless, worry.

गुप्ता [gupsa] See गुप्ता.

गुपसि [gupasī] braids, plaits. "phul guṇ nanak gupasī mal."—*var suhī m 1*. See गुपसि.

गुपट [gupat] *Skt* गुप्त *adj* defended, protected. 2 hidden, secret. "gupat kartā sāgī so prābhū."—*maru m 5. 3 n* Vaishya subcaste. This word is used after the names of its members. 4 a famous person, after whose name, his family or lineage came to be called Gupt. His son Ghatotkach was a very strong and energetic person. Ghatotkach had a son Chandar Gupt, who with the help of his wife Kumar Devi became the ruler of Maghad in 320 AD and

then on the strength of his diplomatic vision became the emperor of India. The capital of his empire was Patliputar. His son Samudar Gupt was also a renowned ruler around 330 AD who, in addition to Patliputar, established Ayudhya as his capital.

Chandar Gupt II (also known as Vikramaditya), son of Samudar Gupt and Dhruvdevi, became an enlightened emperor in 380 AD and conquered Ujjayan, Malwa, Gujarat and Surashtra. Most of the tales relating to the famous king Bikramajeet are from the life of this renowned ruler Sanskrit was greatly promoted during his regime. Many authors hold that the supreme poet Kalidas belonged to this period. His son Kumar Gupt was enthroned in 413 or 415 AD, but the popularity of the Gupt dynasty started waning during this period.

Sakand Gupt son of Kumar Gupt was defeated by the Hoons in 455 AD. He may be regarded as the last king of the Gupt dynasty. Although there came several unpopular kings and chiefs of the Gupt dynasty after him as Narsinh Gupt, Kumar Gupt II etc. but Bhanu Gupt in 510 AD was the last of them, and the most glorious period of the rule of Gupts had been between 320 and 455 AD.

Gupt Sammat (calendar), begun in 320 AD, became extinct with the decline of this dynasty. 5 harem of a king, interior portion of the palace for queens to live. 6 prison, jail, place to confine the prisoners. 7 ghost, evil spirit. "sāgāt guptān kī he jetī, lālō ke pāg pujaht tētī."—*GPS*.

गुपतसर [gupatasar] village Chhatteana under police station Kot Bhai ka, tehsil Mukatsar district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated one mile away to the south-east of this village. When the Guru reached this village, his servants asked for their wages. The Guru stopped his horse there and

then all of a sudden a Sikh brought a mule loaded with money and gold coins and unloaded all the wealth in front of the Guru. The Guru paid the wages at the rate of eight annas per day to the horseman and four annas per day to the footman to five hundred horsemen and nine hundred footmen. The Guru also asked their chief Bhai Daan Singh to collect his wages. With folded hands Bhai Daan Singh beseeched, "My revered true Master! Kindly grant me your faith. I have all the worldly things." Moved by his utmost devotion, the Guru said "You have preserved the existence of faith in Malwa as Bhai Mahan Singh has done in Majha".

The money left after the distribution of dues was buried there by the Guru. Bairars tried to dig it out after the departure of the Guru from that place, but could not find anything. That is why the place has come to be known as Gupatsar (secret pond).

The shrine there, is very old. The attendant is a Nihang Singh.

Sixteen ghumaons of land attached to the gurdwara has been donated by villages Sahib Chand and Chhatteana. Nine miles long unmetalled road leads in the north to Giddarwaha railway station. See ਬਹਮੀਸਾਰ.

ਗੁਪਤ ਸੰਮਤ [gupaṭ sāmāt] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਦਾਨ [gupaṭdan] *n* secret donation, information about which is not known to anyone except the donor.

ਗੁਪਤਵੰਤ [gupaṭvāṇ] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਾ [gupta] *Skt* गुप्ता *n* in poetics, the heroine, who conceals her misdeeds. There are three types of such a character: past gupta: who conceals actions done in the past; present gupta: who hides her current misdeeds; future gupta: who prospectively tries to conceal her evil acts planned for the future. 2 secret,

hidden. "guptahura pragaṭ bhāio."—*asa kabir* 3 *xa* dumb.

ਗੁਪਤਾਹੀਰਾ [guptahira] soul. See ਗੁਪਤ 2.

ਗੁਪਤਾਰਘਾਟ [guptarghaṭ] ਗੁਪਤਘਾਟ [guptghaṭ], bathing place on the bank of river Saryoo near Ayudhya, where Ram Chandar dived into the Saryoo and left for heavenly abode.

ਗੁਪਤਿ [gupati], ਗੁਪਤੀ [gupti] *Skt* गुप्ति *n* defence, protection, security. 2 act of concealing. 3 cave, cavern. 4 sword hidden within a stick etc. 5 *adj* secret, hidden. "gupti banī pargat hor."—*sardhgosāṭr*. 6 *adj* secretly, confidentially. "guph khavahī vāṭika sari."—*gadd kabir*.

ਗੁਪਤੋਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [guptotprekṣa] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ (b).

ਗੁਪਲਾਕ [guplak], ਗੁਪਲੀਆ [guplia] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* the Creator, who sustains all creatures on the earth. "ghaṭi ghaṭi ram rav ro guplak."—*kan m* 4. 3 Krishan.

ਗੁਪਲ [gupal] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to a cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* Krishan. 3 Lord of Creation. See ਗੋ. 4 King of Guler, who along with Bhum Chand Kahlooria, fought against the Guru in the battle of Anandpur. See ਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ. 5 See ਗੋਪਲੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਗੁਪਲਾ [gupala] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a great scholar and thinker. He also served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Once the Guru gifted him a precious horse and robe of honour on listening to the recitation of Japu Sahib chanted with full accuracy and devotion by him and remarked that had he done so without any consideration, he would have attained the status of the Guru. 2 vocative of ਗੁਪਲ. "tūmri oṭ gupala jiu."—*majh m* 5.

ਗੁਪੀਆ [gupia] *n* wife of a milkman, milkmaid. 2 See ਗੋਪੀਆ.

ਗੁੰਢ [gūph] *Skt* गुम्फ *vr* braid, create. 2 *n* bunch. 3 act of interlacing and threading. 4 a poetic composition. "gatha gūph gopal katha."—*gatha*.
ਗੁਫਤ [gufat] *P* گفت *adj* said.
ਗੁਫਤ [gūphat] See ਗੁੰਢਿਤ.
ਗੁਫਤਗੁ [gufatgu], **ਗੁਫਤਗੋ** [gūphatgo] *P* گفتگو *n* conversation, talk, dialogue.
ਗੁਫਤਨ [gufatn] *P* گفتگو *v* say, state.
ਗੁਫਤਮ [gufatm] *P* گفتم I said, I stated. 2 I say. "yak ara) guphtam pesti to."—*ti/5g m 1*.
ਗੁਫਤਾਰ [gufatar] *P* گفتار *n* act of making an utterance; statement.
ਗੁਫਨ [gūphan] *n* slingshot. See ਗੋਦਨ. "mudgar gūphan guraj golale."—*parae*.
ਗੁੰਧਨ [gūphan] *Skt* गुम्फन *n* plaiting, interlacing. "harigun gūphahu manimal."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. Here [manimal] is an equivocation, —a rosary in mind and rosary of jewels.
ਗੁਫਾ [gupha] *Skt* गुहा *n* cave, cavern. 2 underground cell, vault. "jāta bhasam lepan kia kaha gupha mahi bas."—*maru kabir*. 3 inner-self, consciousness, conscience. "is gupha mahi akhuṭ bhāḍara."—*majh a m 3*. 4 body, physique. "həri jiu gupha ḍarri rakhike vaja pavanu vajara."—*anādu*.
ਗੁੰਫਾ [gūpha] *n* bunch, cluster. See ਗੁੰਢ. "sejbāḍ gūphe baḍ jeri."—*GPS*. 2 a figure of speech, named karaṇmala. See ਕਰਣਮਲਾ.
ਗੁੰਫਿਆ [gūphīa], **ਗੁੰਫਿਤ** [gūphit] *adj* plaited, braided. 2 entangled, involved. "pākajphathe pāk mahā mad gūphīa."—*phunhe m 5*.
ਗੁੰਬਜ [gūbaj], **ਗੁੰਬਦ** [gūbad] *P* گنبد *n* minaret. 2 arch. 3 bloom. 4 cup. 5 sky.
ਗੁੰਬਦੇ ਕਬੂਦ [gūbde kabud] *P* گنبد کبود *n* blue dome. i.e. sky.
ਗੁਬਾਰ [gubar] or **ਗੁਬਾਰੂ** [gubarū] *A* غبار *n* dust. 2 haze due to the dust-storm. "bharām gubar moh bādh pare."—*brīa m 5* "guru te marag paic cuke moh gubarū."—*sri m 3*. 3 darkness.
ਗੁਬਾਰਾ [gubara] See ਗੁਬਾਰ. 2 darkness. "bajhu

guru gubara."—*sor m 3*. 3 gun with a wide bore and small size, used for firing explosive shells. 4 spectacles used for protecting eyes from dust; goggles. 5 a gasbag flying in the sky; balloon. 6 *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant. "manmukh mugadh gubara."—*sor m 3*.
ਗੁਬਾਰੀ [gubari] *n* ignorance. "phirtau garab gubari."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 with dust.
ਗੁਬਾਰੀ [gubari] *n* storm, windstorm. 2 state of darkness. 3 *adj* ignorant. "jini kie tise nā jani manmukh gubari."—*var suhi m 3*.
ਗੁਬਾਰੂ [gubarū] See ਗੁਬਾਰ.
ਗੁਬਿੰਦ [gubid] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. "satguru gubid jiu."—*savaye m 4 ke*.
ਗੁਬਿੰਦੀ [gubidri] *n* Lakshmi, who is the power of Vishnu. "namo cōdravi bhanuvīyā gubidri."—*cōḍi 2*. 2 *adj* pertaining to Gobind, the Creator.
ਗੁਮ [gum] *P* گم *adj* hidden. 2 unknown, not manifest. 3 lost.
ਗੁਮਟਾਲਾ [gumtala] a village near Amritsar where Guru Hargobind's chief hunter unknowingly caught hold of the white falcon of emperor Shahjahan.
ਗੁਮਟੀ [gumti], **ਗੁੰਮਟੀ** [gūmmti] *n* mansion of a house, room on rooftop. 2 a village in Nabha state, where the Lodhgharia chiefs of Phul dynasty used to live. See ਫੁਲਵੀਏ. 3 See ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ. 4 a kind of simple, coarse and striped cloth.
ਗੁਮਰ [gumar] jealousy; desire to take revenge. 2 *A* گمراہ *n* community, group, gang. 3 whirlwind, whirlpool.
ਗੁਮਰਾਹ [gumrah] *P* گمراه *gone* astray; misled, who has deviated from the right path. 2 devoid of philanthropy.
ਗੁਮਾਸਤ [gumaz] See ਗੋਮਾਸਤ.
ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ [gumasta] *P* گوماستا *adj* appointed, assigned for a specific work. 2 *n* agent of a money lender. 3 accountant of a trader.
ਗੁਮਾਣ [guman], **ਗੁਮਾਨ** [guman] *P* گمان *idea*,

concept. "haume jar guman."—*var guj 2 m 3*. 2 doubt, suspicion. 3 vanity of being a donor or an ascetic, such other vain feelings. "brath barat eru dan kari man me dhare gumanu."—*s m 9*.

ਗੁਮਾਨੀ (gumani) *adj* arrogant, conceited. "phitrahi gumani jag mahi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "marte phuhi gumani."—*ram kabir 2 n* egoism, arrogance. "izagahu manahu gumani."—*gau m 5*.

ਗੁਮਾਨੁ (gumanu) See ਗੁਮਾਨ.

ਗੁਰ (gur) *n* jaggery, lumped brown sugar. "jese bhāt makhika gur sō."—*caritr 108*. 2 *Sk* गुर *vr* try, attempt, endeavour, beat, harm, lift, raise. 3 *Sk* गुरु *n* The origin of this word is *vr* गृही (gṛhī), which means to swallow and to teach. The Guru is he who dispels ignorance and enlightens his disciples. The words gur, guru and guru in Gurbani have identical meanings. viz. "gur apne bāihari."—*sor m 5*. "sukhsagaru guru para."—*sor m 5*. "apna guru dhiaē."—*sor m 5*. 4 preacher of a religion, religious teacher. 5 preacher of a religious school of thought, founder of a sect. "chirā ghar chirā gur chirā updes."—*sohila*. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ. 6 husband. "sobhavāti sohagnu jini gur ka het aparū."—*sri m 3*. 7 Vrihaspati, lord of the deities. "kahu gur gaj siv sabhko janc."—*gau kabir*. 8 conscience, mind. "kūbhe badha jalu rahe, jalu binu kūbh nā hoī. gian ka badha manū rahe, gur (man) binu gian nā hoī."—*var asa*. 9 *adj* adorable. "nanak gur te gur hoia."—*guj m 3*. 10 chief, principal. "kaun nam gur jakē simre bhavsagar kau tarai?"—*sor m 9*. 11 See ਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ (gur-updes) *n* teachings of the Guru, precepts of the Guru. "guru sikh sikh guru hē eko, gur-updes calae."—*asa chāt m 4*. "gur-updes kari har urī dhare."—*BGK*.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ (gur-updesi) with the teachings of

the Guru; by/through the teachings of the Guru "gur-updesi japī manī saca."—*maru solhe m 5*

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ (gur-updesu) teachings of the Guru.

"gur-updesu sunio nahi kanan."—*sar m 9*

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ (gur-as) This word is used for guruvās. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮੇ (gurāe) *Sk* ਗੁਰਮੇ (fourth declension): to the Guru. "adi gurāe namah."—*sukhmani*.

ਗੁਰਸਤਿਗੁਰ (gursatigur) *adj* the premier Guru; supreme teacher of a religious sect. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "guru satgur ka jo sikh akhaē."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਾਨਹ (gursanah) *P* گرسنه *adj* hungry.

ਗੁਰਸਾਨੀ (gursangi) *P* گرسنگی *n* hunger.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦ (gursabad)¹ teachings of the true Master, utterances of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੀ (gursabdi) with the teachings of the Guru. "gursabdi salahē."—*sri m 1*

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੁ (gursabadu) teachings of the true Master; utterances of the Guru. "gursabadu kamara."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਬਾ (gursabha) *n* congregation of the followers, congregation of disciples of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 company of the Guru, closeness to the Guru. "gursabha ev nā pane."—*var sri m 3*.

ਗੁਰਸਰ (gursar) the Guru as a pool. "te nae sātikh gursara."—*bira m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ (gursakhi) *n* the Guru's chronicle 2 the Guru as manifest. 3 teachings of the Guru. "gursakhi joti jagat diva bāia."—*var anala m 1*. 4 *adv* through the Guru's teachings.

¹In Punjabi when guru is used as a compound word, then *akar* (.) [u] vowel disappears. Hence words like ਗੁਰਸਾਬਦ, ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ, ਗੁਰਮੇ, ਗੁਰਮਤਿ, ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ, ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ, ਗੁਰਮਤੀ etc appear in this encyclopaedia without [u] but the use of [u] is mandatory as per Sanskrit grammar. Hence several Sikh authors have written these words using [u]. Such words should not be considered as incorrect.

"gursakhu mitiā ādhīara."—*maḥi २ m 3*.

ਗੁਰਸਿਖ [gursikh], ਗੁਰਸਿਖਾ [gursikhā] *n* follower of Guru Nanak Dev; believer in the faith founded by Guru Nanak Dev. "gursikh mit! calahu gurcali."—*dhana m 4*. "jo dise gursikhā tisu nivī nivī lagau par jiu."—*suhi m 5 gurnānī*.

guru hi ucare prītī guru ki sudhārē rītī
guru ki prītī jāko bhut ७ bhavīkkh he,
guru hi ki kujr sev guru hi ko dūj bhev
guru hī ko puje dev uco ev pīkkh he,
gurupāth hī ko dani guru ki kahāni jāni
guru hī ki sudhā vāni achi bhāī līkkh he,
guru so na manē koi guru ju ke dham dhoi
guru jī ko pyaro joī soi gursīkkh he.

—*nīhāl sīgh jī*

sattkartar ki upasna kārēnharo,
puje nahī maya vidhī viṣanu māheṣ ko,
uddam se lacchmī kamave ap khavē bhale,
orēn khālavē kārē nīt hītdeṣ ko,
vad ver īrkha vikar mān lavē nahī,
par hīt khed sāhe, devē nā kālēṣ ko,
sādacārī sāhī suhrīd sātī vrōtdhārī,
ese gursīkkh sartaī he vrījēṣ ko.

2 This word has also been used for the Guru's teachings. "gursikh de gursīkkh milāi."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਸੁਖ [gursukhu] eternal bliss, ultimate pleasure. "gur mīlī gursukhu pai."—*suhi २ m 4*. 2 liberation, salvation.

ਗੁਰਸੇਵ [gursev], ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ [gurseva] *n* service of the Guru, submission to the Guru. "gursev nā bhāi cor cor."—*bāsī m 1*. "gurseva tapā sīrī tapu saru."—*asa २ m 3*. "gurseva te bhagatī kamāt. tē ih mānās dehī pai."—*bher kabir*.

Only by dedicating oneself to the Guru and meditating upon Him, does one attain the status of a real human being. Prior to this, a person was just like an animal, i.e. one without dedication and devotion to the Guru is no more

than an animal.

ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ [gursāgati] See ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ [gursāt] *n* the Guru with a calm mind; Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a saint belonging to the tradition of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਗੁਰਸੰਤ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ ਸਭਾ [gursāt sabha] community of Sikhs, congregation of Sikh devotees. "gursāt sabha dukhu mīṭe rogu."—*bāsī m 1*.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurhāṭī], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurhāṭī] *n* Sikh shrine; Sikh temple. 2 seat of the Guru, which is the centre of religious practices. "tākharī bethā gurhāṭī."—*var ram 3*. 3 centre of learning. "bed grāth gurhāṭī he."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਹਾਈ [gurhai] See ਹਾਈ. "grānī dhīrānī gur gurhai."—*sodaru*. 2 killer of the Guru, the Guru's assassin.

ਗੁਰਹੀ [gurāhī] to the Guru "gurāhī dīkharo jōina."—*asa m 5*.

ਗੁਰਹਿਗਾਰ [gurhigar] adj/gurly, criminal, sinful. 2 according to the teachings of a spiritual mentor. "ram nā choḍau gurhigar."—*bāsī kabir*.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰਨੀ [gurkarnī] *n* mode of living prescribed by Guru Nanak Dev, ideals of Sikhism. "gurkarnī binu bharamu nā bhag."—*bāsī २ m 1*. 2 great deeds

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurkar] service performed in the name of the Guru; religious work pertaining to the Guru. "jo sikh gurkar kamavāhī."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰਕੀਰਪਾ [gurkīrpa] grace of the true Master, grace of the mentor. "gurkīrpa te mīlē vādīai."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗੁਰਕ [gurag] P  *n* wolf.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurgam] *n* path directed by the Guru. "gurgam grānu batavē bhedu."—*gau thīr kabir*. 2 scripture containing teachings of the spiritual mentor; holy hymns composed by the Guru. "gurgam pramānī ājru jārīo."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 3 adj/attainable or achievable with the Guru's

grace.

ਗੁਰਗਮਿ [gurgamɪ] on the path directed by the Guru, by the teachings of the Guru. "gurgamɪ bhed su harɪ ka pavau."—*gaur kabir var* 7

ਗੁਰਗ [gurga] one who sits in ambush like a wolf; selfish person. See ਗੁਰਗ. 2 follower of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਗਾਬੀ [gurgabi] *P* گورگابی a kind of pair of wooden sandals; pump shoes.

ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨ [gurgian], **ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨੁ** [gurgianu] *n* teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurgian dipak ujaria."—*gaur m* 5. 2 self-realisation, which transcends all kinds of knowledge. "gurgianu padarathu namu he."—*suhu a m* 4.

ਗੁਰਗੋਪ [gurgop], **ਗੁਰਗੋਪਕ** [gurgopak] *adj* (one) Guru less; one who conceals the name of his or her spiritual mentor and pretends to be fully divine. 2 maligner of the Guru. See ਗੋਪ.

ਗੁਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gur gobid] Guru Gobind Singh. "raho gur gobid."—*s m* 9. 2 spiritual guide in the guise of Guru Gobind Singh. 3 spiritual teacher with knowledge of the entire universe; the Creator.

ਗੁਰਗਰ [gurghar] See ਗੁਰਗਰ.

ਗੁਰਗਰਨ [gurcaran], **ਗੁਰਗਰਨ** [gurcaran] feet of the spiritual guide; feet of the mentor. "gurcaran lagi sahai jagi."—*bzla chāt m* 5. "gurcaran sarevahi gursikh tor."—*basāt m* 1.

ਗੁਰਗਲ [gurcal], **ਗੁਰਗਲੀ** [gurcali] *n* religious practices of the Guru. "gursikh mit calahu gurcali."—*dhana m* 4.

ਗੁਰਗ [guraj] *P* گورج *n* mace; knobbed iron club. See ਸਸਵ. "pita prahlad aru guraj uthai."—*bher a m* 3.

ਗੁਰਗਗਤ [gurjagat] See ਗੁਰਗਗਤ. "gurjagat phiran sih agrau."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 'son of Pheru—Guru Angad Dev, a universal spiritual guide.'

ਗੁਰਗਦਾਰ [gurajdar] *adj*/mace holding; possessing a mace, armed with a mace. 2 *n* a band of persons armed with maces like chobdars during

the Mughal empire. "gurajdar dve dine sāg."—*GPS*. See ਗੁਰਜਗਦਾਰ. 3 a sect of Muslim faqirs, who keep maces with them.

ਗੁਰਜਨ [gurjan], **ਗੁਰਜਨੁ** [gurjanu] See ਗੁਰਜਨ. "na harɪ bhajio na gurjanu sevio."—*sor m* 9.

ਗੁਰਜਗਦਾਰ [gurajbardar], **ਗੁਰਜਮਾਰ** [gurajmar] See ਗੁਰਜਗਦਾਰ. royal employees keeping maces. They were authorised to use these for the recovery of dues and penalties from the defaulters. Mace bearing mendicants often used to beat their bodies with maces and get alms by frightening the householders.

ਗੁਰਜੋਤਿ [gurjotɪ] light of the Almighty, spiritual enlightenment. "gurjotɪ arjun mahɪ dhari."—*saveye m* 5 *ke*.

ਗੁਰਜ [gurajh], **ਗੁਰਜਨ** [gurjhan] *n* entangled knot. "sakat sutu bahu gurjhi bharra."—*kālɪ a m* 4.

ਗੁਰਤਾ [gurta] See ਗੁਰਤਾ.

ਗੁਰਤੀ [gurti] See ਗੁਰਤੀ. "gurti adɪ dēhɪ sukh kād."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਦਾਖਨਾ [gurdachna] See ਗੁਰਦਾਖਣ. "to prathme gurdachna dije pache shraavan gyan ko kije."—*NP*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ [gurdarsan] *n* philosophy of the Guru; printed scripture depicting the philosophy of Sikhism "khatu darsanɪ varte vartara. gurka darsan apar apara."—*asa m* 3. 2 glimpse of the true Master.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨੀ [gurdarsanɪ] on having glimpse of the Guru. "gurdarsanɪ udhre sāsara."—*asa m* 3. 2 from the scripture of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨੁ [gurdarsanu] See ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ. "gurdarsanu dekhi manɪ hor bigasu."—*sukhmani*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸੁ [gurdarasu] See ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ. "gurdarasu para agianu gavaia."—*tukha chāt m* 4.

ਗੁਰਦਰੀਅਉ [gurdariau] See ਗੁਰਦਰੀਅਉ.

ਗੁਰਦਾ [gurda] *P* گوردا *E* kidney, a pair of glands (kidneys) on the backside of the abdomen and below the eleventh rib. They are a kind of piped glands, which filter impurities from the blood

and excrete (drain) them as urine through the bladder.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ [gurdas] *adj* follower of a spiritual teacher; disciple of the true spiritual mentor. 2 *n* Bhai Gurdas. "adī briddh gurdas gān cāhū dīxī me gurdas."—GPS.

A true Sikh, Bhai Gurdas was cousin brother of Bibi Bhani. He was initiated into Sikhism by the fourth Guru in 1636 and a acquired knowledge of the Sikh doctrine from the fifth Guru. As a preacher, he, wholeheartedly, preached the doctrine of Sikhism. He spread the message of Sikh religion to many places like Lahore, Agra, Kashi etc. According to the historians, the original version of Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib) dictated by Guru Arjan Dev was penned by Bhai Gurdas. The verses written by Bhai Gurdas (40 Vars and 556 Kabbits) are a valuable treasure of the Sikh doctrine. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Sikh code of conduct written by Bhai Sahib has no peer. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that one acquired true knowledge of Sikhism only after studying the compositions of Bhai Gurdas.

Bhai Gurdas breathed his last on the 8th day of the bright phase of lunar month Bhadon in Sammat 1694 in Goindwal during the time of the sixth Guru. The Guru, personally, performed the last rites. 3 Gurdas, a preacher-cum collector of tithes and offerings and a descendant of Bhai Ram Rai. He served the tenth Guru after the death of Ram Rai. See 348. 4 a devoted Sikh poet, who added his own composition to Vars of Bhai Gurdas as the 41st Var which reads: "pio pahul khāddhar hūz jēnām sūhela. vah vah! gobīd sīgh ape gur cēla." etc. 5 a saint of Udasi (ascetic) sect of Shikarpur, whose place of worship in Sindh is very famous. He has recorded meanings of

difficult words appearing in Guru Granth Sahib. **ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ** [gurdasapur] district headquarters of Punjab, which is forty-five miles away from Amritsar by rail. Banda Bahadur was captured here by Abdul Samadkh Khan with an army comprising about twenty thousand soldiers and was sent to Delhi. See ਬੰਦਾਬਹਾਦਰ.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ [gurditta] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 son of Tilok Singh and grandson of Baba Phul, who was the ancestor of Nabha dynasty. Gurditta died in 1754 AD. See ਫੂਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [gurditta baba] Gurdatt Baba. The elder son of Guru Hargobind, born to Mata Damodari on full moon day of Kattak 15th in Sammat 1670 at Daroli (district Ferozepur) Baba was given religious education and training in martial arts in an excellent way under the supervision of his father Guru. He was married to Ananti, daughter of Rama Sill Khatri at Vatala on 21st Baisakh, Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dheer Mall and Guru Har Rai.

Baba Gurditta became a disciple of the supreme yogi, Baba Sri Chand. He spread Sikhism far and wide in India through Udasi sect with the help of his four disciples who had all the virtues.

Baba ji breathed his last on 10th day of brighter phase of Chet in Sammat 1695¹ in Kiratpur, where an elegant shrine has been constructed in his memory. See ਚੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

Historians have forwarded two reasons for the title of "Baba" given to him. One, he appeared as Guru Nanak Dev to Sai Buddhan

¹Bhai Santokh Singh has erroneously written the year as Sammat 1692. The Kartarpur manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib has on its first and last blank pages references to many different dates and events. In "Joti joti sāmāvan de caritr", the date given is Chet Sudi 10 Sammat 1695 which is correct

Shah; two, he became a disciple of Baba Sri Chand and was appointed chief of his Udasi sect. 2 See ਗੁੱਚਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurdikha] religious instruction by the spiritual mentor. "bin gurdikha kesi gran?"—bher m 5. "gurdikha jeh manī base nanak masatki bhagu."—bavan.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduar] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿ. 2 religious seat of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara] ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, adv through the Guru, by the spiritual mentor. 2 n religious place for preaching; seat of the Guru. 3 Sikh temple, Sikh shrine, the place established by any of the ten Sikh Gurus or where Guru Granth Sahib is reverently kept. The Sikh shrines were named as Dharamsala during the period of Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Arjan Dev.¹

Initially Amrit Sarovar (Amritsar), it was named as Harimandir by Guru Arjan Dev and dharamsalas were named gurduara from the time of Guru Hargobind.

The Sikh gurduara is a centre of learning for students, preacher for seekers of spiritual knowledge, hospital for the sick, storehouse of food for the hungry, iron-fortress for protecting the chastity of women and resting place for the pilgrims.

During the times of the Gurus and the Budha Dal, the gurduaras were maintained with great care. The priest of a gurduara used to be an ardent devotee, scholar and bearer of good moral character. With the passage of time, during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, major historical gurduaras came under the control of Dogras who could not manage them properly. This mismanagement also gradually

affected other local gurduaras in various parts of the country. With decline in the preaching of Gurmat, the conventional religious practices also started declining in gurduaras. The situation deteriorated so much that the Sikh temples became insignificant centres of religion.

The priests of Sikh temples started using shrine's property as if it were their personal estate and such unholy and immoral acts were committed within the precincts of the gurduaras as are too shameful to describe.

With the passage of time, various organisations and bodies were formed by people of different religions and sects in India to reform their respective religions. This awakened the Sikhs also. They established organisations like Singh Sabha and Khalsa Diwan and initiated reform of the society and religion. Various newspapers like Khalsa Akhbar, Khalsa Samachar etc. and Khalsa Tracts Society started publishing literature on the issues, which created a lot of awareness among the Sikh community.

The present Shiromani Gurduara Prabandhak Committee is the outcome of this movement. The details about the establishment of Prabandhak Committee are worth-mentioning in this regard.

As people started acquiring knowledge of the Guru's doctrine, they came forward for improving the deteriorating state of affairs in their holy temples, but due to the absence of a strong organisation, desired result could not be achieved.

In the annual Khalsa congregation held on October 12, 1920 in Amritsar, when some of the so called untouchables, after being baptised, went to offer the sacred Karah Parsad and cash in the Golden Temple, the

¹"me badhi sacu dharmsal he. gursikha laha bhalike. per dhova pakha pherdia tisu nivi nivi laga par jo."—sri m 5 "purab dharamsal benvavahu. bahur ai ham ko lejavahu."—NP

priest performed prayer in their names initially with some hesitation. But when these baptised devotees went to the Akal Takht to pay their obeisance, the priests fled away leaving the Akal Takht unattended. The congregation of the Sikhs present there at that time realised that the holy Akal Takht should not be left unattended by a priest, hence they decided to appoint a team of twenty-five Sikhs to be in attendance at the Akal Takht. The Administrator was duly informed of this development. The Administrator and Deputy Commissioner asked the priests to resume their duty, but they paid no heed to their request. Hence the Deputy Commissioner constituted an adhoc committee of nine Sikhs for the management of the Golden Temple and the Akal Takht at Amritsar. All the members of this managing Committee were supporters of the Gurdwara Reform Movement.

The new managing committee realised the need to form a representative and common committee of the Sikhs and hence they got a Hukamnama issued by the Akal Takht to summon a general assembly of the entire Sikh Panth on November 15, 1920 so as to constitute a representative committee. The plenary meeting held on November 15 and 16 resolved to constitute a committee of 175 members, which was named as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The inaugural meeting of this committee was held at Akal Takht on December 12, 1920. In this meeting all the members were strictly scrutinised and the office bearers were elected and a subcommittee for drafting the constitution of SGPC was constituted. The SGPC was got registered on April 30, 1921, and the new elections were held the same year in July after

finalising the constitution. The elected members nominated one-fifth members of its total strength on August 14, 1921, and a meeting of the full committee was held on August 27, 1921.

The committee initiated the task of gurdwara reforms with great zeal and devotion. Many hurdles were faced, and as detailed under, a large number of sacrifices had to be made for this purpose.

On January 25, 1921, when a discussion about the terms and conditions of agreement between the priests and the reformers was going on, the priests suddenly attacked the Sikhs with sticks and battle axes. As a result, seventeen Sikhs were wounded, and Bhai Hazara Singh and Bhai Hukam Singh were martyred.

Taking cognizance of the malpractices of Mahant Narain Dass of Nankana Sahib, SGPC resolved in its general body meeting on January 24, 1921 that a massive congregation be held at Nankana Sahib on March 4, 5 and 6 and called upon the whole Panth to be there to warn the Mahant to reform himself. When he came to know about the above development, the Mahant, instead of reforming himself, started accumulating weapons. On February 20, 1921, a group of 150 Sikhs marched towards Nankana Sahib with the intention of reforming the Mahant and paying obeisance, only to be mercilessly butchered. Some of these martyrs were killed with gun shots and sharp-edged weapons, while others were burnt by pouring oil on them. After this horrible tragedy, the government handed over the keys of the holy Sikh shrine to SGPC on the eve of February 21.

Due to some misunderstanding, the Deputy Commissioner took the keys of the treasury

belonging to Darbar Sahib from SGPC on November 7, 1921. This incident hurt the feelings of the community and many Sikhs were arrested. At last, the keys were handed over to Sardar Kharak Singh, president of the committee, on January 19, 1922.

On August 8, 1922, the issue of cutting forest-wood for use in the common kitchen of Guru Ke Bagh (Ghukewali) flared up so much that the Sikhs offered themselves for arrest on August 12. The police resorted to severe beating of the Sikhs. The matter was resolved through the intervention of a devotee, Sir Ganga Ram, on November 17. The number of arrests in this agitation rose to 5,605 including 35 members of SGPC.¹

An important and significant work done during this reform movement was to desilt the holy tank of Amritsar. Millions of devotees thronged to Amritsar and devotees, belonging to all castes and sects, participated in this holy work. The desilting process was started on June 17, 1923. This scene was worth seeing.

Keeping in view the impulse for gurdwara reform movement and the sentiments of the Sikhs, the government realised that some concrete steps be taken for the management of gurdwaras and it announced the constitution of an assessment committee for the purpose. A decision was taken on February 16, 1921 to hold a meeting between representatives of SGPC and the priests under the chairmanship of Sheikh Asgar Ali, but this proposal did not materialise. On March 14, 1921, Mian Fazal Hussain moved a resolution in Punjab Council to introduce a bill about reforming the

management of holy places. A decision was taken to constitute a three-member gurdwara commission till a Bill was passed, but instead of constituting a gurdwara commission the government decided to present the gurdwara Bill on April 5. This proposal could not mature and ultimately, after detailed deliberations and efforts, the Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925 (Punjab Act No VIII of 1925) was passed, which was approved by the Governor General on July 28, 1925 and it was implemented with effect from November 1, 1925.

According to this Gurdwara Act, a meeting of the elected members of the Gurdwara Central Board was held on September 4, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar and fourteen members were elected. The first meeting of the full Central Board was held on October 2, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar. After the election of officer bearers and the executive committee, it was resolved to rename the Central Board as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. This name was approved by the Government vide its notification dated January 17, 1927. The previous Shiromani Committee started handing over the charge to the newly formed Shiromani Committee on November 27, 1926 which was completed on December 4, 1926, thus effectively merging itself fully into the new one.

The SGPC, Sikh thinkers, all Sikh organisations and societies earnestly desire that gurdwara management should set an example for others. But so long as—

(a) the priests of the gurdwaras are not fully conversant with Sikh doctrines, and don't become scholars in the real sense and have high moral character;

(b) the Udasis, Nihangs, Nirmalas and Namdharis do not forego their fanaticism and

¹ Many more sacrifices were made by the Sikhs at several places during Gurdwara Reform Movement, the description of which is avoided to limit the size of article.

consider themselves as sons of the same father and behave like brothers; and

(c) don't rise above the snares of the illusory world and follow the ideals of selfless service, the terms "Reform" and "Management" will remain restricted to mere talking and writing.

The priests of the gurdwaras should recite daily in the morning the following verse of Bhai Gurdas:

bahar ki aganī bujhā jai sārī ta kē,
 nau me jo ag lagē kēse kē bujhāi?
 bahar se bhag oī lījāi kōtgarī,
 garī mē jo lūṭījē, kahō kāt jāi?
 corān kē tras jāi sārān gāhe nārīd,
 mare mahipatī jū kēseke bācāi?
 mayādār dāpat har gurdvare jāve,
 tōhā jo mayā brāpe, kahā ṭhāṭīrāi?
 —kabitt 544.

With earnest desire the author of this book prays to the Almighty that a time should come at the earliest, when we shall find priests, granthis and mahants like Baba Buddha Ji.¹ Bhai Gurdas Ji², Sant Almasat Ji.³, Bhai Kanhya Ji⁴, Bhai Mani

¹Baba Buddha was appointed priest of Harimandir in Sammat 1661 According to Gurvilas-

"nāṁman ih vīcārē bhōe. guru grōth nēvā kīh kōe.
 bedī sōḍhī kō dīd sēvā. vās uc māne aīj bheva...
 karat vīcār eh ṭhāṭīrāi. buddhā jī sēvā āpūnāi."—p 5.

²Bhai Gurdas was a script writer and religious preacher of Guru Arjan Dev. He used to narrate hymns of Gurbani to the devotees in the congregation daily.

³Baba Gurditta sent Almasat to U.P for preaching Sikhism. He stayed mostly in Nanak Matta. Guru Hargobind solved all his problems on reaching Nanak Matta

⁴He was appointed preacher by the ninth and tenth Gurus. He was admired by the tenth Guru, when he served water as well as dressed the wounds of both Sikhs and Mughals during the battles of Anandpur.

Singh Ji⁴, and Mahatama Gurbakhash⁶, so that the principles of Sikhism, which were laid down by Guru Nanak Dev, spread throughout the world.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਐਕਟ [gurdwara akt], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ [gurdwara sudhar], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurdwara prabādhak kameṭi] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੀ [gurdwarī], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ [gurdvare] within the gurdwara, in the gurdwara, before the Guru. "kīusohe gurdwarī."—srim 1. 2 through the Guru, by the Guru. "jag jītau gurdwarī."—sāveye m 2 kē "gurdvare hāṛīkīṛīānu surīe"—maru solhe m 5.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurdev], ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurdev] god-like mentor, reverent master. "gurdev mata gurdev pita."—bavan. 2 deity worthy of worship. 3 Guru Nanak Dev—the supreme mentor.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵਦੇ [gurdevae] (fourth declension) to the deity, to the god-like spiritual guide. "sri gurdevae namah."—sukhmanu

ਗੁਰਦੁਆ [gurdvāra], ਗੁਰਦੁਆ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurdvāra prabādhak kameṭi] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਨੇ ਬਲਾਂ [gurne kalā] a village under police station Moonak, tehsil and subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur exists one furlong away to the west of the village. A small shrine is built there with a residential house adjoining it. The priest is a Sikh. A regular cash grant of rupees 300 per annum is given by Patiala state and 10 bighas of land is attached to the gurdwara from the village.

It is situated about one mile north-west of Gurne railway station

¹Bhai Sahib was appointed Granthi of Harimandir in Sammat 1778 Even the fanatic Muslims could not help lauding the explication of Gurbani by him. Bhai Mani Singh turned Amritsar into a centre of knowledge.

⁶Sant Gurbakhash was appointed priest of gurdwaras of Anandpur when Guru Gobind Singh was leaving Anandpur. He discharged this duty very efficiently

ਗੁਰਪਾਗ [gurpag] feet of the spiritual guide.
 “gurpag jharahī ham bal.”—*prabha m 4*
ਗੁਰਪਾਸਾਦ [gurparsad] grace of the spiritual guide (guru).
ਗੁਰਪਾਸਾਦਿ [gurparsadī], **ਗੁਰਪਾਸਾਦੀ** [gurparsadī] due to the grace of the spiritual teacher, by the grace of the Guru. “gurparsadī nā hor sōtapu.”—*bxia m 5*. “gurparsadī para”.—*sn m 1 jogi Sdar*. “gurparsadī eko jāna.”—*majh a m 3*.
ਗੁਰਪਾਸਾਸ [gurpargas] *n* wonderful effect of the Guru's teaching. 2 self-realization. 3 *adj* infinite light, superior to that emitted by the sun and the moon.
ਗੁਰਪਾਰਵਨ [gurparvan] *n* authenticity of the Guru, authenticity of the Guru's utterance. 2 *adj* the authentic Guru, the Guru proven with all testimonies “sevia gurparvan.”—*saveye m 2 ke*.
ਗੁਰਪਾਲਸ [gurpalas], **ਗੁਰਪਾਲਹ** [gurpalah] a kind of tree – *Butea frondosa*, that has some connection with the Guru. The following gurpalah trees are famous. In village Sotar, half koh to the north of village Banga in district Jalandhar, the sixth Guru rested for some time under this tree. A religious congregation is held on 20th Hach every year. It is situated one mile to the west of Banga railway station. 2 Two kohs east of Phagwara there is a gurpalah, under which the seventh Guru took rest. 3 a gurpalah related to the ninth Guru near village Sarale five ਕੋਹ (koh) east of Phagwara. 4 a gurpalah, twelve ਕੋਹ (koh) to the west of Anandpur under which the tenth Guru stayed for some time while returning from Bhabaur. This tree exists one furlong to the east of village Bathu. Land measuring twenty five ghumaons is attached to this holy place. An annual grant of Rs 25 is given by Nabha state. This is situated ten miles to the east of Jejo railway station.

ਗੁਰਪਾਗ [gurpag] feet of the Guru. “māstak dārī gurpagiā.”—*gāu m 5* ‘at the feet of spiritual guide.’

ਗੁਰਪੁਰ [gurpur] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ [gurpurab] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ. “bhāī bhagatī gurpurab karāde.”—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਪੁਸਾਦ [gurprasad] *n* grace of the Guru, blessings of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪੁਸਾਦਿ [gurprasadī] See ਗੁਰੁ and ਪੁਸਾਦਿ. “ajunī sebhā gurprasadī.”—*jāpu*. 2 by the grace of the Guru; due to the grace/blessing of the Guru. “gurprasadī nanak manī jagahu.”—*sukhmanī*.

ਗੁਰਪੁਣਾਲੀ [gurpraṇālī] See ਗੁਰਪੁਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਾਪ [gurpratap] a village Guru ka Chakk under police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. A Sikh shrine named Gurpratap in memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated half a mile to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here for one month while going to Kiratpur from Baba Bakala.

There was dearth of water in the area. The Guru got a well dug on the request of the people of the area. Mata Gujri gave first cut to the earth for the well and founded the village Guru ka Chakk.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh transferred the whole of the land of the village to the gurdwara. It used to be cultivated by the villagers on behalf of the gurdwara; but now under the British rule, the villagers have been given status of hereditary cultivators of the land by Sodhis of Anandpur and they themselves claim ownership of the land and thus collect and settle rent of the same. There is still 15 ghumaons of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This holy place is one and a half mile to the south of Kultham Abdullashah railway station.
ਗੁਰਪੁਰਾਪਸੁਰਾਜ [gurpratapsurāj] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਾਪਸੁਰਾਜ.
ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ [gurbakhas] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼.
ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhas sīgh] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਬਚਨਾਵ [gurbacnat] (ablative case) from the Guru's word. "gurbacnat karnat kripa te."—*sar m 5*

ਗੁਰਬਚਨੀ [gurbacani], ਗੁਰਬਚਨੀ [gurbacni] by Guru's teachings; according to the utterances of the Guru. "gurbacani dhiaia jinha agamu hari."—*var kan m 4*. "gurbacni sukhu upj."—*sor a m 5*.

ਗੁਰਬਤ [gurbat] 1 غربة foreignness, sense of being abroad (in a foreign county) 2 poverty, penury. 3 non-familiarity, lack of acquaintance. "gurbat sikh sō nahī khulī hamari."—*PPP*.

ਗੁਰਬਾ [gurba] P غریب *n* cat. 2 غریب plural of *garib*.

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ [gurbani], ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ [gurbani] *n* hymns of Guru Nanak Dev and succeeding Gurus; divine knowledge received through the Guru. "gurbani isu jag mahī cananu."—*sri a m 3*. "gurbani harinam samata."—*gao m 4*. See ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰਬਿਲਾਸ [gurbilas] See ਗੁਰੁਬਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਬੰਸ [gurbās] See ਗੁਰੁਬੰਸ.

ਗੁਰਬਾਉ [gurbau] *n* underlying meaning of the Guru's utterances. 2 philosophy of the Guru; the Guru's precepts. 3 devotion to the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲ [gurmahal] residential place of the Guru. 2 status of the Guru. 3 stage of realisation. 4 wife of the spiritual guide.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲੀ [gurmahli] by the Guru's wife. 2 deserving the supreme stage of realisation. "gurmahli so mahali bulave."—*basit a m 1*.

ਗੁਰਮਹੀਆ [gurmania] *n* a supreme precious jewel, that fulfills wishes of the person owning it. 2 spiritual knowledge. "guru pas saci gurmania."—*var bala m 4*.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurnat] the Guru's precept; the Guru's philosophy. 2 principal religious tenets established by the spiritual mentor.

ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurnata] See ਗੁਰੁਮਤਾ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gurnati], ਗੁਰਮਤੀ [gurnati] *n* views of

the Guru. 2 wish of the Guru, will of the Guru. 3 advice of the spiritual guide. "gurnati lehu taratu bhav dutaru."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 by the Guru's precepts. "gurnati paia sahaji mitala."—*suhi chit m 3*. "gurnati manu nigdari vata."—*vad chit m 3*

ਗੁਰਮਨਾਥਿ [gurmanari] See ਮਨਾਥਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਨੀ [gurmani] Sirhind town. See ਗੁਰੁਮਾਨੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] See ਗੁਰੁਮੁਖ. 2 *n* countenance of the Guru. "gurmukh dekh sikkh bigsavhi."—*GPS*. 3 a person devoted to the Guru, never defiant of him. "gurmukh siu manmukhu are dube."—*var majh m 2*.

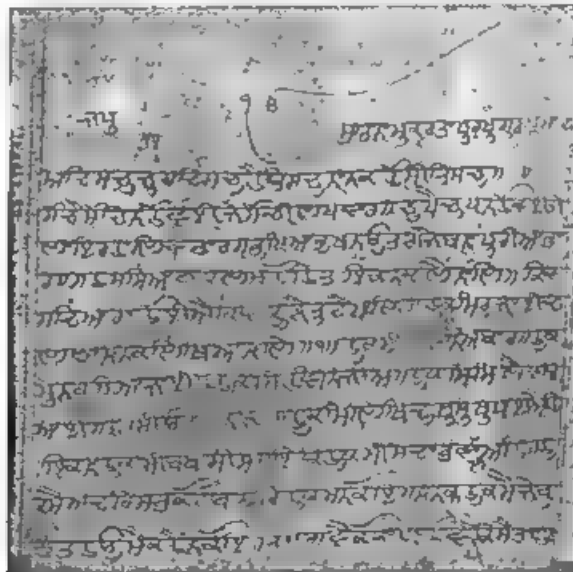
ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਗਾਥੀ [gurmukh gati] See ਗਾਥੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਾ [gurmukha], ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhā] the devout Sikhs. "gurmukha haridhanu khatia."—*sava m 3*.

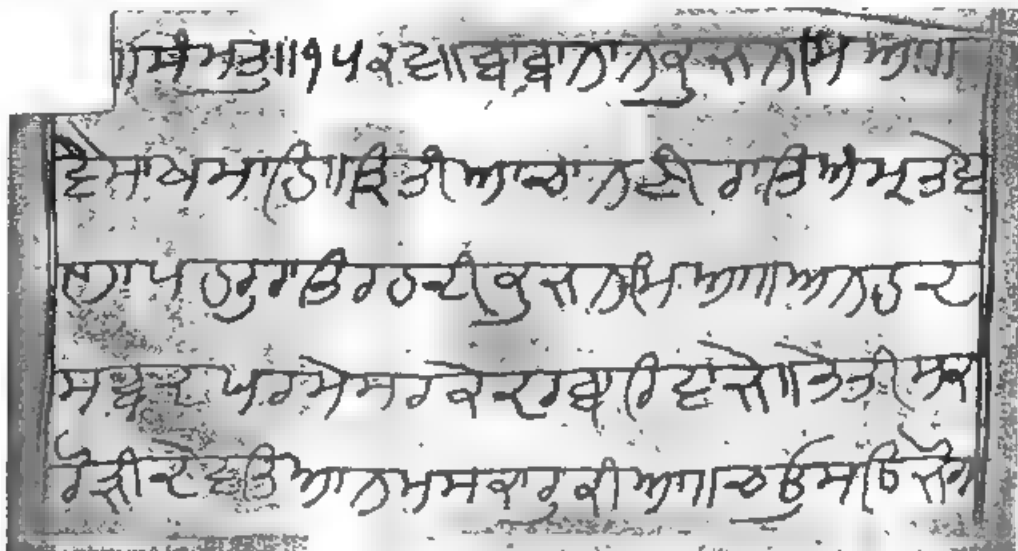
ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ [gurmukhi] in the words of the Guru. in the preachings and utterances of the Guru. "gurmukhi nadā gurmukhi vedā."—*japu*. 2 on account of devotion to the Guru. "gurmukhi milie manmukhi vichure."—*majh a m 5*. 3 See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ. 4 See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. "gurmukhi mukta gurmukhi jugta."—*majh a m 5*. 5 primal lord – Supreme lord. "oā gurmukhi kio akara."—*bavan*. 'ਉਐ' (Braham) the beginning of the creation. 6 to the devout Sikh. "gurmukhi sada hajuri."—*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] *n* a script used for Punjabi language, which originated from Sharda and Tankri. The devotees wrote the utterances of the Gurus in this script. Hence the name "Gurmukhi". The language of the people of Punjab can be accurately written in this script, that is why it is also named as Punjabi script.

Some authors are of the view that this script was created by Guru Angad Dev, but it is a misconception. Guru Angad Dev only popularised this script. paṭṭi written by Guru



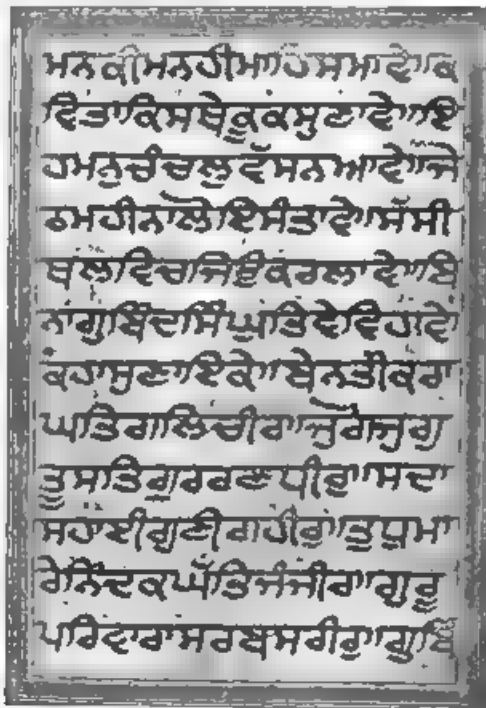
(1)



(2)

These specimens are of very early Gurmukhi writing. Due to orthographic variations, letters are required to be of various types. The earliest writers, employing the Gurmukhi script, had recourse only to such letters. The first specimen is the picture of a page from an early manuscript of *Guru Granth Sahib*, preserved in Buta Singh Hakim's dharamshala, situated in Rawalpindi. The second specimen is the picture of a page from the *Janamsakhi* entrusted to the East India Company by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke. It is preserved in its London office. Having known of its existence from Dr. Trumpp's article on this *Janamsakhi*, Sikhs residing in Amritsar, applied for its copy to the Punjab government in 1883. Acting upon the order issued by Sir Charles Atcheson the then Lt. Governor, its photographic copy was prepared in Dehradun in 1885 with help given by the Surveyor General of India. Heads of Sikh states and prominent personalities of the faith then got copies of it from the government.

PICTURES OF GURMUKHI (NEW AND OLD)



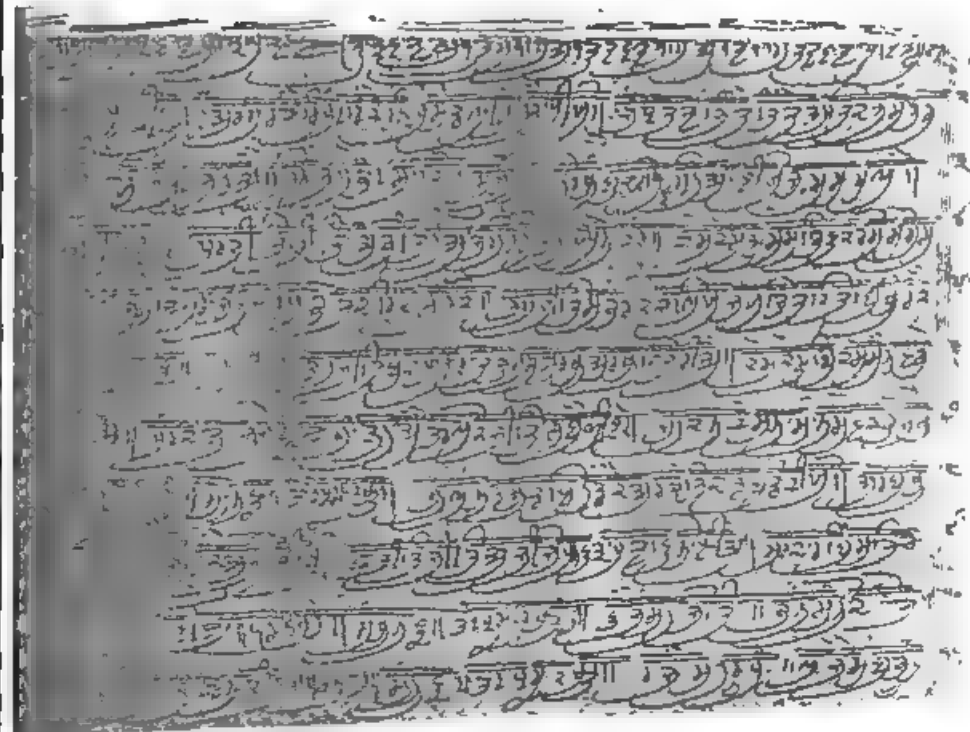
No.- 3

In 1795-1810, Sikh savants based in Damdama Sahib radically altered the Gurmukhi orthography. Thereafter, it came to be known as Damdama mode of writing. Its letters look very elegant. Prior to it, *Guru Granth Sahib* was printed in lithograph.



No.- 4

In 1876, Maharaja Ranjit Singh established his rule in Kashmir. Sanskrit writers, having learnt the Gurmukhi script, began to transcribe scriptures and *Guru Granth Sahib* into it. Thereafter, it came to be known as Kashmiri Gurmukhi. Lala Dhani Ram Chanik prepared its printing letters.



No - 5

Guru Gobind Singh devised this orthography. Guru Sahib and the writers like Sampat, whom he patronized, employed it in most of their poetic compositions. This is a photocopy of page 746 of *Dasam Granth*, which Bhau Mani Singh had compiled and now lies at Hazoor Sahib. In the Nabha royal palace, is available a manuscript composed in such letters. Copies of the *Hukamnama*, preserved in the Fardkot treasure-house, observe the same pattern. Ignorant persons were of the view that these letters were stiched with sharp ends of the arrows.

For the benefit of the readers, the text, ranging from the second to the eleventh line, is reproduced here. Letters, got dim in the manuscript, are replaced with sign... This text is from the Kalki portion of *Dasam Granth*. In the printed copies, it is on pages 559-562.

| | |
|---|----|
| ...d ò atq; kdi efsk ò no wice? fog Nize? fapwch; :zr e? kh' / ò laq saq fis? fis? nfe dñB wkb G | 2 |
| ...; acki. i' I fapad. jP' fapad. / Gf wice? ò, / y gldj jay pñdJe? fap nldj: 1; :zr b? ò | 3 |
| ...st ga; kdi efsk ò nfo ihfshfs nñhs jP' 1r j w 12r xB/ eo/ ò d/; d/; n/; fcsa o'r; :r; | 4 |
| ...e acki. i' I fchokBe pj Gsk dñd wice? ò 1r ihfs; xB e' ubl 1: fis fis fñthoe? | 5 |
| ...410 ò w' jBSd ò atq; kdi efsk ò ihfhs p/d g' ko s/ 1r; (noE noE fuskhrz ò d/; d/; fpd/; wkb G/ | 6 |
| ...ekhrz ò XodV i' I dñV jP' fscb'e ihfs, p? khj/ ò pj dñd; BwB; /te G/1 G/ | 7 |
| h J/ ò w' jB Sad ò st ga; kdi efsk ò yb yzv yzv fñjzve? no dñfv dñv pr' dh: ' ò noE y | 8 |
| ...fap; ihf e? ngB eh. ò d ihfs ihfs nñhs 1 XB Saq gaq fSBkhrz ò; odo fñz; fs dk | 9 |
| ...o Saq fapkhne ò 5411 ò wkb Sad ò st ga; kdi efsk ò Sa? wjk 1 fis ò Gsk wB d' fs ò | 10 |
| ...dh ò fñb pñdE eh ò 5412 ò wkb Sad ò st ga; kdi efsk ò oia? wjk oig ò bñ? , p G(g | 11 |



No:- 6

It was in 1845 that the christian missionaries first prepared the Gurmukhi script, with this title, the book came out in 1846.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES
IN
ENGLISH AND PANJABI
LODIANA.

Printed at the American Presbyterian
Mission Press.

1846.

Afterwards in 1887, Bhai Hira Nand and other persons prepared typing letters from time to time. They are known to all.

m 5 pātal. 2 Some authors have referred to Bhai Gonda as Guria. "kabol me guria guru ko ek sikkh huto."—*gval*.

ਗੁਰੂ [guru] See ਗੁਰ 3. 2 *n* spiritual teacher, religious mentor. "guru isaru guru gorakhu barmā."—*japu*. "tini kau kīa updesi jini guru nanakdev?"—*var majh m 2*.

Guru Hargobind has described four types of spiritual teachers:

(a) guru like a large flower-sucking black bee—this type of guru turns a particular insect like itself but not all the insects.

(b) guru like a philosopher's stone converts iron into gold but does not induce qualities of a philosopher-stone in it.

(c) guru like sandalwood—makes the surrounding trees fragrant in a particular season, but not in all seasons and cannot induce fragrance in the bamboo tree in any season.

(d) guru like a lamp—lights up other lamps just like itself. 3 Jupiter. 4 teacher, guide, mentor. 5 a character of two matras, which takes twice the time taken to pronounce a laghu (short) character. The characters with following vowel signs are long ones (guru)—ਕੰਨਾ [a], ਧਿਰਾਹੀ [i], ਏਨੈਕੇ [u], ਏਨੈ [e], ਦੁਲਾਈਆਂ [ē], ਹੇੜਾ [o], ਕਨੌੜਾ [ɔ], ਬਿੰਦੀ/ਟਿੱਪੀ [˘], ਹਿਸਰਨ : ਹਿਸਾਨ (addition), ਅਧਿਕ [˘]. The initial character in a word with conjunct characters is considered guru (long) like ਸ and ਖਿ in ਸੜ੍ਹ and ਖਿੜ੍ਹ respectively. If the initial part of a conjunct character is not stressed, then it remains a laghu (short), as for example ਕ and ਕ are laghu in ਕਿਖ and ਕਨੈਕਾ respectively.

To keep the reading of metre apt, sometimes laghu is pronounced and written as guru e.g. "nath nirājan tva saraṇ". In this sentence ਟ੍ਰ [tv] is laghu but to complete the matra of the chappay metre, it is read as tve, in the same way "raccha hoī tāhī sabh kala

duṣṭ arisṭ tarhī tatkala" Here ਠ of ਕਲ [kal] and tatkala is made long.

ਗ [ga], ਗ [gu], ਗੋ [go], associated with guru are long. They are supposed to have two matras and 5 is the sign for writing them. 6 father. 7 king. 8 Guru Nanak Dev. 9 The transcendent one, the Creator 10 heavy, weighty. 11 detailed. 12 *n* key to some meaning or doctrine.

ਗੁਰੁਮਾਨੀ [guruānī] *n* mentor's wife. 2 a woman who gives religious discourse.

ਗੁਰੁਮੰਕਸ਼ੁ [guruśkasu] *n* mentor's fear, sticking to mentor's order. "gurusākasu jini namu dīṛāia."—*sor 2 m 1*.

ਗੁਰੁਸਤਗੁਰੁ [gurusatguru], ਗੁਰੁਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [gurusatigur] See ਗੁਰਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਾਬਦ [gurusābad] See ਗੁਰਸਾਬਦ and ਗੁਰਸਾਬਦੁ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਾਬਦੀ [gurusābdi] by the Guru's teachings. "gurusābdi sabhu brāhamu pachāia."—*maru solhe m 1. 2* practitioner of the Guru's words.

ਗੁਰੁਸਰ [gurusar] See ਗੁਰਸਰ. 2 See ਗੁਰੁਸਰ

ਗੁਰੁਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ [gurusar manīkaraṇ] See ਗੁਰੁਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਾਖੀ [gurusakhi] See ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ.

ਗੁਰੁਸਿਖ [gurusikh] See ਸਿਖ, ਸਿੱਖ and ਗੁਰਸਿਖ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਖ [gurusukh], ਗੁਰੁਸੁਖੁ [gurusukhu] See ਗੁਰਸੁਖ

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਤ [gurusut] Guru's son.

ਗੁਰੁਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ [gurusuraypratāp] See ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੁਰਯ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੇਵਾ [guruseva] *n* service of the Guru. See ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੋਭਾ [gurusobha] See ਸੋਭਾਪਤਿ.

ਗੁਰੁਸੰਗਤਿ [gurusāṅgati] *n* Guru's proximity. 2 Sikh community.

thāḥe kar jorke kṛitāt sō pukarē dut

achi gurusāṅgati ju hui he pāṭijīye,

beri pāy ḍarke lapetke jārē hath

kāth tak pay hīye ag dhar lījīye,

phasi kaṭi nak dād kādhan pe thābhe dhar

śronan me pñire ɔ bahu dhoi pijīye,
ses narkavli baṭorka uṭhay mūd
bhari bhīm gel me nīṣāk sel kījīye.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurusāt], **ਗੁਰਮਤ** [gurusātu] *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the supreme saint. "gurusātu paṭa prabhu dhīara."—*suhī chār m* 5. 2 Guru Nanak Dev's devout Sikh. See **ਗੁਰਮਤ**.

ਗੁਰਕਰੀ [gurukarī] See **ਗੁਰਕਰੀ**.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurukar] See **ਗੁਰਕਾਰ**.

ਗੁਰਕੁਲ [gurukul] *n* Guru's dynasty, lineage, family.

ਗੁਰਕੋਮੁਦੀ [gurukomudi] a Sanskrit scripture written by Ram Narayan in which Guru Nanak Dev and his successors are shown as divine incarnations with quotations from the holy scriptures of Hinduism.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurugam] See **ਗੁਰਗਮ**.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ [gurugira] utterances of the Guru, hymns of the spiritual mentor, utterances and instructions of the ten Gurus.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ ਕਸੋਟੀ [gurugira kasōṭī] touchstone; Gurbani as the criterion; a book entitled Gurgira Kasauti written by me in which articles on Sikh history and books about religion are evaluated on the criterion of Gurbani. As the purity of gold is tested by a touchstone, similarly suitability of each article is tested by comparing it with Gurbani. See **ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਮਿਕ**.

ਗੁਰਗੁਰੂ [guruguru] adj lord of teachers, mentor of the spiritual teachers of all religions, the Creator, the Almighty. "guruguru eko ves anek."—*sohīla*. "jan nanak harī guruguru milau."—*basāt m* 1. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gurugobīd] See **ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ**. 2 See **ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ [gurugrih] *n* Guru's abode. 2 the Sikh shrine. 3 sect of the Guru, system of Guruship.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰੰਥ [gurugrāth] sacred Sikh scripture compiled

by the Gurus. See **ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰ [gurughar] See **ਗੁਰੁਘਰ** 3 "gurughar ki maryada pācahu."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ [gurugharṇī] wife of the Guru. "gurugharṇī damodri."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [guruchāndroday] See **ਗੁਰੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ**

ਗੁਰੁਜਗਤ [gurujagat] See **ਗੁਰਜਗਤ** and **ਜਗਤਗੁਰੁ**

ਗੁਰੁਜਨ [gurujan] *n* elderly persons, mother, father, religious teachers etc "gurujan ki ijat bahu karnu."—*GV* 6

ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ [gurujotī], **ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ** [gurujyotī] See **ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ**.

ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ [gurutalpi] *Śkr* गुरुतल्पिन् *n* one who has access to the Guru's bed, one who has illicit relation with mother-like respectable women. "gurutalpi kapti he jo. baḍ tankhahu janahu sohi."—*tanama*.

ਗੁਰੁਤਾ [guruta], **ਗੁਰੁਤਾ** [gurutva] *n* heaviness. 2 greatness, importance. "guruta guru sahr sakt su nahu."—*GPS*. 3 act of being the Guru, Guruship. 4 Guruhood, status of the Guru. "guruta nrīpta dou sidh bīdhī."—*gurupad*.

ਗੁਰੁਦਾਕਸ਼ਿਨਾ [gurudakṣiṇa], **ਗੁਰੁਦਾਖਨਾ** [gurudakhna] *n* offerings given to a teacher or priest; cash or clothes, land, house etc offered to the spiritual teacher on acquiring education or religious teaching.

ਗੁਰੁਦੱਤ ਬਾਬਾ [gurudatt baba] See **ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ**

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਸਨ [gurudarsan] See **ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ**.

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਿਆਰੀ [gurudariau] *n* the Guru as a river. "gurudariau sada jalu nirmalu mila durtatimelu hare."—*prabha m* 1. 2 god Varun (deity of rivers and oceans), who is lord of all rivers. Udasi saints and many Sikhs make an offering to the lord of waters, Varun, while distributing karah parsad among devotees because god Varun took Guru Nanak Dev to the realm of the True One from the rivulet, veī in Sultanpur. The believers in Gurbani regard this ritual against the Sikh doctrine.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ [gurudas] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2. 2 devotee of the True Master.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ [gurudaspur] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਭਾਈ [gurudas bhai] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ [guruditta] adj bestowed by the Guru. 2 *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 3 See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [guruditta baba] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੀਕਾ [gurudikṣa], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurudikṣiā], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਾ [gurudikṣha], ਗੁਰਦੀਖਾ [gurudikṣha] *n* initiation or imparting of religious instruction given by the Guru; process of obtaining religious instructions. 2 The term *gurudikṣiā* has been used for *gurudakṣiṇa* in *Guru Vilas* of the sixth Guru. "sahib buddhe ke pag lage, gurudikṣiā dīni matī page."—*VN*.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [guruduara] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurudev] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵ 2 the eternal Being, the mentor of the Guru. "dharam het gurudev paṭhae."—*VN*.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵੇ [gurudevae] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵੇ.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudvar], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudvara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurudham] See ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ. 2 residence of the Guru. 3 Sikh shrine, religious place of the Sikhs. 4 temple of God, the Golden Temple. "sudha sarovar eru gurudhamu."—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਨਾਥ [gurunath] *n* lord of the Gurus; the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. See ਖਨੀ.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ [gurunanak dev] See ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਦੇਸ [gurunanakdevdēś] an excellent composition in Sanskrit by poet Dev Raj, which is a translation of Bhai Bala's *Janam Sakhi*. Pandit Brahma Nand, an Udasi saint, has written its annotation.

ਗੁਰਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurunanak prakāṣ] See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ and ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਗੁਰਪਾਦਸਾ [gurupacasa] an invocation containing fifty stanzas written to glorify the Guru. See ਸੇਖਰ and ਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਗੁਰਪਤਨੀ [gurupatni] wife of the spiritual mentor,

wife of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪਦਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurupadpremprakaṣ] a history, in verse, of the ten Gurus written by Bawa Sumeru Singh (head priest of Patna Sahib) son of Baba Sadhu Singh of Bhalla lineage. Its tenth volume has been published, which contains an account of the tenth Guru. See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਪਰਨਾਲੀ [guruparnali] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪਰਬ [guruparab] *n* festival or occasion related with the Guru; an auspicious day pertaining to the Guru. See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ and ਪਰਬ.

ਗੁਰਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ [guruputr] son of the Guru

ਗੁਰਪੁਰ [gurupur] Ramdasapur, Amritsar city.

raṭe sur hvā to rā sadhu sur raṭe sādha he vahā to hyā sudhasar dāras he. pan kiye vāke hot amār su mārāhūke jvanmukat yāh sabh ko parās he. gval kavī yogīnī ko durābh kaha he vāh yogi bhogī doun ko hot hyā harās he. hvā he harīmādir hyā harī guru mādir he yāte gurupur surpur te sarās he.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਖ [gurupurakh] *n* follower of the Guru, devotee of the Guru. 2 spiritual guide in the form the Divine. "gurupurakh aṇama."—*gaur m 4*.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [guruprasad] *n* Guru's grace, Guru's blessings.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [guruprasadi] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਲੀ [gurupranali], ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਲੀ [gurupranali] *n* lineage of the Guru, genealogical chart of the Guru. 2 a book explaining the genealogy of the Guru. See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ [gurupratap suray] history, in verse, of the nine Gurus, written by Bhai Santokh Singh. This is divided into sections using metaphors like twelve signs of the zodiac, six seasons and two solar positions (relative to the equator). The subsections (rays-i.e. chapters) of this book are 1,152 in number.

The whole of the history is divided as follows:

1st zodiac sign [rasī] contains the life history of Guru Angad Dev and Guru Amar Dev.

2nd zodiac sign gives the life history of Guru Ramdas.

3rd and 4th zodiac signs throw light on Guru Arjan Dev.

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zodiac signs depict the life history of Guru Hargobind.

9th and 10th zodiac signs contain tales from the life of Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan.

11th and 12th zodiac signs tell the life-history of Guru Teg Bahadur.

Six seasons and two solar positions depict the life of Guru Gobind Singh.

This book is popularly named as Surya Prakash. See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਖਸ਼ [gurubakṣaṣ] Mahatma Gurbakhash was a disciple of Mahadev—an Udasi saint; he was assigned the duty of serving at Guru Teg Bahadur's shrine and other holy places. "rīk gurubakṣas sadhu d̥hig kharyo. hīc vīlokat vak ucaryo. baso iḥā tum seva karo. kar seva nāj jōnām sudhro."—GPS. See ਗੁਰਬਾਖ ਰਾਇ. 2 a masād (preacher-cum-collector of tithe), who remained in attendance at Guru Harkrishan in Delhi. 3 a devoted Sikh of Joannpur, who used to recite hymns during the stay of Guru Teg Bahadur in Kashī. He was a skilled musician.

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurubakṣaṣ sīgh] See ਗੁੱਬਾ ਬਾਬਾ and ਰਾਮ ਗੁੱਬਰ. 2 ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. 3 a Sikh of Bherowal belonging to Kalal subcaste who was duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakh 1, Sammat 1756. He showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur. 4 martyr Gurbakhash Singh, resident of village Leal (district Amritsar). He was baptised by Bhai Mani Singh and was regarded as one of the leaders of the Sikhs. In Sammat 1822 alongwith a handful of thirty Sikhs, he fought against a

huge army of Ahmed Shah, comprising thirty thousand soldiers, in order to protect the Golden Temple and ultimately got martyred in the precincts. A shrine built in his memory is situated behind Akal Bunga in Amritsar. 5 a nephew of Bhai Mati Das. He was the chief attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਖਸ਼ਦਾਸ [gurubakṣaṣdas] See ਗੁਰੁਬਾਖਸ਼ ।

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਨੀ [gurubani], ਗੁਰੁਬਾਨੀ [gurubani] See ਗੁਰਬਾਨੀ.

"gurubani kahi sevak jai mane partakhī guru nīstare."—naṣ a m -4.

sudha ki tarōgñi si rog bhrām bhōgñi he mahasvet rāgñi mahan man mani he.

kīdhī yahi hāsni si manasvatāsni he, gunīn prasāsni sarab jag jani he.

kīdhī cād cādni si mohgham mādni he.

rīde ki ānēdñi sādīv sukhdanī he.

prem pāṭrañi syani gyan ki jānāñi jani

guni bhani bani tāku guru gurubani he.—NP

2 hymns pertaining to the Creator. "rati jai sunē gurbañi."—BG

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਬਾ [gurubaba] Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰੁਬਿਲਾਸ [gurubīlas] See ਗੁਰੁਬਿਲਾਸ

ਗੁਰੁਬੀਸ [gurubās] See ਗੁਰੁਬੀਸ.

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਇ [gurubhai] n faith in the Guru, spiritual attachment with the Guru, belief in the Guru.

ਗੁਰੁਬਾਈ [gurubhai] n persons considered as brothers for having faith in the same Guru, disciple (son) of the father-like Guru. "gurubhai sētusaṣ kar."—BG.

ਗੁਰੁਮਤ [gurumat] Guru's philosophy, doctrine laid by the Guru. 2 Sikh religion, Sikhism.

ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਪਾਲਿਸਤ [gurumat parījat] a book written by Pandit Hara Singh—a saint belonging to the Nirmala sect. This book contains the essence of the Guru's precepts.

ਗੁਰੁਮਤਾ [gurumata] n a resolution passed according to the Sikh tradition. In earlier times, the Sikhs used to hold consultations in their congregations, before initiating any worldly or

religious task. The unanimous decision, so taken by the congregation as per Sikh tradition, was named *gurmata*—the decision of the Almighty. Whosoever dared to defy this resolution was declared guilty (*tankhahia*). Resolutions of the Khalsa were passed in the congregations especially held at Akal Takht and also at Takht Kesgarh on the occasion of Holi Mohalla. Irrespective of personal rivalry, the Sikhs used to participate in the congregations.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gurmata:] **ਗੁਰਮਤੀ** [gurmah] Guru's consent, Guru's opinion. 2 by Guru's consent, through Guru's opinion See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਂਗਟ [gurmāgat] a village four kōhs to the east of Lahore. Guru Hargobind stayed here while travelling from Lahore to Amritsar. 2 See ਮਾਂਗਟ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰਿਆ [gurumaria] See ਸਰਸਾ 2.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ [gurumari] The Khalsa had given this name to Sirhind at the time of the martyrdom of two Sahibzadas and Mata Gujri. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurumukh] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ 2 See ਮੋਹਨ. 3 a devoted Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who expressed his desire to see some devout Sikh. The Guru fulfilled his desire by sending him to Bhai Bhikhari, a resident of Gujarat. See ਰਿਖਾਰੀ 2.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurumukhi] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰ [gurumukhi dastara] *n* a style of tying turban, which the Guru had taught to the Sikhs. See ਦਸਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਮੁਹਤੀ, from which we get to know about the Sikh turban.

ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ [gurumātr], **ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰਾ** [gurumātr-ṛa] See ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਸ [gururas] See ਗੁਰਗੁਰੁ.

ਗੁਰੁ ਰਾਨਾਵਲੀ [guru ranavali] See ਮਹਿਮਾਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਗੁਰੁਵਾਰ [guruvar] *n* day of Vrihaspati, Thursday.

ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ [guruvilas] There are two well-known books bearing this title: History of the

sixth Guru and History of the tenth Guru respectively.

The poet who authored the history of the sixth Guru,¹ writes that Bhai Mani Singh narrated the contents to Bhai Bhagat Singh on the banks of Nankiana Sahib Nanaksar. The poet contends that his mentor Dharam Singh then narrated the history to the poet who then versified it.

"sāṛā se bīte tēcē barēkh pajhatar jan.
savan mas ikis dīn gyo sukhad pahican.
sudi pākḥ dīn pācmi śrī guru ke pārsad.
pā bhog gurugath ka kār kavīta aḥlād "

There are twenty-one chapters in this book. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਪਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 4.

2 The history of the tenth Guru was written by Bhai Sukha Singh the savant in-charge of Keshgarh Sahib (Anandpur). This book was compiled in Sammat 1854. It has 30 chapters. "sāmat sāḥis puran kahit tēc. aradh sāḥis pun car ganat sōb. kvar vādī pācāmī ravīvara. guruvilas lino avtara." See, ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਪਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 15.

ਗੁਰੁਵੰਸ [guruvāṣ] clan of the Guru; lineage of the Guru; sons of Vēdi, Tehan (Trehan), Bhalla and Sodhi subcaste. 2 the Sikh community.

ਗੁਰੂ [guru] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰੂ. 2 venerable, worthy of worship. "isu pad jo arthāḥ lēx so guru hamara."—*guru asa m* /

ਗੁਰੂਆ [gurua] See ਗੁਰੂਆ.

ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ [guruaṇa] *adj* of the Guru, related to the Guru. 2 *n* In district Amritsar, tehsil Tarn Taran, under the jurisdiction of police station Verowal is village Bharoval, to the east of which close to a ditch there is the habitation relating to Guru Angad Dev. The Guru rested here for a while on his way to Khadur Sahib.

¹Although the poet has not identified himself, yet after full research I was able to identify him and mentioned his name in *Gurnat Sudhakar*

It is ten miles to the north-west of the railway station of Tarn Taran. A metalled road leads to the gurdwara.

3 In district Lahore, tehsil Kusur, approximately two furlongs away from Patti, in the south-east corner, on a pond there is a place where Guru Nanak Dev stayed for a while. A gurdwara has not yet been constructed. Only a simple structure called Manji Sahib exists. Close by in the city, there is gurdwara 'Bhatth Sahib' where Bhai Bidhichand stayed in a big tādūr (oven) to protect himself from extremely cold weather.

4 In district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una there is a village Jindwari under the jurisdiction of police station Anandpur. On the outskirts to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Baba Gurditta. He brought a dead cow back to life. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated to the east of the railway station Garhshankar about twenty miles from river Satluj. Twenty-five ghumaons of land belongs to the gurdwara. An Akali Singh is the priest here. 5 See भट्ट

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शकुन्तल [gurusar] is the holy tank got built by the Guru. Due to the Guru's association, it is regarded sacred. There are many holy tanks and gurdwaras bearing this name, but the most popular ones are the following:

1 There is a holy tank got constructed by the sixth Guru in village Mehraj, district Ferozepur. The Guru camped near this tank and later fought his third battle against the royal Muslim army. There is a mound here which served as a temporary resting place. Under this mound, he buried numerous military chiefs of the Guru's army. Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha state has got constructed a very

beautiful gurdwara at the site where the Guru pitched his tent. Its head priest Bhai Gajja Singh has been a peerless teacher of musicology among the Sikhs. His rendition of classical music on taus (a type of stringed instrument) has left an indelible inprint on those who have heard him.

2 a pond of the tenth Guru at Damdama (Talwandi Sabo/sabo ki Talwandi). This pond, was sanctified by the ninth Guru. The tenth Guru also set his foot there.

3 a pond, the seat of the tenth Guru about twelve kilometers south of Machhiwara, in Lall village.

4 Another pond at a place in-between Sarav, (Saravan) and Behbal villages lie in the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kot Kapura police station. The building of the gurdwara was got constructed voluntarily and free of cost by the princely state of Faridkot. Some acres of land free of land revenue have been donated to the gurdwara. The gurdwara is under the aegis of the managing committee of the princely state.

5 In the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kotkapura police station, in a village to the south of it, there is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. Close to the gurdwara there has existed an unbricked pond, since the time of the Guru. The princely state has donated forty ghumaons of land. On the occasion of Baisakhi and Maghi, fairs are held. It is three miles to the east of railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

6 In district Ferozepur, eight kols to the south of Mukatsar, there is a village with a small pond at the edge of which the tenth Guru rested a while. The village has donated twenty five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. It is five miles to the north of railway station

Phakarsar.

7 There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh near a village in the jurisdiction of police station Dyalpura, under Phool administration in Nabha state. This village is eighteen miles to the north of railway station, Rampura Phool. The Guru came to this village on a hunting expedition from Dina. This village, Gurusar, did not exist then. It came into existence after the Guru's visit. The princely state of Nabha donated seventy ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held here during the festival of Maghi.

8 Under the jurisdiction of police station Lopoke, there is the village, Bairar Madoke, in tehsil Ajnala, district Amritsar. About half a mile from this village, to the south-east, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. Close to the gurdwara, there is a brick-lined pond. Eighteen kanals of land is owned by gurdwara in this village. A fair is held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jeth. In this gurdwara there is a twenty inch long dagger of the sixth Guru. This gurdwara is four miles to the north of railway station Guru Sarsetlani.

9 See ਅਜਿੰਤ ਗਿੱਲ.

10 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

11 See ਖੇਮ ਕਰਨ.

12 See ਗੁੱਸਰਵਾਲ.

13 See ਚਕਰ.

14 See ਚਿੱਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ

15 See ਤਿਲਕਪੁਰ.

16 See ਪੇੜੇ 2.

17 See ਝੁੱਢੇ.

18 See ਮਹਿਰੋ.

19 See ਰਹਿਸਮਾ.

20 See ਰਣਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ.

21 See ਲੋਧੇ.

22 See ਵਜੀਦਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰਸਤਲਾਣੀ [gurusarsatlani] in district Amritsar,

under the jurisdiction of police station Gharinda, there is a village, Hushiar Nagar. Half a mile to the north of this village, Guru Hargobind halted near an unbricked pond while on his way to Amritsar from Lahore. Today this pond is a beautiful concrete structure and a magnificently built gurdwara has been raised here. Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sikh princely states devoted lot of property and land to the gurdwara. The annual income of the gurdwara from this property is about twenty thousand rupees. Several other gurdwaras and religious places of the adjoining areas are attached to this gurdwara. Fairs are held on every Sankranti (when the sun moves from one zodiac sign to another) on the birthday of Guru Ravidas.

The railway station is half a mile to the south of Gurusarsatlani. For specific information, see ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰਮਨੀਕਰ [gurusarmanikarn] a pond situated about 120 steps to the west of the central hall of gurdwara Damdama (Sabo ki Talwandi). It was sanctified by the tenth Guru who set his foot here.

ਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬ [gurusahib] Guru Nanak Dev and his nine incarnations.

ਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ [gurusahiban] plural of guru sahib.

ਗੁਰੂਹਰਸਹਾਇ [guruhrsahaz], ਗੁਰੂਹਰਿਸਹਾਇ [guruhrsahaz] Sodhi Jivanmall was the sixth generation descendant of Baba Prithi Chand. He lived at Mohammadpur, subdivision Chunia, district Lahore. In fanaticism, the ruler of Lahore confiscated all the property of Jivanmall and forced him to leave the village. Jivanmall camped in the jungle of Malwa, on the borders of the territory of Bairars and Dogras. Sardar Sultan of the Muslim Dogras welcomed Sodhi Sahib and assured him that as long as they

were around, he should have no fear of Bairars.

Jivanmali acquired twenty-four thousand ghumaons of land and established the village of Guru Harsahai, after the name of his son Harsahai.¹ Today this village is in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur on Ludhiana-Ferozepore-McLeodganj line of North Western Railway. Now, the present Sodhi is a landlord second only to Nawab Maindot. Apart from Guru Harsahai, there are about thirty-five villages owned by them. Sodhi Jaswant Singh sits on the throne. He has a scripture and a big rosary made of wool, which is said to belong to Guru Nanak Dev. People have a glimpse of these prized possessions (sacred relics) on Vaisakhi day. If some devotee wants to have a glimpse of these relics on any other day, he can do so after offering one hundred and twenty five rupees.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਘੋੜ (guru ka ḡb) See ਲੰਬੇ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ (guru ka koṭha) See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ. 2 the house of Bhai Khemchand Premi, a devout Sikh in Wazirabad, where on his way back from Kashmir, Guru Hargobind rested for a while. The gurdwara owns thirty-six ghumaons of land free of revenue, from the times of the Sikh rule in Wazirabad and seventy seven ghumaons of land in a number of other adjoining villages. On the fifth day of the light half of the lunar month of Magh, a sprung festival is held fair is also held on Dewali day every year.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਖੂਹ (guru ka khuh) a well got dug by some true mentor like those at Shakargang and Chhiharta etc.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਚੱਕ (guru ka cakk) Ramdasapur. After
¹The rulers of the prominent areas used to prefix "Guru" to their names.

getting the sacred nectar pool partially dug. Guru Ram Das helped in setting up a habitation in the area around. This habitation was called Guru ka Chakk then. Guru Arjan Dev changed the name to Ramdasapur. Due to the divine importance of the sacred pool, it came to be known as Amritsar.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ (guru ka bag) garden laid by the Guru. Hence it is associated with the Guru's name. The following gardens, bearing this name, are famous:

1 a garden laid by Guru Arjan Dev in between Anrit Sarovar and Kaulsar.

2 a place in Kashi where the ninth Guru first came and stayed.

3 a garden of the ninth Guru, about one kos to the east of Harmandir in Patna.

4 See ਖੁੱਕੇ ਵਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ (guru ka bazar) See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬੀੜ (guru ka bir) See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਲਹੌਰ (guru ka lahor) a place about seven kohr north of Anandpur where Jito ji's marriage with the tenth Guru was solemnized. Mata ji's father wanted the marriage to be solemnized at Lahore. In order to please him the majestic Guru ordered the Sikhs to build a spectacular town for the occasion. This place is about twenty-eight miles to the north of railway station Garhshankar. A fair is held annually on Basant Panchmi. A baptized Sikh is the head priest here. About eighteen ghumaons of freehold land, since the times of Sikh rule in Punjab, is owned by the gurdwara. Close to the darbar (the gurdwara) is a fresh water spring, which sprang up when Guru Gobind Singh thrust his spear into the earth. See ਜੀਤੋ

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਕਾਸ਼ੀ (guru ki kash) See ਦਮਦਮਾ

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਹਲੀਆਂ (guru ki tahliā), ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਹਲੀਆਂ (guru ki tahliā) in district Hoshiarpur.

subdivision Garhshanker, under police station Mahalpur, there is a village Gondpur, to the south of which at a distance of half a mile, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed here when he set out from Puriharan for Kiratpur. This place is eight miles to the west of the railway station Saila Khurd which is twelve miles to the east of Phagwara, and fourteen miles to the south of Hoshiarpur. No big mela or fair is held here. Only an ordinary gathering takes place every Sankranti. Three kanals and fourteen marlas of land is owned by the gurdwara in this village.

The trees to which the Guru tied his horses (one of acacia and six of Indian rosewood) still exist. For this reason, this gurdwara is known as Guru ki Talhian.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਰੋੜ [guru ki ror] See **ਖੁੱਕੋਵਲੀ**.

ਗੁਰੂਕੇ [guruke] The Guru's attendants, followers or sons. 2 a village in tehsil and police station Bhatinda, which is in the princely state of Patiala, mentioned as Kot Guru in government records. This village was inhabited by the sons of Sodhi Banimali (Abhai Ram and Jairam) after they got permission of the rulers of the princely state of Patiala. The maharaja of Patiala has allowed the honourable Sodhis to collect land revenue from this inherited estate. The landholding in the village is of 11,449 bighas. The earned revenue is eleven hundred rupees per annum. This village is one and a half miles to the west of B.B.C.I. railway station Sangats.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਲ [guru ke mahal], **ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਿਲ** [guru ke mahil] the Guru's wife or wives. 2 abodes for the Guru to reside. The famous places bearing this name in particular are:

3 residential houses in Amritsar got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev.

4 a place in Amritsar where Guru Hargobind was married to Mata Nanaki

5 palaces of the fifth Guru at Kartarpur

6 a palace of the sixth Guru at Sri Har Gobindpur (Sri Gobindpur).

7 palaces of the seventh Guru at Kiratpur

8 temples designed by the ninth Guru at Anandpur

ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰ [gurugur], **ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰੂ** [guruguru] Guru of all the Gurus, the Creator. "and inu japu gurugur nam."—*gao m 5* 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "updes guruguru sune."—*naq m 4*

ਗੁਰੂ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ [guru chit ave] a blessing given by devout Sikhs, mothers and women for somebody to get well. 2 See **ਕਰਤਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ** **ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ** [gurudwara], **ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰੇ** [gurudwara] See **ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ** 2 via the Guru "gurudwara devsi."—*oākar*. "gurudwara soi bujhe."—*sar a m 3*

ਗੁਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼ [gurupades] *n* exhortation by the Guru, the Guru's sermon. See **ਗੁਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼**

ਗੁਰੂ ਮਾਂਗਟ [guru māgat] a village in district Lahore under police station Mujhang, about one and a half mile to the south of railway station, Lahore cantonment. There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of this village. The Guru stayed here while on his journey back from Mujhang. An elegant gurdwara, having a golden dome, has been raised here. The gurdwara has eight ghumaons of land in its name. A fair is held in Magh i.e. the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar, on the first of the dark phase of this lunar month.

ਗੁਰੂਰ [gurur] See **ਗੁਰੂਰ**.

ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ [gurekhan] *P* گریختن flee, run 2 slink away.

ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ [gurekhel] *n* a clan of Pathans which is a branch of the Kasimkhel tribe "gurekhel mohamād lejak dhae."—*caritr 96*

गुरेज [gurez] *P* گُرے act of slinking away. 2 run away. "kanh! gurej makun."—*krīśan*. 3 a region of Kashmir.

गुरेज [gurezad] *P* گُرے runs, floes.

गुरेजीदल [gurezidan] *P* گُرے run 2 slink away.

गुरीज [gurād] See गुरेज. 2 *Dg* an Englishman, inhabitant of England.

गुल [gul] *P* گل *n* flower "gul me jīm gādh."—*NP* 2 a flower, especially the rose 3 searing a mark on the body with a hot iron rod etc. "nij tan gulān na khahu."—*cārīr* 236. 4 part of a lamp's wick that increases in length due to burning. 5 *A* گل noise, hubbub, clamour. "danav krē gul."—*saloh*

गुल अब्बास [gul abbas] *P* گل عباس flower of the ebony tree; flowers of various colours glow on this tree. Physicians practising Greek system of medicine use its leaves, seeds and roots in a number of medicinal concoctions. Its flowers have hot and dry, seeds cold and moist, and its roots hot and moist properties. The root of this flower renders semen strong and thick and also purifies blood. It cures backache and matures boils and pimples. Ground with salt when applied, it cures ringworms.

गुलसतल [gulsatran] *n* a piece of leather used to protect a finger. See अंगुलिपट्ट. "gulstran 3guṣṭh majhara."—*GPS*.

गुलसन [gulṣan] *P* گلشن *n* flower garden. 2 garden.

गुल हो जाय [gul ho jāa], **गुल करना** [gul karna] get extinguished, as "diva gul hogā; carag gul kardeo."

गुलका [gulka] See गुलिका.

गुलकारी [gulkari] *n* embroidery on a piece of cloth done with a needle. 2 process of filling in colours and embroidering their print on cloth.

गुलक़ाद [gulkāḍ] *P* گُلکَاد *n* material made from rose petals and sugar, used as a medicine for a number of diseases. The rose which blooms in the month of Chet and the white rose found in the mountains, are best for preparing this medicinal concoction.

गुलख़ा [gulxā] son of Said Khan, grandson of Parmdekhan. He, along with his brother, served under the tenth Guru with the intention of avenging the murder of his grandfather. One day when the Guru was delivering a religious sermon to the congregation at Nader, Gul Khan stabbed him in the stomach with a dagger. However, he was killed immediately by the Guru. Ataula was slain by Bhai Lakha Singh. This incident took place in Sammat 1765.

गुलगुला [gulgula] *adj* tender, soft. 2 *n* a sweet pakora, a fried ball of sweetened flour. 3 *P* گُلگُل cacophony, noise or uproar. "uthayo gulgulo is tar."—*PPP*. 4 hearsay, folklore.

गुलगुना [gulguna] *P* گُلگُل *adj* having the colour of a flower. 2 rose-coloured. 3 *n* facepack; paste for massaging the face which makes the skin glow like a flower.

गुलगोला [gulgola], **गुलगोली** [gulgoli] *adj* slave of slaves; maidservant. "satigur ke gulgole."—*sava m* 4. "ham tis ki gulgohe."—*dev m* 4

गुलचिह्न [gulcihar] *adj* flower-like body, beautiful face 2 blooming, cheerful face. 3 having face like a rose. "voh gulcihar kahā he?"—*ramav*

गुलजरी [guljari] See गुलज 4.

गुलजा [gulja] *P* گلج *n* place for flowers, a garden.

गुलजाविधि [guljaviḍhi] This hero having spiritual nature was baptised by the tenth Guru. He was an associate of Bhai Mani Singh. He attained martyrdom along with Bhai Sahib at Lahore. His shrine is close to Shahidganj raised in memory of Bhai Mani Singh.

ਗੁਲਬਟ [guljhaṇ] *n* complication, entangled knot. 2 convoluted and difficult utterance. 3 riddle, cryptic remark; ambiguous in meaning.

ਗੁਲਬਟਾ [gulajhna], **ਗੁਲਬਨਾ** [gulajhna] *v* entangled.

ਗੁਲਬਰੀ [guljharī] *n* shower of flowers. 2 a type of firework, emitting bright sparks, sparkler.

ਗੁਲਦਸਤਾ [guldasta] *P* گلداستہ *n* bunch of flowers, bouquet.

ਗੁਲਦਾਨ [guldan] flower-vase; vase made of metal or alloy, glass or chinaware.

ਗੁਲਦੁਮ [guldum] *P* گلدم *n* nightingale, who has a flower-shaped mark of red colour under its tail.

ਗੁਲਫ [gulaph] *Skt* गुल्फ *n* ankle. 2 border or margin in the front part of pyjama. "gulaph lage hovahi bahu cara."—GPS

ਗੁਲਾਮ [gulām] *P* گلام *v* rose-coloured, pink.

ਗੁਲਬਦਨ [gulbadan] *P* گلبدن *n* striped silken cloth, which is red in colour. Pyjamas made from this material are worn by women. In the centuries gone by, even richmen used to wear these pyjamas. 2 *adj* whose body is soft like a rose. "vah gulbadan kahā he?"—ramav.

ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸ [gulbāsi], **ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸਾ** [gulbāsa], **ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸੀ** [gulbāsi] See ਗੁਲ ਔਬਾਂਸ.

ਗੁਲਬਾਗ [gulbag] After spending a lot of money, the devout Sikhs of Kabul were bringing two horses, Gulbag and Dilbag, to Punjab for Guru Hargobind. The ruler of Lahore forcibly snatched the horses from them. On the pleading of the Sikh religious congregation, Bhai Bidhichand brought these horses back from Lahore with great deftness. The Guru named these horses Suhela and Janbhai.

ਗੁਲਮ [gulām] short for gulām. "hau gulām tina ka golia."—var gau / m 4 'I am a servant of his slaves.' 2 *Skt* गुल्म *n* dense shrubs, a cluster of roots; many offshoots from the same root. 3 a unit of army consisting of nine elephants, nine horse-driven carriages, twenty-seven

horses and forty-five foot soldiers.' 4 a stomach disorder; gas formation in the stomach; flatulence (windball or bloodball) "jū at gulām."—saloḥ. See ਵਉਗੋਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਮਗੁਲਾਮ [gulām-gulam] *adj* slave of slaves "nanak haṭ vihajhia harī gulām gulām."—gaur m 4.

ਗੁਲਰ [gular] See ਗੁੰਦੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਰ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲ [gul lalāh], **ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ** [gul lala] *P* گل لال *n* a kind of flower See ਲਾਲ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲ ਰੰਗ [gul lala rāḡ] *P* گل لال رنگ *adj* red; having the colour of Bandhuk-flower: very red. 2 blood-red in colour.

ਗੁਲਾ [gula] See ਗੋਲਾ. "adhū gula cīṛī ka cugāw."—var mālā m 1. a grain or two. 2 See ਗੋਲਾ

ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰ [gulanar] *P* گلنار *n* pomegranate flower. 2 *adj* like a pomegranate flower. 3 blood-red, the colour of a rose.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gulab] *P* گلاب *n* फूलकमल rose. In India, there are a number of rose varieties and most of them were imported from foreign countries. For preparing gulkaḍ, (a concoction made of rose and sugar), rose extracts and perfumes, best are the roses which bloom in the month of Chet.

ਗੁਲਾਬ ਅਫ਼ਸਾਨੀ [gulab aḡsānī] *P* گلاب افسانى *act* of spraying essence or perfume derived from roses. "gulab aḡsāniye dāst-e mubārīk."—divan goya. 'act of spraying rose perfume with a bountiful hand.'

ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ [gulabsiḡh] After getting baptised Gulab Rai was named Gulab Singh. See ਸੁਰਜਮੋਲ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਾਬਰਾਇ. 2 a devout Khatri who took amrit (nectar) from the hands of the tenth Guru and then served the nation and the country. He attained martyrdom in the battle

'Twenty-seven elephants, twenty-seven chariots, eighty-one horses and one hundred and thirty-five foot soldiers or infantry men comprised a unit of army, referred to as gulām.

of Anandpur 3 See ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਨਾਮਾ. 4 Bhai Gulab Singh, a mendicant, belonging to the Nirmala sect of the Sikhs. He was an erudite scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi languages. He was born in 1789 AD in the family of the landlords of Chabba. He was born to Mata Gauri and was sired by Rarya in village Sekhav, also called Sekham of district Lahore, subdivision Chunia, falling under police station Sraimugal. He was initiated into Sikh religion by Sant Man Singh. He read all the Veds.¹ He stayed at Kashi for a long time and learnt the Sanskrit language. It was the earnest desire of Pandit Gulab Singh that he should write a book in Sanskrit and serve the nation.

He translated in verse Bhavarsamrit in Sammat 1834, Mokshpanth in Sammat 1835, Adhyatamramayan in Sammat 1839; and in Sammat 1849, he wrote Probodhchand. There were a number of other writings penned by him, which were destroyed by persons jealous of him.

5 In the house of Kesri Dogra situated at Asmaihalpur Dioli (which is about seven kms from Jammu) were born Dhayan Singh in the year 1788, Gulab Singh in the year 1797 AD, and Suchet Singh in the year 1801 AD. These

¹"madh dea madon mahā pur sekhav abhizram.

raya janak prasiddh jag janni gori nam."-mokhpāth.
Sekhav (Sekham) is at a distance of four miles on the metalled road from village Patto Mandi, and three or four kus from Kachi Kotlu. There is said to be a well dug in Sekhav in memory of the Pandit.

²"vadya sāṭṭ sugyan sukhdark phol subh car
man stgh guru ke sada bōdō pad udar."

-bhavarsamrit.

"bharat bhumi punit pad tapo gyan avtar.
man stgh guru ko namo taron karuna sar."

-probodh cādr natak.

Dogra served at a number of places before they ended up enlisting in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The wheel of fortune got Dhayan Singh into the good books of the Maharaja and from the humble position of a servant looking after the latter's baths, he rose to become a caretaker of the palace and earned the title of raja. Gulab Singh also got a similar title. The descendants of Dhayan Singh now rule over Punch and those of Gulab Singh rule over Jammu and Kashmir.

After the dissolution of the Sikh rule in the year 1846 AD, Gulab Singh was able to win the title of maharaja from the British. He got possession of the entire Kashmir region just for 75 lac rupees. He died in August 1857.

6 The famous scholar Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari whose pupils, Sant Sadhu Singh and Pandit Tara Singh, became very famous. See ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਚੰਦ [gulabchād] See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸ [gulabdas] Gulab Das was born in Sammat 1866 from the womb of Deso in the house of Hamira, a Jatt inhabitant of Rataul village, situated near Tarn Taran. For sometime, he worked under various baptized Sikhs and then became a disciple of Hira Das an Udasi Sikh, who was an inhabitant of Kasur. He learnt the art of writing poetry from Bawa Dhayandas of village Dhanaula in the jurisdiction of Nabha province. In the company of poet Haridas (Giridhar), he began to compose poems. Thereafter, he acquired the knowledge of Hindu philosophy enshrined in Vedant under the tutelage of Bhai Deva Singh, a Sikh belonging to the Nirmala sect, and became an atheist. People who belong to this sect call themselves Gulabdasī. The famous monastery of Gulabdas is located at Chatthianwala village near Kasur. Hymns

composed by Gulabdas are collected in a book titled *Updes Vilas*. Gulabdas died on 12th Bhadon Sudi in the light half of this lunar month in Sammat 1930.

2 an emancipated recluse belonging to the Udasi sect, who was born in Sammat 1880 and died in 1959 in village Majhi in tehsil Bhavanigarh in the princely state of Patiala. He was a great lover of Gurbani and a man of high ethical standards. To impart knowledge and donate sacred scriptures after writing them in beautiful hand writing, was his regular vocation. He sent a number of sadhus to places like Kashi etc so as to help them acquire knowledge.

A number of his disciples are very erudite and famous scholars today. One of them, Pandit Krishandas Shastri, is a great linguist and renowned poet of Sanskrit. He has written a number of sacred scriptures and he occupies a place of prestige in the sect of Udasi Sikhs. **गुलाबदासीया** [gulabdasia], **गुलाबदासीये** [gulabdasiye] follower or followers of Gulabdas at No. 1 above.

गुलाबदानी [gulabdani], **गुलाबपाशी** [gulabpasi] vessel resembling a flagon or a longnecked, small pitcher which is used to spray rose water or perfume. Such a pitcher has a fine hole or a sieve at its mouth to serve as a fount or filter through which rose-perfumed liquid-drops are sprayed.

गुलाबराटि [gulabrai] grandson of Surajmall and son of Dalipchand (Guru Hargobind's great grandson). He was a brother of Sayamdas. Alongwith his brother, he took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh. He adopted the religion of Khalsa after the demise of the tenth Guru. Gulab Singh tried to conduct prayers at Anandpur by occupying the seat of Guru Teg Bahadur, but Bhai Gurubakhashidas, head priest of Anandpur, stopped him from this

sacrilegious act.

"tin ik din avlokio an.
thiryo gulabrai gurthan.
sahi na gai avagya her.
hath porai bolyo tis ver.
than bonavahu apen duja.
tohā beth lix sabh puja."

The lineage of Gulab Rai did not continue. The Sodhis of Anandpur are descendants of Shyam Singh. See **सुखमल**.

गुलाबा [gulaba] a Khatri Sikh, who was a resident of Machhivara (district Ludhiana). He left his job as a masad, (preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings made to the Guru), and earned his livelihood by performing manual labour. The tenth Guru stayed in his house in Sammat 1761 while on his way from the fort of Chamkaur, where he wore the garb of an exalted pir. See **भगवत**.

गुलाबस [gulabās] See **गुलाबस**. abbas flower; abbas plant, which bears red and yellow flowers in summer and during the monsoon season.

गुलाबू [gulabu] a Hindu trader who sold tobacco during the times of Bahadurshah. When he witnessed the righteous bravery of the baptised Sikhs, he joined Khalsa Dal. In the fort of Lohgarh he wore the dress of Banda Bahadur to confuse the enemy. As a consequence of this, Banda Bahadur safely fled towards the mountains. Gulabu was put in an iron cage and sent to Delhi to remain in imprisonment for a number of years. Later when Banda Bahadur was captured and brought to Delhi, Gulabu was slain in front of him.

गुलाम [gulam] **غلام** n a slave who is part and parcel of property looted; a person who has been purchased.¹ In olden times, the enemy

¹"bekhridu kra kare caturai."—*suhi m 5*

"mulikharidi lala gola."—*maru m 1*.

soldiers who were imprisoned during a battle were not killed. Rather, they were captured and held under seige. Later the victors forced them do hardwork or they were sold off like animals. So persons who were either made prisoners of war or who were bought were called slaves.¹

Actually, slaves were treated like animals, and were regarded as chattel. They were under the control of their masters in every way; they were not entitled to do anything on their own.

Once upon a time, slavery was in vogue in India but it was more predominant in countries, which, for the past few centuries, have been colonised by the Islamic tribes. Among those tribes, slavery continued for centuries before the birth of prophet Mohammad. It spread to Europe from these countries and in the end became strongly rooted in America. Around 1865 AD, slavery vanished forever from the highly civilized countries. It would not be wrong to contend that the pain the slaves suffered during the history of slavery was greater than that of creatures whimpering in hell. See, History of Slavery and Serfdom (1895) by Ingram.

ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ [gulam ahmad], ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਿਮਦ [gulam ahimad] *adj* slave of Mohammad. 2 *n* Mirza Gulam Murtaza was born from the womb of Chirag Bibi in the house of her husband, Mirza Gulam Murtaza, a resident of Qadian in 1836 AD. He told the people that only he knew that the birth of the prophet, prophesied in the teachings and anecdotes of Mohammad and about whom there is a hint in the holy Koran, has proved true. He told them that he was that prophet. Thousands of Muslims became his disciples but still a majority opposed him. He

named his cult or sect as Ahmadi which has a double meaning. Ahmad is the name of prophet Mohammad and also the name of Mirja. On May 8th, 1908 AD, this religious leader expired at Qadian.

After Mirja, Hakim Nuruddin was accepted as the prophet. Now his son Mirja Mahmood Ahmad is the religious leader of the Ahmadi sect.

ਗੁਲਾਮੀ [gulami] *n* slavery, bondage, servitude See ਗੁਲਾਮ.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gular] *n* red flower, sunflower. 2 *adj* red coloured. "mere lalan lal gulare."—*naṭ 2 m 4*

ਗੁਲਾਲ [gulal] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ. 2 redcoloured flour made of water and sāghara. Flour or powder having the colour of Gul lala which is used during holi and marriage ceremonies etc "phagun me sakhi dār gulal sabhe harī se ban bic rāne."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 3 *adj* red like gul-lalah. 4 See ਗੁਲਾਲ.

ਗੁਲਾਲਾ [gulala] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਲੂ [gulalu] *adj* red like gul-lalah. "lalu gulalu gahbara saca rāgu."—*sri m 1* 2 *Sk* कीलात *n* water In Punjabi language क [k] is replaced by ग [g] at many places ग-गुलू is replaced by गोट, गलद by गलद, गलत by गलत, गलस by गलस, गुलस by गुलस, गल by गल, गल by गल etc. "tū ape kamalu alipatu he se hatha vīcu gulalu."—*var sri m 4*. 'There is an invisible lotus under water hundreds of hands deep.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾ [gulista] *P* گلستان *n* place for flowers to grow, a garden. 2 a masterpiece or classic written by Shaikhsadi in Persian. It has been translated into numerous languages. Bhai Basant Singh, the court poet of Maharaja Narendar Singh, the ruler of Patiala, has produced an excellent translation of this work in verse.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾਨ [gulistan] See ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾਨ.

ਗੁਲਿਕਾ [gulika] *Sk* *n* tablet, stone for sharpening

¹Deacons used to abduct boys and young girls from their homes and sell them as slaves.

tools. 2 bullet of a gun "gole gulika lag-hi ai."-GPS.

गुलिबुद्ध [gulibuddh] See **गुलिबुद्ध** "gulibuddh baddhā."-c5d1 2.

गुलु [gulu] *P* گولہ *n* throat, neck.

गुलुबद्ध [gulubadd] *n* scarf or neckcloth used to tie around the neck etc.

गुलेर [guler] *n* This word has occurred in place of gavalier. "sah guru ko pathe guler."-GPS. 2 a branch of Katoch Rajputs. 3 a princely state in the hilly region of tehsil Dera, in district Kangra, established by Raja Harichand Katochia. Its history is mentioned below:

While on a hunting expedition, Harichand fell into a well. When he did not return to his kingdom even after a long time, everyone, believing him to be dead, crowned his son as king and put him on the royal throne. Somehow he managed to come out of the well, and returned to his kingdom to see his son as the king. He turned back and established a new kingdom called Guler Nagar and separately began to rule over it.

गुलेरा [gulera], **गुलेरी** [gulera] *adj* who resides in Guler. See **गुलेर** 3.

गुलेल [gulel] *P* گولہ *n* pellet bow, swing shot.

गुलेल्ल [gulell] *n* person adept in the use of a swing shot.

गुलेला [gulela] See **गुलेल** and **गुलेल्ल**.

गुल्ला [gulla] *n* maize corn cob. 2 lubricous, greasy sap of wood. 3 small stick stout at one end, covered with hair at the taper, used for beating the back of a horse. 4 noise, blare. 5 short for gulam or गौला [gola] "taṣ vic pan da gulla." 6 small and thick chapatti.

गुली [gulli] *n* thick and small chapatti. 2 small piece of wood which is tapered at both ends, and is played with a short stick. This piece of wood is shaped like barley, about 5 to 6 inches long and one and a half inches thick at the centre.

The game is called tipcat. 3 piece of garlic stem with peel removed. 4 inner core of wood which is rounded or made globular, segment of bamboo between two nodal joints.

गुलीबद्ध [gulibudda] See **गुली** 2.

गुवर्धन [guvardhan] See **गुवर्धन**.

गुवार [guvar], **गुवारी** [guvari], **गुवारी** [guvari] See **गुवार**. 2 *n* Gopi; milkmaid. "sajan ko sajke su guvari."-krzan.

गुव [gur] *Skt* गुव *n* a ball or lump made of sugar cane juice, boiled and poured into a trough for cooling into jaggery; lump of jaggery.

गुवगुली [guguli] See **गुवगुली**. 2 small hubble-bubble. This noun is onomatopoeic in nature, formed from the sound गुगुगु, (produced by a hookah).

गुव [gurna], **गुव** [gurna] think, contemplate. 2 learn. "parṇa gurna sāsar ki kar he "-var sorm 3.

गुवली [gurti] *n* concoction made of jaggery. It is given to the newly born infants. It cleans the intestines; a laxative for infants. See **गुली**.

गुवफल [gurphal] *Dg* *n* plant with fruit as sweet as jaggery. *Salvadora oleoides* or *salvadora indica*.

गुवका [guraka] *Skt* गुवका *n* sleep, slumber. "hot guraka tin tan rogu."-NP. "sava jam nist taji guraka."-NP

गुवकेस [gurakes] *Skt* गुवकेस *n* Arjun, who had conquered sleep. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* thick-haired.

गुविल [guril] See **गुविल** 1.

गुव [guru] See **गुव**. "guru kari granu dhanu kari dhawe."-asm 1. "diti kati guru vat."-s farid. 'Evil at heart and jaggery-like sweet of tongue: malicious at heart, sweet of tongue.'

गुवुली [guruli] *Skt* गुवुली *n* dried extract of the root of a shrub called barbery (*berberis aristata*) used as a purgative for children, *ptychotis ajowan*; *cocculus cordifolius*. Its properties are hot and dry. It is used to cure diseases like fever,

cough, jaundice (pancreatic disease, gall bladder disease), blood disorder, bloody piles accompanied by lot of blood discharge etc.

ਗੁਰੂਬਾ [gurūba] *n* a type of food prepared by mixing jaggery [gur] and mango juice.

ਗੁ [gu] *Skt* गृ *vr* defecate, stroll with alertness, excrete. From this is derived ਗੁਹ (gūh) [guh (gūh)].

ਗੁਆਹਟੀ [guahṭi] See ਗੁਹਿਹਟੀ. "narkasur raja beḍo guahṭi ko raj."—*coritr* 203.

ਗੁਆਬੰਦਰ [guabādar] See ਗੁਆ ਬੰਦਰ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *n* dirt, excreta. See ਗੁ. "guh paṛi sagvi malū lai mansukhu aia."—*var gau* / m 4.

ਗੁੰਗ [gūga] See ਗੁੰਗ. "cakhī gūga muskavat."—*sar* m 5.

ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [gūge ki mithṭai] See ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ. "jini ih cakhī soi jāne gūge ki mithṭai."—*sar* m 4.

ਗੁੰਜ [gūj] See ਗੁੰਜ.

ਗੁੰਜਣਾ [gūjṇa], ਗੁੰਜਨਾ [gūjṇa] See ਗੁੰਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਰ [gujar] See ਗੁੰਜਰ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gujri] *Skt* ਗੁਜਰੀ *n* a gujjar woman. "gujri jati gavar."—*var guj* / m 3. 2 See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 a śarav raginī in ṭoḍī ṭhat, in which pācam, the fifth note is prohibited; dhevat, the sixth note, is primary, that is, is vadī and rīṣabh the second note is sāmvaḍī (that is, secondary). rīṣabh (the second note), gādhar (the third note), and dhevat (the sixth note) are flat; maddham (the fourth note) is sharp; nīṣadh (the seventh note) is pure. The hour of singing is four ghari after sunrise.

ascending—*sa ra ga mī dha na sa*.

descending—*sa na dha mī ga ra sa*.

In Guru Granth Sahib, rag gujri is at number five.

ਗੁਜਰੀਮਾਤਾ [gujrimata] See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਜਾ [gujha], ਗੁਹੀ [gujhi] See ਗੁਹਾ-ਗੁਹੀ. "gujhi bhahī jāle sāsa."—*dhana* m 5.

ਗੁਟ [gut] *n* small-statured horse, dwarfish horse.

ਗੁਫਰ [gudār] *Dg* *n* camp, tent.

ਗੁਫੀ [gudī] See ਗੁਫੀ. 2 kite. "anīle kagadu kaṭile

gudī."—*ram namdev*.

ਗੁਧ [gudh] *Skt* adj esoteric, hidden. 2 complex sentence, easy to understand. 3 See ਗੁਧ 2.

ਗੁਧਾਰਥ [gudharth] *Skt* गुदार्थ *n* hidden or secret meaning.

ਗੁਧਾਰਥ ਦੀਪਿਕਾ [gudharth dipika] an exegesis of Japuji written in Sanskrit by Nihal Singh, a great scholar belonging to the Nirmala sect. In this exegesis, the underlying meaning and import of the early morning devotional prayer of the Sikhs has been explained according to the system of Shankar's Vedant. This exegesis was written around 1940 Sammat.

ਗੁਧੋਕ੍ਤਿ [gudhokṭi] hidden story; allegorical story; saying something at the manifest level but carrying a different meaning at the latent level. It is also called "anyokṭi".

vyajhī par updeś kar param caturī sāg alākar gudhokṭi tāhī varṇat kavī nāvāg.

—*ramcādrbhuṣaṇ*.

jāhī samjhayē or ko dār or pe bat so anyokṭi nam kavī varṇat ras sarsat.

—*alākarsagarsudha*.

Examples

(1) sīmal rukh sarāira atī diragh atī mocu,
or jī avahī as karī jāhī nīrase kitu?
—*var asa*.

(2) hāsa vekh trādīa baga bhī aza cau
dubī mue bāg bapure sir tālī uparī pau.
—*var vād* m 3.

(3) dadur, tu kabahī nā janēsi re,
bhakhēsi sībalū bēsi nirmal jāl,
amrit nā lekheṣi re.—*maru* m 1.

(4) kabir sāmōdu na choḍīe jāu atī kharo hor,
pokharī pokharī dhudhte bhālō nā
kahīhe koi. —*s kabir*.

(5) saras ke nadan ko bad na sunat kahū
nahak hī bakbad dadur maha karē,
"sri patī" su kavī jāhī oṇ na sarojan ko
phulē nā bhābhul jāhī cītt de caha karē,

bakan ki baru ki birajēt he rajdhani
ka i sō kalit pani herat hahā karē,
ghōghān ke jal jāme narai sivar tā me
ese papi tal ko maral le kahā karē?

(6) choṭe choṭe pat kane kam ke na ṭhahrat
dekhe chuṭ chāh man keseke rasaie,
pene pene kṣṭak bṛlok-ke badhat sul
mul hu me ṭhor viṣram ko na pate,
"lal" kavī phule phul ras rup gādh bṛn
svad bina phal mukh keseke lagaie,
tum hi kaho na he babur kahā dhari man?
kon as rakh ravre ke pas aie?

(7) sunte viṭap prabhu! puhap tihare ham
rakhue hame to ṣobha ravri badhat hē,
tāj-hō harakh te, na caro kachu ap sēn
jahā jahā jāi tāhā duni chabī pat hē,
suran caḍhēge surnar na caḍhēge sis
sukavī "rahm" hath hath hi bikat hē,
deṣ me rahēge pordēṣ me rahēge, kahū
bhes me rahēge par ravre kahat hē.

Bhai Basant Singh, a gem in the court of
Maharaja Narendra Singh, raja of Patiala,
wrote a satsai, some couplets of which are
examples of gudhokti. They are given below:

hās anyokti

mil hē hāsi rasal phal, sital jal subh chāh,
ve mukta bin mansar, milē an sār nah.
mansarovar mō karē, jayō tayō kar nirbah,
tu na sīdhu tāj jān ki, karē hās! cit cah.
bin mukta pukhurin' me, kab lag hor nibhau,
kaglan baglan mājh mil hās! na jog hasau.
tu maral! bethat kahā, pākh sēvar sēvar?
yahā khir aru nir ko, rēhit bhau iksai

kīṣuk¹ anyokti

nahī parag maktād nahī, nahī sugādhī suk mul,
mat kīṣuk ur ēṭh kar, ae bhramar ju bhul.
tu na garab kīṣuk kusam, he mahi adhik sugādh.

¹small ponds.

²flower of Dhak tree. Butea frondosa, flower of Ficus
glomerulata.

kahā bhayo mādrat jo, yah madhukar mad-śdh?

gaj anyokti

kat kuṭev³ tokō pari, are kari! matikur,
ab anyo anhvay tu, ab melat sir dhur.

kak anyokti

kito kak pratipal tu, kito laḍ de yāhi
jab kab kokil ke baca, milē kokilan māhi.

sigh anyokti

hanat mēdkan ko kahā, re ajan mrigrat?
mar mat gajraj ko, sabh parivar aghat.
sigh tor pī mat ne, britha laḍayo laḍ,
aj-ādan ko takat tu, gajgādan⁴ ko chaḍ.

amra anyokti

tu rasal sabh ko sukhad, det saphal ras bhin,
yāhi te bidhi karat nahi, tohi kab pal-hun?

rasna anyokti

rasna! tov as na kou, silvāt sē hulas,
kathin dasname divas nis, karat vayas bhar vas.
ari jih, pagiya⁵ kahit, bol ben rasbor,
tor kurakhti tanak si, karē kubakhti⁶ mor.

adhar anyokti

kaḍhan dehu mat badan te, are adhar! as bol,
nahak basat peros tuh, kuṭe jahī kapol.

akk anyokti

arak! thali⁷ ke mājh nij, bhali su bes bitau,
tu āban ke mulak me, mat nij pat utrau.

bak (bagla) anyokti

khir nir bilgavto, jo bak mēdāk khai,
ko pratipalat hās ko, mukla cog cugat?
are pathik, tuv drigan me, rahyosadhu subh subh,
ya bak ko bṛvhar tu, muhi mēdāk te bujh.

gardhabh (gadha) anyokti

kahā bhayo tuhi pīṭh par, ladi kitab hajar,
tu na mulano hor khar, gun palano dar.

¹bad valley.

²area close to an elephant's ear.

³without leaves, without sense of honour

⁴turban, head dress.

⁵bad luck.

⁶desert, arid land.

re gardhabh, yāte kəhīṭ gardhabh tohī jəhan,
sikhyo rāc nā gyan tē hot ite baḍ kan.

bīṛal (billa) anyoktī

kīṭo kəthīn brət dhar kər, pərsē jār kīdar,
mīṭe mājār nā bīn kīye, mukhak mas əhar.

ullu anyoktī

təv əkhīyan mē mīṭr¹ kī rəhī nā jəb pəhīcan,
kəhīn ləgyo səbh jəgət tuhī, nām uluk bəkhan.

bagvan anyoktī

re mali, tuhī phalān kī əbhīlakha nā ləkhār,
tē sakhamrīg² vīpān kē rakha dāe bənar.
mali! jīh khali udār tīh phal deh jərur!
rəhyo əghār əgur sō khvavət tāhī khajur.
təhī nā rakh mali əre, jəhī phal bhare prīyukh,
yā bənar kō sēp tu, bər gulār kē rukh.
kokrī kekī³ kō śabād sun suhāt nəhī tohī,
mali, lālī bhāl kī, əb kəchu kalī hohī,
əre bagvare, karət kət rātnarē⁴ nən?
jə nā mādhur phal det tu, bōl mādhur mukh bən.

bīl anyoktī

rakh apne pas tu bīl əpnī bəxšīs,
tor phalān kē səhīn kō, nəhīn mōr bəl sīs.
phorət sīr jackan kō, de phal atī besvad,
bīl, muhī sac bətau tu, kīyo kōn ustād?

sultan (sərvār) anyoktī

tu pərdhan hərvār kər, khār khūšīnīṭ hohī,
ayət kəvən kuran kī, avət pəḍhu tohī?
pavət dhān kudhān jəhī, turət mənəvət id,
jəso tu sultan hē, tēse tor murid.

īk kh anyoktī

cumē caṭē ukh tuhī, kīṭo lār hīy lēt,
bīn kəṭe kuṭe bīnā, tu nā kabē ras det.

bəkri anyoktī

əja, tīhare put kē, jəb kəb sīr dhar hē nā,
tu ləkhdata⁵ kō kəhē, kīṭo curma dēn.

¹ mīṭr means a friend as also the sun.

² monkey.

³ peacock.

⁴ red gem.

⁵ sultan, pīr

əho əja, təv prakīrtī kō kəhō kəhā mət kur,
mēgan gān tē purkar, dīno dudh jərur.
kəhā bhayo səth svān tuhī, det əja atī tras,
tu phəryadī jəh jīn, bhukhe bhīṛhən pas⁶
əja, tor pərvar mē, bəḍhe kīṭi kīn rər,
tu nā jār bhīṛhən dhīg nyau lēn nīrdhar.
əja, tīhare put kō mīṭe ap hī ghār,
tu mət haṭvayo cəhē, svānən tē cəṭvār.

mālāh anyoktī

lavət var nā par tu bəhījat jājan⁷,
tor mālāhī lēn kē, mē mālāhī kurbān.

bāḍar anyoktī

tu dekhyo bəhu bār kəpī, mət kəvət dīzg dōr,
hav bhav ləkh ravre, rījhət ləkhyo nā kōr.

dīpək anyoktī

əre dīyo⁸, tē kərdīyo ujīaro ghār māhī,
tor pagān tər kō kabē, mīṭet ədhero nəhī.
jəb dīpək bəro⁹ hoto, tho ujīaro geh,
bəḍo¹⁰ hoykər tē kīyo, bəḍ ədhyaro eh.

bhēs anyoktī

māhī kh tīhare bəḍən kī rəhī sādā yəhī bān,
pache panī prīyət səbh pār prātham ghəmsān.

catak anyoktī

səbh meghan kō jac jīn, cātrak! cōc pasar,
e bərsavənhar nəhī, e tərsavənhar.

cuha anyoktī

bīghānbīnasən¹¹ kō bānyo, tu bāhān sīrtaj,
bīghān karət nīsdīzn phīrət, rē mukhak nīrlaj,

sur anyoktī

re sukar, kət phīrət tu dīvək dāsən sīt kəḍh?
gəpmukta cābən cəhīt, vē sīghən kī dāḍh.
kəhā bhayo dhīg rakh tuhī, karət sīgh cīrcāh.
re bərah, sīkhavmāt, cālən yāhī bərah¹²

⁶ close to the wolves.

⁷ boat, raft

⁸ lamp.

⁹ young girl and boy.

¹⁰ on growing up.

¹¹ Gāvesh.

¹² bad ways, evil ways.

re sukar dhās tal me, tu marat khurtai,
avhī māju marai to kahā kaḥ hē kai?
banyo saciv jo sīgh ko, thoro khah nīlaj,
lakh motāpan nahī karē, khotāpan mūrigraj.
lakhyo bahut daryav me, tarat yut parvar,
nahī sukar, tāv puch gahī, bhayo musaphar par.

mirā pir anyoktī

khelat tu partriyān me, dhol bājā suchād,
tu kahū kin pīran me, re mirā matimād?

ਗੁਣ-ਤਰ [guḍhottar] an answer with hidden, cryptic content. Such an answer may have peculiar connotations, with the miraculous encrypted in it. 2 a crypted message.

sabhi pray su bhav jehī uttar de parbin,
guḍhottar varnan karē je kabitt rās lin.

—ramcādra bhuṣaṇ

Example:

he yacā, tu sābar kar tyago bhojan as,
do ko dekār khat hē, ye thakār ke das.
Some beggar asked, "Will I get food from this door?" The cryptic answer was, "They eat after offering food to the pujari i.e. they eat after closing both the doors."

mājar ihhā ik ayo,
tum ko her adhik dārpāyo.

—caritr 115.

mājar means both the male cat and my friend. The cryptic message lies hidden in it.

ਗੁਣ [gun] *Skr* गेदी *n* sack used to load material or goods on a mule, ox etc; gunny sack.

ਗੁਣਾ [gūṇa] *adj* multiplied. See ਸਘਣਗੁਣਾ 2 *n* fodder made from a kind of millet (cluster bean or cyamopsis psoraliodes).

ਗੁਣ [gut] See ਗੁਣ. "hath ko pāsār gāhu chori tab gut na."—GPS.

ਗੁਠਨ [guthan] See ਗੁਠਨ.

ਗੁਦ [gud] *n* flesh or pulp of celphic material of the head; brain. "gud pāryo tih ko im, jāyō savdagar ko jutgyo māḡhi ko."—krisan. 2 pulp of some fruit etc.

ਗੁੰਦ [gūd] *Skr* गुँद *n* gum; sticky viscous sap of a tree, which is used to paste together paper and also as medicinal ingredient for a number of diseases. 2 See ਗੁੰਦਾ. 3 echo, resonance. "golan ki gūd dūd būd māno bart he."—52 Poets.

ਗੁੰਦਾ [gūda] *n* some material like kneaded flour fed to birds like nightingales etc. 2 *adj* kneaded. 3 in an inebriated condition.

ਗੁੰਦਨਾ [gūdhna] See ਗੁੰਦਨਾ. "kumhare eku ju māḡ gūdhī."—asa kabir. 2 See ਗੁੰਦਾ.

ਗੁਨ [gun] See ਗੁਣ. 2 *P* گون *n* colour, dirt. 3 type, variety, kind.

ਗੁਨਗੁਨ [gunagun] *P* گونگون *adj* multifarious; of different colours; wonderful, strange. 2 variegated.

ਗੁਪ [gup] See ਗੁਪਤ.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *n* sheaf, bundle. "trin gul bahais."—caritr 246. 2 *P* گول owl, nightbird. 3 stupid. 4 small, pond. 5 *A* جل destruction, devastation. 6 *A* spectre, fiend, ghost. "gan rudra gul dākarhī."—saloh.

ਗੁਲਰ [gular] *Skr* a kind of banyan tree, whose bark has sap, and fruit like fig, and which gives dense shade. See ਗੁਲਰ.

ਗੁਰ [gur] *Skr* गुर *adj* See ਗੁਰ. 2 *n* son born from a king's sexual liaison with the daughter of a Kshtriya. See ਐਸਾਨੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ. 28. "gur gaur na bhil bhikar sekh brāham sarup."—akal. See ਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਾਉ [gurau], **ਗੁਰਾ** [gura], **ਗੁਰ** [guri], **ਗੁਰੀ** [gurhau] **ਗੁਰਾ** [gurha] *adj* cryptic, secret. 2 a sentence having hidden, encrypted meaning. "suṇ mūd he harnakhie gurā veru aparū."—sava m l. 3 thick, dense. See ਗੁਰ.

ਗੇ [ge] went. "jo ge rajdvarā."—gyan. 2 future tense suffix. "harī ju harimōdir avhige"—kalā. 3 See ਗੇ. 4 of. "hau balī balī balī tinge."—nāḡ m 4.

ਗੇਣ [gei] See ਗੇਣ.

गेह [geh] *Skt* *n* house.
 गेहानि [gehanɪ], गेहिनी [gehini] *Skt* गेहिनी and गृहिणी housewife, wife.
 गेही [gehi] *Skt* गृहि *n* husband, householder.
 गेहु [gehu] See गेह.
 गेहुँ [gehū] *n* wheat.
 गेडा [gēḍa] See गेडा.
 गेटी [geṭi] *P* گیتی *n* time, epoch, era. 2 world.
 गेटी बरौज [geṭi faroz] *P* گیتی فروز *n* the sun, which brightens the world.
 गेद [gēd] *Skt* गेद *n* ball for playing. 2 *n* elephant. "nanad gēd br̥dyā."—*gyan*.
 गेदा [gēḍa] *n* flowering plant on which grows a ball-like flower; marigold plant, *L. Tagetes erecta*. This is a multicoloured and beautiful flower which blossoms in winter.
 गेय [gey] *Skt* गेय *adj* worth humming, chantable. 2 *n* singer. 3 *Skt* ज्ञेय *adj* worth knowing, worth understanding.
 गेरना [gerṇa], गेरना [gerṇa] *v* throw, spill. 2 demolish.
 गेरी [geri], गेरु [geru] *Skt* गैरिख *n* red soil found on a mountain. "geri ke bastra."—*prabha* *m* 1. "gholi geru rāg caṣara."—*maru* *m* 1. Indian sadhus wear clothes which are dyed red with red ochre, suggestive of renunciation.
 गेरुआ [gerua] *Skt* गैरिख *adj* red colour, red-coloured. 2 coloured with red ochre.
 गेरुबबुटा [gerubabutra] *sen* reddish, brown-coloured water flowed down. "vage ratt jhulari jayō gerubabutra."—*cādi* 3. 'The blood from the body of warriors is gushing like ochre-coloured water falling from small rivulets in the mountains.'
 गेली [geli] *n* tree trunk, round segment between two nodal joints; long and thick log. 2 *P* گال Persian horse. See गैलक. 3 *E* galley, a wooden tablet which is used for assembling fonts for printing.
 गेर [ger] *n* circular wheel. 2 circular movement,

rotation, complete turn of a wheel
 गेरना [gerṇa] *v* rotate. 2 throw.
 गेरा [gera] See गेरा 2 recurrence, tendency to repeat. "lakhu lakhu gera akhiaḥ eku namu jagdis."—*japu*. 3 turn, occasion. "os no sukhu na upre, bhavē su gera avau jau."—*var vad* *m* 3. 4 recurrent cycle of life and death.
 गे [ge] See गज. 2 See गजत. "tere gun gēhē"—*kṛtsan*.
 गेठ [geṭh] *n* organisation, formation, design, proposal. "tin beth geṭh ikeṭh hve."—*ramav*.
 गेडा [gēḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* animal resembling a wild buffalo bearing a horn atop its nose; rhinoceros. "gēḍa mar̥ hom jagu kie devtra ki baṇe."—*var mala* *m* 1. Shields made of rhinoceros hide were often used in the olden times, to protect soldiers from injuries which could be caused by arrows and swords. In India, a special spoon or tapering vessel made from the horn of a rhinoceros is considered sacred for offering libation to deities and also to the departed souls of one's ancestors. 2 son of Bhai Bhagtuvanshi Desu. 3 a Jatt of Chahal subcaste, who was a follower of a Muslim sect founded by Sultan Sakhi Sarwar, and resident of village Bhikkhi in the princely state of Patiala. He was converted to Sikhism by Guru Teg Bahadur who bestowed five arrows on him.
 गेह [geḥ] *n* firmament, sky 2 milky way, heavenly world. "khoj diṭhe sabhi geḥ."—*majh* *m* 5 *dinren*. 3 departure, movement. "gēgeṭh."—*ramav*.
 गेदरा [geṇar] *n* milky way. "hās gāra geṇare."—*vaḍ* *m* 1 *alahai*. "cād surajū geṇare."—*maru solhe* *m* 1.
 गेदरे [geṇare] to the sky, in the sky, See गेदरा.
 गेटी [geṭi] in the sky. "geṭi caṭi bil-lar."—*var mala* *m* 1.

गेटी [geṭi] *adj* which moves. See **गेट** 3. 2 *n* female elephant, an army of elephants. —*sanama*.

गेन [gen] See **गेट**. “uradhtap le gen.”—*dhana m* 5. ‘merge with heaven after intense meditation and and severe austerities.’

गेनार [genar] See **गेटार**.

गेनी [geni] See **गेटी**.

गेब [geb] *A* **جہ** *adj* secret, hidden. “alahu geb sagal ghaḥ bhitari.”—*asa kabir*.

गेबर [gebar] See **गेबर**.

गेबा [geba] *adj* invisible, remaining hidden.

गेबान [geban], **गेबाना** [gebana] *P* **چھ** *adv* surreptitiously, clandestinely. “geban hevan haram kustani.”—*tridg m* 1. 2 *A* **فہم** *adj* foolish, stupid. “badpheli gebana khasamu na jani.”—*var majh m* 1. 3 swindled. 4 *S* which is not known. 5 somebody who has none to protect him or her.

गेबी [gebi] *adj* hidden. See **गेब**. 2 which remains hidden. 3 from a secret place.

गेबी डेना [gebi phojā] *xa* an army ready to achieve martyrdom; a secret army, as of guerrillas, ready to die.

गेबुलगेब [gebulgeb] *A* **جہ** *adj* very arcane, mysterious, mystical beyond physical sense-organs, imperceptible. “ki gebulgeb he.”—*japu*.

गेयर [gyar] *n* superior elephant.

गेर [ger] *A* **غير** *adj* other, another. 2 unknown, stranger. 3 except.

गेरहाजर [gerhajar], **गेरहाजिर** [gerhajir] *A* **غير حاضر** *adj* absent, not present, invisible.

गेरत [gert], **गेरति** [gerati] *A* **خجرت** *n* shame, modesty. “phir gerati ḍdari pai.”—*var asa*.

गेरपरस्ती [gerparasti] *P* **غير پرستی** *n* worshipping someone other than the Creator.

गेरमाहल [germahal], **गेरमाहिल** [germahil] unfamiliar, strange house i.e. place of worship of some god or goddess not one's deity. “germahil jana man mari.”—*BG*. 2 homeless; not having a

house. 3 *n* god, lord, the Creator. “mahila ḍdari germahil pae, bhana bujhi samaha he.”—*maru solhe m* 3.

गेरमकुला [germankula] *A* **غير متحرک** *n* immovable property, wealth or possessions which cannot be moved from one place to another; house, garden etc.

गेरव [geru] *adj* ochre-coloured, russet. 2 *n* elephant's trumpet.

गेरवाजि [gervajhi] *P* **بغير وجہ** *adj* without reason; needless. “dan sagal gervajhi bharia.”—*asa m* 5.

गेरिक [gerik] See **गेरु** and **गेरुआ**.

गेल [gel], **गेलि** [geli], **गेहु** [gehu] *n* path, road. “sāt ki gel na choḍie.”—*s kabir*. 2 pursuit, chase. “uha gel na chori.”—*sar m* 5. 3 emulation, following. “un ki geli tohi jin lage.”—*asa kabir*.

गेवर [gevar] *n* superior elephant. “kanik kamini hevar gevar.”—*sor a m* 5. “hevar gevar bahu rāge.”—*sri m* 5. *S* **गजवृ**.

गेवान [gevan] See **गेवर**.

गे [go] indicative of future tense. “namu jēpēt sukh pavego.”—*kan a m* 4. 2 is. “raja ke ghar sādigo.”—*ḥoḍi namdev*. 3 *Skr* cow. 4 ray, beam of light. “go mārici kirāncchāṭa.”—*sanama*. 5 sense organs. 6 sacred hymn. 7 Ved. 8 Sarasvati. 9 eye, eyesight. 10 earth. 11 lightning. 12 direction, side. 13 mother. 14 tongue, sense of taste. 15 horse. 16 sun. 17 moon. 18 arrow. 19 singer. 20 sky. 21 heaven. 22 water. 23 thunderbolt. 24 bird. 25 tree. 26 *P* *for* part although. 27 *adj* who narrates. In this sense it is suffixed to the word, eg daroc-go, badgo. 28 imperative of goṭan; you narrate some story.

गेघु [gou] *adj* concealing, hiding.

गेआ [goa] mountainous terrain along the coast of the Arabian sea, adjoining Bombay which is sixty two miles long and about forty miles



GURDWARA BAITI I SAHIB GOINDWAL

wide. The Portuguese captured this area in 1510 AD and till today they have sovereignty over this state. In India, Christians first established their stronghold here. 2 inhabitants, natives of Goa.

ਗੋਆਹੱਟੀ [goahatti], ਗੋਆਹੱਟੀ [goahatti] See ਗੋਹੱਟੀ. 2 See ਗੋਆਹੱਟੀ.

ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ [goa bādar] *Skt* ਗੋਆ ਪੱਥਰ See ਗੋਆ. ਗੋਆਲਾ [goala], ਗੋਆਲੀਆ [goalia] *n* dairyman; a herdsman who looks after cows, one who rears cows. "gopi kanu nā gau goala."—*maru solhe m 1*. "gopi nā goalia."—*sri m 5 jogiādar*.

ਗੋਇ [gori] *n* spiritual hymns. "gagz gor gar jinx choḍi."—*asa paṭi m 1*. 'one who has stopped singing hymns of the Guru.' 2 ਗੋ (earth). "gorakh so jin gor uṭhali."—*ram m 1*. "tudhu ape gor uṭhali."—*sri m 5 jogiādar*. 'one who holds aloft the whole earth, i.e. the burden of the entire world or universe is upon him.' 3 *P* ੯ ball, hailstone. "ais katī kari gor."—*s kabir*. 4 hole in the ground; pit.

ਗੋਇਣ [goiṇ] *Skt* ਗੋਇਣ *n* cow-like deer, blue bull. "sase sayal goiṇā."—*GV 10*. 2 See ਗੋਇਣ.

ਗੋਇਦ [goiḍ] See ਗੋਇਦ. 2 See ਗੋਇਦ. "jixthe namu na japie mere goiḍa."—*majh m 5*. 'of my Gobind.'

ਗੋਇਦ [goiḍ] See ਗੋਇਦ. "guṇ goiḍ nit gar."—*sri m 5*. 2 adj moistener of the earth (ਗੋ (go)), rain god. 3 a sage belonging to the Udasi sect. He was born in the house of a Kashmiri Khatri in Sammat 1626; and in Sammat 1691, he became a disciple of Baba Gurditta and rose to become a spiritually great saint. He was the head of a branch of Udasi sect. Goind died in Sammat 1706 at Phillaur. A number of writers have written his name as Gond and Gonda.

ਗੋਇਦਵਾਲ [goiḍval] a township founded in district Amritsar, subdivision Tarn Taran, under police station Vairoval, close to river Beas

(Vipasa), by Goinda (or Gonda), a Khatri belonging to Marwaha subcaste and established with the help of Guru Amar Das. The township is fifteen miles from railway station Tarn Taran in its south east corner.

In this Guru's township, following gurdwaras and holy places, are located:

1 The abode of Anand – Anand ji was the grandson of Guru Amar Das and son of Baba Mohari. In the bazaar where he used to live, stands a gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh who has in his possession two granths of Gurbani written by Sansram. Out of these two, he gave one to his brother, who lives in village Ahiapur (district Hoshiarpur). The second is still in his possession.

2 Haveli Sahib – a house where Guru Amar Das stayed. The Guru used to stand holding a wooden peg in the room in the upper storey and sing devotional songs. The devout have now plated this peg in silver.

Here, Guru Amar Das used to address religious congregations. There is a palanquin belonging to the days of the fifth Guru, in which religious texts containing the compositions of the Guru, were carried to Amritsar and then those sacred texts were brought back in the same palanquin. These days Guru Granth Sahib in open position is placed in this palanquin.

In the verandah, there is a place where Guruship was bestowed upon Guru Ram Das. In a golden coloured picture, a visual of the this ceremony is shown. Closeby is the place where Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das breathed their last. In this verandah, there is a fire-place belonging to Bibi Bhani which is now made of marble. Close to this fire-place are pillars against which Arjan Dev used to stand in meditation.

Nearby is a cubicle where Guru Arjan

Dev's birth took place. Close to it, is the place where Baba Prithi Chand and Mahadev were born.

In front of it, is another cubicle where Guru Amar Das put malaria fever behind bars and Bhai Lalo an inhabitant of Dalla, got it released and took it (i.e malaria fever) away'.

This gurdwara was gifted lots of marble for laying; in particular, Maharaja of Faridkot had a porch built at a cost of eighteen thousand rupees. This place retains a fine toga worn by Guru Amar Das.

3 The well of Guru Ram Das. – Nearby in the settlement is a well got dug by the fourth Guru, where in a room is kept Guru Granth Sahib.

4 Bauli Sahib – A very beautiful well which has eighty four stairs leading to the water-level, was got dug by Guru Amar Das in Sammat 1616. It is a place of pilgrimage for devout Sikhs. Lots of devotees believe that the recital of the complete text of the Japu Sahib on every step of this well, after bathing each time before the recital, will release them from the transmigratory cycle of birth and death. An estate worth Rs 1155/- from the time of Mughal rule is there at Goindwal, Todewal, Duggalwala and Phatechakk. There are annuities worth Rs 335 and Rs 54 given respectively by the princely states of Kapurthala and Nabha.

The gurdwara has in its possession a lot of and in villages of Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Kawan, Akbarpura, Mianikhakh, Jhader, Vairowal, Dhunda etc and numerous houses in the name of the gurdwara are located in Joindwal, Fateabad, Ferozepur city, Amritsar, Bhai Lalo was an expert practitioner of ayurvedic medicine. In this cubicle, there was a dispensary to cure ever and other diseases.

Gurdaspur and Hargobindpur A big mela is held on the first day of the month when Hindus hold feasting rites and feed Brahmans for the eternal peace of the souls of their ancestors.

5 Mohan ji's upper storey. – Baba Mohan, the eldest son of Guru Amar Das, used to live in this house. It is an ordinary house, close to the bazaar, adjacent to the compound of Haveli Sahib. A Manji Sahib structure has been built there. Here the fifth Guru, standing close to the upper storey room, praised Baba Mohan with the hymn: "mohan tere uce mādar mahīl apara", and got the scriptures containing Gurbani back from him. Now this house is no longer a double-storeyed one.

ਘੋੜਾ [goɪda] *P* گھوڑا *adj* speaking one, sermonising one; deliverer of religious discourse. 2 *n* detective, confidante, secret agent. 3 a devout Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered lot of voluntary service during the construction of Harimandir. 4 See ਘੋੜਿਓ 3. 5 See ਘੋੜਾ.

ਘੋੜਿਕ [goɪn] blue bull. See ਘੋੜਿਕ. "goɪn sukar rich bade."—*krisan*.

ਘੋੜਿਲ [goɪl], ਘੋੜਿਲਾ [goɪla] *M* ਘੋੜਿਲ. *n* cow shelter, cowshed. 2 place where cows are kept so that they can graze green grass during the rainy season. "atho goɪla dīn care."—*maru solhe m l*. 3 *A* فول *adj* easy. "car padarath goɪl gole."—*BG*.

ਘੋੜਿਲਿ [goɪli] meadow for the cows. See ਘੋੜਿਲਿ 2. "goɪli ara goɪli."—*sri m 5*.

ਘੋੜਿਲੀ [goɪli] *adj* caretaker of cows. 2 *n* dairyman, milkman. "jru gai kau goɪli rakhaṛ kārī sara."—*gau a m l*.

ਘੋੜੀ [goi] kept hidden. 2 put away into a secret place. "tudhu ape aṛaṛ sabbh goi."—*sopurakhu*. 3 secret, profound. "gṛivan vaca aṛ goi."—*GPS*. 'The language of the divine is very profound i.e. difficult to understand.'

4 discoursed. See ਗੋ 6. "manmukh goia."— var mala 1. 5 n sweet curry; gruel prepared with gram-flour boiled in curd or buttermilk; semi-solid gruel, sweet to taste. 6 P گوی you say; you may say; you will say.

ਗੋਰੇਮ (goem) P گوی we say; we should say; we shall say.

ਗੋਸ [gos] P گوش n ear. "dar gos kun kartar."—trīg m 1. 2 In Guruvilas of the tenth Guru, gos has been used in place of syahgos. See ਸਾਹਗੋਸ.

ਗੋਸਾਈਆ [gosaiā] O! protector of cows. See ਗੁਸਾਈਆ. "hari rakhu mere gosaiā."—gau m 4.

ਗੋਸਟ [gosat], ਗੋਸਟਿ [gosati] Skt ਗੋਸ਼ n shelter for cows; cow pen. 2 Skt congregation, social or cultural gathering. 3 discourse in a social or cultural gathering, discussion. "gosati gran nam suṇi udhre."—sor m 5.

ਗੋਸਤ [gosat] P گوشت n flesh "bhutā ilā kagī gosat bhakkhia."—cādi 3.

ਗੋਸਨਸੀਨੀ [gosnasini] P گوشتی n sitting on the edge; aloofness. "gurmukh gosnasini rahina."—BG.

ਗੋਸਪੈਦ (gospēd) P گوسه n goat; young one of a goat.

ਗੋਸਲਾ [goslā] a village in tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the village.

ਗੋਸਵ (gosav) See ਗੁਸਵੰਤ.

ਗੋਸਾ [gosa] P گوشه n corner, edge. 2 end of a bow; curved end of a bow.

ਗੋਸਾਈ (gosai), ਗੋਸਾਈ (gosai) master of cows. See ਗੁਸਾਈਆ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਸਾਈ. "gosai aevi sacra."—ari m 5 pepax.

ਗੋਸਾਲਾ [gosāla] n shelter for cows, enclosure for cows.

ਗੋਰ [goh] See ਗੋਰਾ. "ek goh ko layo māgai."—caritr 140. Thieves keep a ਗੋਰ, a kind of large sized lizard, with them. They tie a rope around its waist and make it climb a house.

When the lizard plants its feet firmly in some water spout or some other hole, the thieves scale the wall of the house with the help of the rope. 2 See ਗੁਰਾ.

ਗੋਰਾ [goha] n cow dung "tripte vista khar mukhī gohe."—guj m 4. "gohe ate lakṛī śdarr kura hor."— var asa.

ਗੋਰਾਈ [gohai] See ਗੁਰਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਰਾਸੁਰ.

ਗੋਰਾਹ [gohar] See ਗੁਰਾਹ.

ਗੋਰਾਹ [gokaran] n ear of a cow. 2 a town and a place of pilgrimage in Karwar district of Bombay region, thirty miles from Goa. There is a famous Shiv temple Mahabaleswar at this place. The Hindus hold that Shiv bestowed this lig on Ravan. 3 an ascetic, who was born from the womb of a cow.

ਗੋਰਲ [gokāl], ਗੋਰੁਲ [gokul] Skt ਗੋਰੁਲ n tribe of cows, lineage of cows. 2 herd of cows. 3 To the south of Mathura on the banks of river Yamuna, there is a village, where the lord of milkmaids, (Gopraj) Nand, lived, and Krishan used to graze cattle there. Now this place is called Mahabal.

ਗੋਰੁ [gokhru] Skt ਗੋਰੁ n a weed, bearing hard, thorny seeds; a kind of nettle, which pricks like a knife; prickly thorny plant. 2 cow's hoof. 3 women's ornament.

ਗੋਰਾ [gokha] n short for ਗੋਰਾਖ [gorkha]. "gokha gun gavē."—akal. 2 a sect of Mahtam cultivators who live in Montgomri. 3 a township, which finds mention in 88th caritr. This township is in Darjeeling, Bengal and famously called Gokh. 4 Skt with which we dig earth: nail, claw, telon. 5 spade.

ਗੋਰੁਰੁ [gokhuru] See ਗੋਰੁ.

ਗੋਰੁ [gokhu] a devotee of Mehta subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and served at Amritsar with full devotion.

ਗੋਰਾ [gogar] n heavy pot belly, fat and hanging belly.

गोग [goga] See गूग.

गोगिरा [gogirad] *P* गूग *n* sulphur, brimstone.
See गोग.

गोगरा [gogras] See गोगरा.

गोगरा [goghan], गोगरा [goghan] *Skt* *adj* killer of cows, cow slayer 2 *n* guest, visitor. In ancient times it was customary to slaughter a cow as a mark of hospitality to serve a guest. Because of this, guests came to be called Goghan. "आथापि ब्राह्मणाय वा राजन्याय वा ज्ञानागत्य वा महोषं वा महाजं वा पचेदेकमस्तजिष्यं कुर्वन्तीति" -*vasiṣṭh smṛiti* 24.

This means - 'When a brahman or Khatri comes visiting then for him a big ox or big male goat be cooked, which is a traditional practice to entertain the guests.'

गोगरा [gocar] *Skt* *adj* which concerns senses; sensory. 2 which walks on earth. 3 *n* substance of the senses. 4 meadow; a place where cows graze.

गोगराम [gocaram] *Skt* *n* hide of a cow or an ox. Vaishyas used to wear hides of cow or male goat when they entered Brahmcharya (celibacy). See गोगरा मिमिडी, अ: 11. 2 measure of land equal to 150 yards in both length and breadth. See गोगरा. There is, in a number of holy books, reference to a cowhide 2100 hands long and 2100 hands wide.

गोगरा [gocra] *adj* subordinate, subservient. "tere kite kam tudhe hi gocra." -*var guj* 2 m 5.

गोगदान [gocādan] *n* a type of sandalwood. Sushrut refers to numerous properties of this sandalwood.

गोग [go] *n* earthborn stuff. 2 milk, ghee got from the cows. 3 according to Hindu religion, a branch of Sankar Hindus. 4 *P* गूग *individuality*, identity; official position.

गोगरा [gozan] See गोगरा.

गोगी [gop] mixture of wheat and barley grains. 2 mixed crop.

गोग [got] *n* lining, hem. See गूग *vr*. 2 See गोगी.

गोग [gota] *n* lace of golden or multi-coloured wires woven into clothes for embellishment.

गोगी [goti] *n* chequers; pawn of chess or blackgammon. "banakar surta goti parakram mar pasa kar." - *saloh*.

गोग [goth] See गोग 1 and गूग *vr*. 2 act of sitting cross-legged; squatting.

गोग [god] *n* hoeing, weeding. 2 hoer; labourer engaged for hoeing. "sovanu hoigo lahe god pasari." - *s kabir*.

गोग [gōd] *Skt* गोग *n* a savage tribe, like the bhils. 2 *adj* corpulent, having protuberant belly गोगरा [godna], गोगरा [godna] *v* hoe, dig. 2 penetrate, pierce. 3 instigate, provoke. 4 cause pain, pester. See गूगी. 5 weed the crop. "kamu krodhu dur karahu basole goda hudherti bhai." - *basāt m* 1. 'Desire noble deeds but abhor evil ones; make a spade of this and hoe earth-like conscience.'

गोग [gon] See गूग. 2 *Skt* bull

गोग [got] *n* dive, dip. 2 chaff, straw or fodder mashed with solution of oil cake. ground grain etc. "jese gau kau got khavaida he." - *JSBM*. 3 *Skt* subcaste, dynasty, lineage.

गोगकुला [gotkuna], गोगकुली [gotkunal] *n* a basin in which all members of a subcaste eat together; a custom of sharing food by the entire family from the same vessel, practised to assimilate the newly-wed bride into her groom's subcaste. "Is ko bhyo na gotkuna." - *GPS*.

गोग (gotam) in Mahabharat, this word means 'one who uses his light गोग [go] to destroy darkness or ignorance tam.'

2 an erudite ascetic also known as Akashpad, born six hundred years before Jesus Christ. He formulated 532 rules of law. This is why this treatise is called Akashpad Darshan.

3 a very ancient ascetic, progenitor of the

Gautam dynasty.

4 Gautam; Shradvat born in Gautam dynasty whose tale figures in Ramayan. He was husband of Ahalaya and father of Satanand priest of Janak. Purans mention that his wife Ahalaya was an extremely beautiful woman. Lord Indar was enamoured of her beauty. One day, he changed the moon into a cock and made him crow before the usual dawn time, due to which Gautam went to take a dip in the river earlier than usual. Taking advantage, Indar seduced Ahalaya. When Gautam came to know of this, he transformed his wife into a stone. He cursed Indar with the marks of a thousand vulvas on his body and the moon got inflicted with tuberculosis.

In Valmiki ch 1 = 47-48, there is a mention of the fact that Ahalaya actually loved Indar. Indar assumed the appearance of her husband Gautam and went to his house in his absence and made love to Ahalaya. When Indar was about to leave the house, Gautam met him. The ascetic said "O! evil man, may you become impotent!". At this utterance, the testicles of Indar fell away. The angels had kept a male goat for sacrifice in honour of Kavyavahan, a deity of their fore fathers. The angels broke off the testicles of this male goat and implanted them on Indar, who was cured of his impotency. From that day onwards, it has been divinely ordained to sacrifice only a castrated male goat on religious occasions.

After entering his hermitage, the learned ascetic cursed Ahalaya to turn invisible and stay inside and consume only air as food. He further said that she would remain in this state until the time Ram arrived. She would be released from the effect of the curse only when she touched the feet of Ram and she

would then reappear in her original real form. So, when Ram came to Gautam's hermitage, Ahalaya was able to assume her earlier form and meet Gautam. "gotamnari ahalia tar." - *mali namdev* See ਅਹਲਿਆ. 5 a mountain, which is close to Nasik, from where originales river Godavari. 6 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗੋਤਮਨਾਰਿ [gotamnari] Ahalaya. See ਗੋਤਮ 4 and ਅਹਲਿਆ. 2 See ਉਮਾਪਤਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਾਰਭਨਿ.

ਗੋਤਮੀ [gotmi] See ਗੋਤਮ 2.

ਗੋਤਮੀ ਸਿਲਾ [gotmi sila] a kind of stone which is worshipped by Hindus. People believe that it does not sink in water. Many say that Ram Chandar made a bridge of this stone to go to Lanka.

ਗੋਤਮੁ [gotamu] See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਗੋਤਾ [gota] 1 غوتا n dive, dip.

ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ [gotacar] See ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ. 2 four castes; four kinds, meaning, many distinctions. "paras paras hot kanik anek dhatu, kanik se anik na hot gotacar ju." - *BGK*. 'Then from pure gold do not emerge new metals; i.e. in Sikh religion, different castes become one, but Sikhism does not discriminate in the name of castes.'

ਗੋਤੀ [goti] adj of the subcaste; from the same subcaste.

ਗੋਤੀਤਿ [gobti] adj away from the senses; not subject to senses, unknowable or imperceptible.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰ [gotr] *Skt* n ਗੋ [go] (earth) ਤ੍ਰ [tra] (protector): saviour of the earth, mountain 2 children, progeny. 3 dynasty, lineage. 4 assemblage, social group, crowd. 5 name. 6 property, eminence. 7 forest, jungle 8 road, path.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [gotrapal] adj who adheres to the subcaste's norms.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ [gotracar] n the name of a subcaste. 2 act of uttering the name of the subcaste. 3 rules of conduct of the subcaste, tradition of a subcaste.

ਗੋਦ [god] *Skt* ਗੋਤ n lap. 2 *Skt* ਗੋਦ adj who

donates a cow

ਗੋਂਦ [gōd] *n* kneading. 2 plan, proposition.

3 gum. 4 See ਗੋਇੰਦ 3.

ਗੋਂਦਨੀ [gōdnū] See ਗੋਂਦਨੀ.

ਗੋਂਦਪੁਰ [gōdpur] See ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਕੀਆਂ.

ਗੋਂਦਰੀ [godri], ਗੋਂਦਰੀ [godri] quilt with long stitches.

"kahū gari godri nahī."—*asa kabir*

ਗੋਂਦਰੀਆ [godriā] one covering himself with a ragged or patched blanket. 2 See ਗੋਂਦਰੀ. 3 a disciple of Bhai Gaura, who was a devout follower of the Guru. He was an ideal Sikh who recited Japu twenty-one times everyday in the morning, and performed honest labour. When Guru Gobind Singh came to Damdama, he presented himself for service. When the tenth Guru came to Bhai ke Chakk, then he selflessly served the Guru and the religious congregation and earned blessings.

ਗੋਂਦਰ [gōda] a Khatri who founded the town of Goindwal with the help of Guru Amar Das. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Har Rai who was sent to Kabul to spread the Guru's gospel. In deep meditation, he was able to make the revered Guru stay still for a long time by holding his feet not physically, but through divine powers which he attained through prayer. Several Sikh writers have called him Guria. See ਗੁਰੀਆ 2. 3 See ਗੋਂਦਰ. 4 a Jatt resident of Mulowal, who became a devoted disciple of the ninth Guru, and was appointed the headman of the village. 5 See ਗੁੱਦਰ.

ਗੋਂਦਰੀ [godavarī], ਗੋਂਦਰੀ [godavri] a river in south India which transmits a feeling of being in ਗੋ [go] (heaven). It rises from the Triambak on eastern ghats and, after flowing for 898 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal. Abichal Nagar (Hajoor Sahib) is situated on the bank of this river. "gōga jāu godavarī jāie." *ram namdev*. "sur suri sarasvati jamuna

godavri."—*BGK*.

A wonderful story is recorded in *Brahmvaivrat Puran*, according to which a woman belonging to the Brahmin caste was waylaid by a lecher in a forest while she was on a pilgrimage from place to place. The lecherous person, a slave to his lust, seduced her against her wish. Immediately the woman expelled from her body the semen of the man who was not her husband, from which a very handsome male child was born. Together with her son, the woman went crying to her husband and narrated the entire story. The husband forsook his wife. Then the Brahmin woman set upon her meditative and yogic path. Her virtuous living transformed her into river Godavari that started flowing over the earth.

In *Brahmand Uppuran* it is recorded that sage Gautam wanting to bring a dead cow back to life, brought the flowing waters of Ganga from the matted hair of Shiv, from which rose Godavari river. Hence the second name of Godavari came to be Gautami.

ਗੋਦੀ [godi] See ਗੋਂਦ.

ਗੋਧਨ [godhan] *n* wealth in the form of cattle; herd of cattle. "benu bajave godhan cāc."—*mali namdev*. 2 Goverdhan mountain. "racchan godhan ke hit kan uthaylayo giri godhan jese."—*cādi 1*.

ਗੋਧਯ [godhyā] *n* large lizard; a protective piece of leather worn on the finger, made of a lizard's hide; a piece of leather worn to protect the thumb, while one is shooting an arrow. "sanaddh baddh godhyā."—*ramav*. See ਗੋਧ 2.

ਗੋਧਰ [godhar] wearer of a ray of light ਗੋ [go]—beam-emitter, moon. 2 sun. 3 a mythical snake, who supports the earth. 4 bearer of water. cloud.

ਗੋਧਾ [godha] *Skt n* a type of lizard, a wild creature belonging to the lizard family. See ਗੋਧੁਲਿਤੁਟ. 2 a piece of leather tied to the left hand or wrist to save oneself from injury which may be caused by a bowstring. "badhe godhāgulitrān baddhā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'a soldier wearing this leather piece.'

ਗੋਧੂਮ [godhum] *Skt n* wheat. 2 orange. 3 mist of the earth.

ਗੋਧੁਲਿਵੇਲਾ [godhulivela] *n* time of sunset; dusk when after grazing, cows return home raising lot of dust with their hoofs. See ਧੋਨੁਪੁਰਿ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਗੋਨ [gon], **ਗੋਨਿ** [goni] See ਗੁਟ. "gīan gon bhardari."—*keda kabir*. 2 See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ.

ਗੋਪ [gop] *Skt n* protector of cows, milkman, dairyman. 2 king, who nourishes the earth. 3 See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta] *adj* king, protector. 2 saviour "dasen ko gopta su nād ko ubare kayō nā."—*GPS*.

ਗੋਪਟ [gopāt] *n* cow's hoof. 2 mark of a cow's hoof on the earth.

ਗੋਪਨ [gopān] *Skt n* protection. 2 hiding, making inaccessible. 3 censure, vilification. "jīnī gur gopīa apnā te nār burīari."—*var sor m* 4. "jo gur gope apnā su bhāla nāh."—*var gāu / m* 4. See ਗੁਪਿਤਾ.

ਗੋਪਨੀਯ [gopniy] *adj* worthy of being kept secret. 2 worthy of protection.

ਗੋਪਪਤਿ [gop-patī] *adj* lord of milkmen. 2 *n* Nand, in whose house Krishan was nurtured.

ਗੋਪਲਾ [gopla] used for ਗੋਪਲ. See ਗੋਪਲ 5. "nripō goplayō kharo khet gaje."—*VN*.

ਗੋਪਾ [gopa] short for ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta], protector. 2 *Skt adj* who conceals. 3 who destroys. 4 *n* woman belonging to the community of milkmen; ahuran woman belonging to the community of herdsmen. 5 lord Buddha's wife, also named Yashodhara.

ਗੋਪਾਸ਼ਮੀ [gopāṣamī] eighth day of the light half

of Kattak, on which day, Krishan began grazing cows. Now, this is celebrated as a festival throughout India. On this day, Hindus garland cows and give them very good fodder to eat.

ਗੋਪਾਲ [gopal] *n* king, who nurtures the earth. 2 God, the Creator. "he gobid he gopal."—*māla m* 5. "jagānāth gopal mukhī bhārī."—*māru solhe m* 5. 3 milkman, herdsman. 4 an erudite teacher at Talwandi, under whose tutelage, Nanak was made to learn Sanskrit and mathematics by his father Kalu. "jālī moh ghasīmāī karī."—*sri m* 1. This composition refers to this occasion. 5 a king of the hilly region of Guler, who fought against the tenth Guru. See ਗੋਪਲਾ. 6 *P* گوبال mace; a weapon of war comprising a club with a big, knobbed head; a mace made of alloy. "hamāh khājro gurāj gopal nam."—*hākayāt* 10.

ਗੋਪਾਲਸਿੰਘ [gopalsīgh] See ਸੁਧਸਰ.

ਗੋਪਿਕਾ [gopika] *n* milkmaid, woman belonging to the community of herdsmen.

ਗੋਪੀ [gopi] *n* wife of a cowherd; milkmaid. "gharīā sabhe gopīa pahār kānh gopal."—*var asa*. 2 sense organs. "nacōtī gopī jāna."—*dhāna namdev*. 3 a spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Amar Dev. 4 a Brahman belonging to the Bhardwaj subcaste, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and preached his gospel.

ਗੋਪੀਆ [gopia] See ਗੋਪਟ.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦ [gopichād] king of Rangpur in Bengal, who was son of Bharthari's (Haribhartri) sister Menavati and husband of rani Patamdevi. He abdicated his kingdom because of his desire to become an ascetic; and he became a disciple of yogi Jalandhar Nath. 2 a yogi who had discussion with Guru Nanak Dev. "bole gopichād sātī sārūp."—*var ram / m* 1.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦਨ [gopichādan] There is a lake called

Gopital, where, after the demise of Krishan, milkmaids died of painful separation. The mud of this lake is called Gopichandan. Vaishnavs use it as a mark on their foreheads. There is a mention in Padampuran in Uttarkhand chapters 30 and 68 of the great importance of Gopichandan. "kīn hū tīlāk gopīcādan lāxa." —*ram 3 m 5*.

ਗੋਪੀਨਾਥ [gopi nath], ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ [gopipati] *n* Krishan, lord of the milkmaids. 2 stimulator of senses "gopinath sagal he sathe." —*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ ਸਾਸਿ [gopipati sasi] In Guru Vilas of Guru Hargobind, the name of his father-in-law Krishan Chand, has figured in the form of this puzzle or limrick: "gopi pati (kriṣan) sasi (cāḍ)." —

ਗੋਪੁਤ [gopuchh] *n* cow's tail. 2 a species of monkey called Golangul, whose tail is like that of a cow. 3 a musical instrument of olden times

ਗੋਪੇ [gope] See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਣ [gopy] *adj* worth hiding, hidden. 2 worth protecting.

ਗੋਧਣ [gophan], ਗੋਧਨ [gophan] *Sk* ਗੋਧਣਾ and ਡਿੱਲਿਧਲ a sling to hurl a small ball made of mud. "gophan guraj camkari." —*ramav*.

ਗੋਬਰ [gobar] *n* cowdung.

ਗੋਬਰਪਤ [gobardhan] See ਗੋਬਰਪਨ.

ਗੋਬਰਘਾਟਿ [gobragani] *n* fire lit with cowdung cakes.

ਗੋਬਰਿ [gobari] *due to* cow dung, with cowdung. "gobari tarāṇa na jai." —*varasa*.

ਗੋਬਰੀ [gobri] *adj* of cowdung, related to cowdung. 2 *n* earth mixed into cowdung, used for plastering mud walls.

ਗੋਬਿਦ [gobid], ਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gobid] *Sk* ਗੋਬਿੰਦ *n* Krishan, who was the benefactor of cows. 2 God, access to whom is attained through erudition. 3 nourisher of the earth, the Creator. 4 the

transcendent One, who is sought through the recitation of Gurbani. "manohu na bisre gunnidhi 'gobidrai' —*bavan*. "gungai gobid anadu upje." —*suh chāi m 5*.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [gobidsingh satiguru] the tenth Guru of Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Teg Bahadur, to Mata Gujri at Patna, on 23rd of Poh on Saturday Sammat 1723 on 7th of the bright half of the lunar month (22nd December 1666 AD). On the 12th of Maghar Sammat 1732 (11th November, 1675 AD), he ascended the sublime throne of Guru Nanak Dev at Anandpur.

From the very beginning, the Guru was fond of scriptures and Vedic knowledge. In a short time, he completely mastered these texts. His court was always overflowing with learned persons. Poets from far-off lands presented themselves at his court and earned honour by getting bounteous accolades from him. His holy vow was that books of all religions should be translated into Gurmukhi and Sikhs should be known the world over as a community formed by a congregation of scholars. To make Anandpur the centre of knowledge and teaching, he sent Sikhs to far-off lands to acquire education from highly learned scholars.

To rejuvenate the petrified people of India, he bestowed upon them the elixir of life (āmrīt), and baptised the Sikhs on 1st Baisakh Sammat 1756 during the assembly at Kesgarh and called them Khalsa. Seeing injustice being perpetrated in the country and finding how people were inveigled into false beliefs, he began to spread the gospel of Guru Nanak Dev with great enthusiasm, due to which the rajas of the hilly regions and other rulers of the time, without understanding his message, became his enemies. As a result, in self-defence he

had to fight many battles.

In Sammat 1761, the Mughal army made false promises and got Anandpur vacated from him. As soon as the revered Guru came out of the fort, they attacked him, due to which he suffered heavy losses and many years of hardwork put in by the fifty-two poets, was reduced to ashes in a very short span of time by the enemies of knowledge just like the libraries of Egypt were destroyed in no time.

Fighting against the royal army with great valour and forbearance, he reached the wilderness of jungles after escaping from the enemy. With his divine power, he transformed the ghostly land into a godly habitation. The wilderness changed into a land of joy and began to be referred to as Malwa region of Punjab. He gave the message of peace and bravery to infinite number of people and also taught them the supreme lesson of self-enlightenment and sacrifice.

His four valiant sons, called Sahibzadas born of revered Mata Jito and Mata Sundri, namely Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Joravar Singh and Fateh Singh, shed their blood to nurse the sapling of peace, sacrifice, religion and truth he had planted. They rejuvenated this wilting sapling of faith.

On the 5th of the light half of the lunar month (8th of Kattak) Sammat 1765 (7th October, 1708 AD), close to the city of Nader, near river Godavari the peerless Guru passed away, after anointing Panth and Granth Sahib as the future Guru of the Sikhs.

He remained the spiritual apostle for 32 years, 10 months and 26 days and lived to the age of 41 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In "The History of Guru's Khalsa", thus writes Sadhu Gobind Singh about him:

"In this country called Bharat, there have been thousands of religious preachers and lakhs of kings and emperors, but there was not even one who sacrificed everything including his own life for the sake of righteousness"...

"If there was any supreme individual who delivered Hindu religion of all its hurdles, and, who gave a new lease of life to the almost petrified sons of the Aryans, then it was only Guru Gobind Singh, the monarch, who was the creator of Sikh community and also its spiritual mentor i.e its righteous Guru.

"It was because of his noble sermons that all the four Hindu castes began to interact with fraternal feelings. Due to his guidance and divine power, Sikh community is now regarded in matters of warfare, the foremost in the entire world. It was because of his heroism and valiant courage that the demoralised sons of Aryans, can be visualised as the best and grandest beings in Aryavart i.e Bharat...

"On this land of Bharat, numerous preachers of truth and righteousness were born, and will be born in future too. But a preacher of truth and righteousness, a divine apostle like Guru Gobind Singh would not be born in this world again...

"A number of men, who were saviours of the world, were born and then died after serving the world. The only person who lived in all purity, righteousness and bounty was Guru Gobind Singh. As long as the wise Aryan people are alive, they will remember his indescribable beneficence with great reverence".

"Blessed is the country, blessed is the land, blessed is the town, blessed is the home, blessed is the mother from whose womb was born an illustrious personage like Guru Gobind Singh, whose influence has spread far and

wide."—a 47.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ [gobīdgarh] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ 2 built in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, outside Amritsar city by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the fort was completed in 1805-1809. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 3 a fort at Bhatinda. It was given this name by Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. 4 To the north of village Daudhar (district Ferozepur, tehsil and police-station Moga), at about half a mile, there is a gurdwara in memory both of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind. Here on October 1st, 1914, two thin pieces of brass metal were recovered from the earth. On one side of the first piece is written in Gurmukhi nanak tēpā ihā rām and on the obverse is inscribed pehli patshahī chemi ae. On the second gold coin the word nanak is inscribed. With love and devotion, the congregation has made this gurdwara famous. An Akali Singh, belonging to the village, serves here as priest. About five kanals of land belongs to the gurdwara. From about four miles west of railway station Ajitwal, there is an unmetalled road leading to the gurdwara.

5 a village after the name of which a trading township, Gobindgarh has been established in the princely state of Nabha, district, tehsil and police station Amloh. Guru Hargobind graced this village. Earlier there was just a structure here but after Sammat 1979, a concrete gurdwara has come up. It is only one furlong to the east of railway station Gobindgarh. On the festival of Holi, a fair is held. 6 See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੀਤਾ [gobīdgitā] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤਲਲ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਘਾਟ [gobīdghat] a gurdwara at Pushkar pilgrimage centre, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh. By its side, there is a sort of bathing place on the river bank where the revered Guru

stayed for sometime.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰਾ [gobīdpurā] a village in the princely state of Patiala in district Barnala, tehsil Mansa under police station Boha. On the northern side close to the habitation, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru, stayed here for one night.

The tenth Guru set foot here on his return journey from Kudhal, Sirsa, where he had brought Gulab Singh, a goldsmith by caste, out of his underground cell.

Separate Manji Sahib structures in memory of both the Gurus have been built. Now there are plans afoot to construct a big gurdwara here.

There is an unpaved path about one and a half miles to the south of railway station Datebas.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ [gobīdpurī] n paradise. "gobīdval gobīdpurī sam."— saveye m 4 ke. 2 a congregation.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਲੋਕ [gobīdlok] n revered sadhus; devotees of the Creator. "gobīdlok nahi janamāhī marāhī."—gaur m 5.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ [gobīdval] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ and ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [gobīdu] adj knower of senses, stimulator of senses. 2 knower of the world. 3 one who possesses the faculty of knowing other's thoughts. "gobīdu gavahī sahajī subhāe."—manjā m 3. 4 ਗੋ [go]=Ved, ਵਿਦੁ [vidu]=knower; knower of Veds; one well versed in Veds. See ਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ 3.

ਗੋਬਿੰਸ [gobīs] n pedigree of cows; lineage of cows.

ਗੋਬ [gobh] n sprout; a sapling which sprouts from the womb of the earth after piercing it, cauliflower; cabbage.

ਗੋਬੀ [gobhī] n a type of vegetable which is generally cooked. It normally grows in the winter season. Several varieties of this

vegetable are there: Brassica (Caulorapa) cauliflower (Brassica botrytis) cabbage (oleracea or capitata) 2 See गोड. "jxm gobhi turan hve utpat."—GPS.

गोम [gom] short for gomukh and gomudri. "dhara gom gaje."—cādi 2.

गोमती [gomti] a river which rises from a lake in Shahjahanpur in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. After covering a distance of five hundred miles across Kheri, Lucknow, Jaunpur, etc, it merges into the Ganges at Saidpur, district Gajipur. It is also called Vashishthi. There are a number of other rivers' having this name. "haj hamari gomti tir."—asa kabir. "gomti sahas gau dan kuje."—ram namdev. 2 a deity which resides in Gomant mountains

गोमय [gomay] Skr n cowdung.

गोमय [gomay] jackal. See गोमय.

गोमांस [gomās] n cowmeat; beef. See गोमन. 2 According to 'Hathyog Pradeepika' गो [go] means tongue and to turn it around after specific training so that the larynx is closed, is called gomās.

गोमय [gomay], गोमय [gomay] Skr one who utters foul language; jackal. 2 In Dasam Granth, गोमय [gomay] has been used for gomudri. See गोमुदी.

गोमुख [gomukh] Skr n war horn, clarion. "मृदङ्ग स्रजं चोयं पणवानक गोमुख—mahabharat, droṇ parav, a 82. 2 a conchshell, with its mouth shaped like that of a cow. 3 having a base mind; sweet of tongue; a tight-lipped person.

गोमुखी [gomukhu] n cave like a cow's mouth from which Ganga is believed to rise. 2 a type of pouch of the size of a cow's mouth, to count the beads by putting one's hand in which, is thought a pious act. 3 See गोमुख 2.

गोमुद्री [gomudri] Skr n a type of tabor.

गोमुत्राकर [gomutrakar] n resembling the urine

¹Another river with this name is near Dwaravati.

of a moving ox which leaves a wet trace of curve like the movement of a snake on the earth. "pun gomutrakar phirāte."—GPS. 2 a type of mathematics or calculation.

गोमेद [gomed], गोमेदक [gomedak] Skr n a jewel which is counted as one of the nine precious stones. 2 island.

गोमेध [gomedh] n a ritual in which a cow is sacrificed. It is also called gosav. In Katyayan Shrot Sutar is described the method of performing this ritual. Many authors of Smritis have forbidden the performance of this ritual in Kalyug. See गोलंड

गोमि [gome] n cowdung. "gome se lepan chiti karke."—NP.

गोमिख [gomrig] n blue bull.

गोमय [goyay] n In Yajurved, there is a detailed description for performing this fire ritual. See गोलंड and गोमेध.

गोयाम [goyam] in Dasam Granth, this word has been used for gomukh. "sākh goyam gājīā."—cādi 2. 2 The learned ones interpret this word as a war horn or clarion. 3 P गो I am saying. गोय [goya] P गो adj who narrates. 2 adv know, to know. 3 n pen name or pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. "harfe cer az hak na yard hecghah, bar labe goya."—divan goya.

गोर [gor] P गोर n jungle; forest. 2 grave. "jaka basa gor mahi."—s kabir. 3 A गोर territory between Gazni and Harat, named गोर [ghor] in Sanskrit scriptures. "gor gardeji gun gavē."—akal. 4 an important town of the region, situated 120 miles to the south-east of Harat. See गेरी. 5 a subcaste of Jatts found in large numbers in Multan district.

गोरस [goras] n cow's beneficence, milk and butter. 2 enjoyment by sense organs; joy of sexual intercourse.

गोरस्तान [gorastan] n graveyard.

गोरख [gorakh] or गोरख [gorakhu] n protector

of the earth, the Creator. "gorakhsojtni gor uḥali."—*ram m 2*. 2 protector of sense organs; soul. "upari gaganu gagan pari gorakhu, taka agamuguru puni vasi."—*maru m 1*. 'The soul that resides atop the ultimate stage of the body and one living above the soul is its true mentor (the Transcendent One), who is inaccessible.' 3 Vishnu, the nurturer of the world "guru isaru guru gorakhu barma."—*japu*. 'Guru subsumes Shiv, Vishnu and Brahma.' 4 Gorakh Nath, teacher of yogis, who was born in Gorakhpur city. Many have written about Gorakh Nath as a disciple and son of Maachander Nath. Gorakh Nath is counted as one of the nine Naths who had their ears pierced. Their sect started with this holyman. "jogi gorakh gorakh kariā."—*gau m 1*. "pun hari gorakh ko upraja."—*VN*. 5 one who keeps cows, cowherd.

गोरक्षपुर [gorakhpur] a city in UP which is the headquarters of district Gorakhpur. 2 Several other cities and villages have this very name.

गोरक्षपुत्र [gorakhpuri] *n* disciple of Gorakh Nath, disciple son of Gorakh "gorakhpuri luharipa bole."—*siddhgosāṭi*

गोरक्षपथी [gorakhpāthi] an ascetic; follower of Gorakh's way of life; one who holds to Gorakh's faith

गोरक्षमठ [gorakhamata] See गोरक्षमठ.

गोरख [gorax] *P* گورخ *n* an animal resembling a donkey, smaller than a horse in size and commonly found in western India and central Asia; zebra.

गोरखा [gorkha] *n* a subdivision of Nepal. 2 inhabitant of Gorakhaland.

गोरख [gorakhu] See गोरख.

गोरल [goral] See गोरल

गोरा [gora] *adj* fair complexioned. 2 *n* cannon ball. "gore gori barkha barkh-hi."—*GPS*. "ki chutet gorā ki buthet orā" —*kāiki*. 'Bombs

exploded like the rain of hail stones.' 3 geography, earth. "gora adī ucaran kiē."—*sanama*.

गोरी [gori] *n* bullet, small bullet "chutē baṅ gon."—*VN 2* Gauri, Durga, Parvati 3 *adj* fair-complexioned woman i.e. beautiful woman, wife. "gori seti tūṭe bhatar."—*var majh m 1*. "chel laḡhāde pari gori manu dhirā."—*asa fard*. Here chel means one who has attained the highest state of spiritual knowledge and **गोरी** [gori] means its seeker. 4 white. "pani mela maṭi gori. is maṭi ki puti jori" —*gau kabir*. 'Mother's blood is tainted and father's semen is white.' 5 inhabitant of Gor. See गोरगोरी and गोर 4. 6 cow of light-brown colour.

गोरु [goru] *n* herd of cows; drove. "ham goru tum guar gusai."—*asa kabir*. 2 *Dg* measure of two kohr; half a yojan.

गोरुचक [gorocan] *Sk n* substance found in the gall bladder of a cow which is yellow in colour and good to smell. In Hindu mythology it is regarded very sacred and is used to mark a tilak on the forehead. It is considered one among the eight odours; and also used in several medicines. 1 Bezoar With the help of alchemy, it is made artificially as well.

गोरंग [gorāṅ] a town in Khurasan.

गोरंड [gorāṇḍ] Gurand, Gorind and Gorand are names of a race referred to in Bhavishyat Puran, which will rule in kalyug, the evil era. Colonel Todd understands it to mean the white race, resident of Gor, whose most prominent ruler has been Sahabudin Mohammad Gori. Some Sikhs think that it means the whole community of the Guru's devotees who are likely to accede to Guru Nanak Dev's seat. Many have imagined the Europeans as Gurand

गोल [gol] *Sk adj* circular in shape; cyclic; of the shape of a ball. 2 *n* a band of the circular

army. "gol camu ko sãg le."—GPS. *P* **گول**. 3 short for **गोल** [golla], slave, bonded slave. "kar dino jagatu sabhu gol amoli."—*guru m* 4. 'made a slave without paying any price.' "satgur ke gol gole"—*var sor m* 4. 'slave of slaves, deeply humble'. 4 *Dg* bath

गोलक [golak] *Skt n* round object, circular object. 2 earthen mortar. 3 son of a paramour born from a widow's womb 4 openings where sense organs like eyes, ears, etc are lodged. 5 *P* **گول** and **گول** money box. "guru ka sikkh garib ki rasna ko guru ki golak jane"—*rahit bhai dayasfgh*. "golak rakhe nahī jo chāl ka kare vapar."—*tanama*.

गोलक रक्खना [golak rakkhna] *v* put tithe money in a box for the Creator and the Guru. See **गोलक** 5.

गोलकुंडा [golkūḍa], **गोलकंडा** [golkāḍa] *Skt* an old fort five miles to the west of Hyderabad Deccan and a city which is the birth place of Madhvacharya, author of holy scriptures like Saravdarshan Sarsangrah etc. Muslims had named this place as Mohammadnagar. It was the capital of the royal Kutab dynasty from 1518 to 1687 AD.¹ In 1687 AD Aurangzeb annexed and made it a part of the Mughal empire. Now it is a major city of the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan "hane bir bijapuri golkāḍi."—*kalka*.

गोलपुरा [golpura] There is a famous village called Bilaspur in tehsil and police station Jagadhari in Ambala district. Approximately one and half miles from this village to the north west near Golpura garden, is the place where Guru Gobind Singh stayed. The Guru had come from Kapalmochan for a walk. Only a structure is built, and there is no sevadar. There is an unmetalled road about nine miles long from the

¹Upon the break-up of Bahmani Empire, three kingdoms came into being: Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, and Golkunda.

railway station Jagadhari to the north-east. **गोल बीबाबानी** [gol biabani] desert around which there is no water and greenery. 2 waste land of Siberia; absolute wilderness 3 mirage to be seen in deserts that kills travellers in their vehement effort to reach it. "gol biabani me sabh hi ko mar hē."—*caritr* 217.

गोला [gola] *n* circular body 2 cannonball. "gola gīan calāia."—*bher kabir* 3 servant, slave. "tū saca sahib das tera gola."—*majh a m* 5. See **गुलाम**. 4 weavers of Peshawar. 5 sons of the royal maidservants.

गोलाआलम [gola-aly], **गोलाकेतनि** [golaketani], **गोलाधरणी** [goladharni], **गोलालय** [golalay], **गोलालिअली** [golaliali] hole for taking in the cannonball; cannon, rifle.—*sanama* See **केडिन** **गोली** [goli] *n* small shell; bullet; something round in shape. 2 tablet. 3 maid servant, purchased slave girl, female slave.

गोली ਦੀ ਮਾਰ [goli di mar] musket shot. When front loading gun was first made, its killing range was two hundred yards. So this killing range came to be known as musket shot. As the killing range of the gun kept on spreading, the musket shot also went on increasing accordingly.

गोलेर [goler] See **ਗੁਲੇਰ** and **ਗੁਲੇਰੀਆ**.

गोलोक [golok] *n* per Barahmvaivarat Puraṇ, shining universe above the heaven; its expanse is fifty crore yojans. Krishan, Radha and the milkmaids live in it. There are bejewelled golden palaces at the bank of Virja river, and the people who worship Radha and Krishan are the only one who deserve to live here.

गोलदंड [golādaz] *P* **گول دند** *n* gunner, who fires the cannonball.

गोला [golla] See **ਗੁਲਾਮ**.

गोवन [govan] *v* utterance, recitation of Gurbani. "mukh govahi gīan."—*asa m* 5

गौडपण [govardhan] *Skt* गोवर्द्धन *n* a mountain protecting cows, situated in district Mathura of UP, eighteen miles from Vrindavan. Krishan used to graze cows on it. When Indar found that the cowherds had stopped his worship, in anger he wanted to submerge Vrij in heavy downpour of rain. Krishan protected gops (cowherds) and cows by lifting up Govardhan mountain like an umbrella. "gurmatī krisan govardhan dhare."—*maru solhe m 1*. Upon Goverdhan, there is a famous temple of Krishan, named Haridev. 2 a mountain of district Nasak in the Bombay Presidency.

गौडपणधारी [govardhandhari] *adj* lifter of Govardhan mountain. 2 *n* Krishan See **गौडपण**.

गौडली [govlia] cowherd, nourisher. See **गौडल**. "bap govlia bali jasau."—*bāno*.

गौडि [govīd] See **गौडिंद**. "govīd nam majtha."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

गौडिंद [govīd] See **गौडिंद**. "govīd govīd bakhanie."—*asa m 5*. 2 Krishan. "akhahr gopi te govīd."—*japu*. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan from the Gheī subcaste.

गौडिंदसिंह सतिगुरु [govīdsīgh satiguru] See **गौडिंदसिंह सतिगुरु**.

गौडिंद [govīda] vocative: "he govīd!" 2 a disciple of Guru Amar Das.

गौडिंद [govīdu], **गौडिंद** [govīdu] See **गौडिंद**. "govīdu gurūnidhan he."—*sri m 3*. "guru govīdu, govīdu guru he."—*asa chāt m 4*.

गौडा [gorha] *n* a heap of carded cotton from which rolls are made.

गौ [gā] *Skt n* cow. 2 mobile object.

गौ [gā] See **गौ**.

गौस [gās] *A* غاس *n* whom supplication is made. 2 a special rank of Muslim holy men. "bīrajē kate āg bāstrō lapele. jume ke mano roj me gās lele."—*cārītr 405* Many Muslims earnestly believe that through deep meditation Gaus holy

men disperse their body parts.

गौसी [gōsia] *adj* related to Gaus. 2 disciple of Gaus. See **गौस**.

गौह [gāh] See **गौह**.

गौहार [gāhar] See **गौहार**. 2 *Skt* cowherd. 3 stealer of cows.

गौहटी [gāhati] See **गौहटी**.

गौगा [gāga] *A* غا *n* multitude, mob. 2 noise, uproar. 3 rumour, canard.

गौचा [gācha] See **गौचा**.

गौड [gāḍ] *n* a heptatonic rag, which uses seven notes. śarāḥ, riśabh, maddham, pācam and riśad are pure notes, while gāḍhar and dhevat are flat notes; gāḍhar is home note; pācam is vadi (primary note), and maddham is sāmvadi (secondary note). The time of singing is midday.

sargam - śa ra ma ma pa dha śa dha na pa ma ga ma ra śa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Rag Gaud is at number seventeen. 2 a caste in middle India (CP). 3 See **गौड**. 4 any thing made from jaggery.

गौड [gāḍ] See **गौड** 1.

गौड [gāḍ] See **गौड**. 2 *Skt adj* general, common, which is not primary. 3 assistant. 4 whose meaning is grasped through secondary characteristics.

गौडी [gāḍi] *n* figurative sense; attributing the quality of one object to another. "satiguru bavan cādno vas suvas karē lakhūa."—*BG*.

गौडम [gāḍam] one who belongs to Gautam's dynasty; one who is related to Gautam. 2 Mahatma Budh, whose mother Mayadevi expired seven days after she gave birth to him. So his step mother, Gotmī, brought him up. That is the reason why he was called Gautam. 2 See **गुप**. 3 See **गौडम** 4.

गौडमी [gāḍmī] *Skt adj* (a woman) of Gautam subcaste; born in Gautam's dynasty. 2 *n* wife of sage Gautam, Ahalaya. 3 wife of

Kripacharaya. 4 Godavari river, which emerges from Gautam mountain, or was brought down by Gautam. See गौतमदी.

गौन [gōn] See गड़ुन and गेह. 2 E gown, long loose shirt.

गौना [gōna] *n* second arrival; second ceremonial visit of the bride to the house of her in-laws after marriage.

गौर [gōr] *Skt adj* fair, white. 2 yellowish. 3 reddish. 4 *n* gold. 5 saffron. 6 moon. 7 strike. 8 A گور looking, thinking, considering. 9 thought, reflection.

गौरदा [gōrta] *n* guruship; gravity. 2 fair complexion.

गौरव [gōrav] *Skt n* sobriety. 2 importance, greatness. 3 respect, prestige. 4 *adj* of the apostle.

गौरवता [gōravta], गौरवतापी [gōravtai] *Skt n* greatness, elderliness. 2 sobriety, guruship. "vismat pikh guru gōravtai."—GPS.

गौरा [gōra] *adj* sober, grave. See गड़ुरा. 2 *Skt n* fair-complexioned woman. 3 Parvati. 4 turmeric. 5 Bhai Gaura, descended from Bhagtu dynasty, was a known disciple of Guru Har Rai. On being ridiculed by Jassa who held the whisk over the Guru's head, he killed him. The Guru expelled him from the congregation but by serving the Guru, he got himself pardoned. 6 cow's gall bladder. "mr̥gmad gura coa cāden."—BGK. See गौरेचन

गौरांग [gōrāṅ] whose limbs are white, Shiv; Mahadev. 2 See ऐतनर.

गौराबदल [gōrabadal] an ironsmith of the king of Chataur. See चविदु 299.

गौरि [gōri] See गौरी.

गौरीस [gōriso] *n* husband of Gauri, (Parvati) Shiv; Gurijapati. "rs gōriso gah gagan sar layke."—coritr 142.

गौरी [gōri] *Skt n* Parvati, Gurija 2 earth. 3 turmeric. 4 wife of Varun. 5 basil tree or its

leaf. 6 an eight year old girl. 7 Gauri Ragini.

8 *adj* fair-complexioned woman.

गौरीस [gōriso] See गौरीस.

गौरीसुत [gōrisut] See गड़ुरीसुत.

गौरीद्वितीया [gōritritiya] See तीस.

गौरीनाथ [gōrinath], गौरीपति [gōripati] Shiv; husband of Gauri (Parvati). 2 god Varun whose wife is called Gauri. 3 raja, the lord of Gauri (the earth).

गौरीपुत्र [gōriputr] *n* Ganesh; son of Parvati.

2 Swami Kartikay. 3 See गड़ुरीसुत.

गौरंग [gōrāṅ] See ऐतनर.

गौर [gōr] See गुरु 5.

गौर [gōr] *Skt गेह n* territory in-between eastern Bengal and Orissa. 2 inhabitant of Gaur land. 3 a well known subcaste of Brahmins. 4 a subcaste of Rajputs 5 *adj* a substance made from raw sugar [gur].

गौरी [gōri] See गड़ुरी. 2 *Skt गौरी n* wine prepared from raw sugar. 3 according to Indian poetics, a type of writing which is majestic or which uses retroflex plosives.¹ Poets from Gaur land lend their name to this type of writing.

गौरी [gōri] *n* act of going; motion. "vāhīṇ kīdau gōri kare."—s farid. 2 See गड़ुरी.

गौरी [gōri] *n* river Ganga (river). "gāṅ banarasi syphatī tumari"—asa m 1. See गंगा. 2 river, which flows perpetually. "gāṅ tarāṅ 3t ko pave."—savye m 3 ke. 3 a poet, who was resident of Iknaur (district Itava) in UP. He was born in 1538 AD. He was a prominent poet of Hindi and had friendly ties with Veerbal and Khankhana etc. King Akbar also held him in high esteem. His full name was Ganga Prasad but he wrote poetry only under the name of Gang; a Bhatt (ministrel), admirer of the Guru.

गौरी [gōri] Ganguship. See गड़ुरीसुत

¹"vīkāt bhāt kākak rīpu (halak tan tajat jeb gajet gursīgh bhāl bajat dīka."—sikkhiprabhakar

ਗੰਗਸਰ [gāgsar] a big wide well got dug by Guru Arjan Dev in 1656 Sammat in Kartarpur. 2 a pond close to the gurdwara at Jaito (Nabha state). See ਗੈਰੇ.

ਗੰਗਸਿੰਧ [gāgsidh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written about gāgasagar (vessels with spouts) in gāgsidh in the manner of a puzzle. "gāgsidh apne kar dharat."—GV 10.

ਗੰਗਕਟ [gāgkāt] See ਗੰਗ.

ਗੰਗ ਜਮਨ [gāg jamān] Ganga and Yamuna. "gāg jamān jāu ulp bāh."—bher namdev. 2 See ਗੰਗ ਜਮਨਾ.

ਗੰਗਧਰ [gāgdhar] Shiv who holds Ganga over his head. 2 ocean into which Ganga merges.

ਗੰਗਧਨ [gāgdhan] n wearing of Ganga. "mahes gāgdhan ko."—akāl.

ਗੰਗਧਰ [gāgdhar] n a stream of the river Ganga. 2 Shiv, the wearer of Ganga. 3 Himalaya. 4 a city in Jhalavar of Rajputana state. "gāga kesi gāgdhar."—akāl. 5 See ਗੰਗਧਰ 3.

ਗੰਗਨੀ [gāganī], **ਗੰਗਨੀ** [gāgni] n earth which bears river Ganga.—sanama.

ਗੰਗਭੇਟਨੀ [gāgbhetni] n river Saraswati which merges into river Ganga.—sanama.

ਗੰਗਾ [gāga] *Skī* गङ्गा n India's famous river, regarded most sacred in Hindu religion. It emerges from Gomukh spring situated in the higher regions, 180 miles from Haridwar, 13,800 feet above sea-level. After flowing for 1,550 miles through many regions, it merges with the ocean at a place called Ganga Sagar. "jān ke carān tirāth koṭī gāga."—brīla m 5.

In Purans there are many anecdotes about Ganga. At one place, Ganga is referred to as water used for washing the feet of god Vaman. It is said that when Vaman's feet reached Brahmlok then Brahma, after washing Vaman's feet, put the water into a container with a top handle and upon Bhagirath's prayer released it from Brahmlok, which, after falling

in Shiv's matted hair, flowed on the earth.

There is a mention in Ramayan by Valmīk that in the house of Himyalaya mountain were born sisters Ganga and Uma from the womb of Menaka who herself was the daughter of Sumeru. Once Shiv put his semen into Ganga who could not conceive, but failing to conceive, she got into Brahma's water pot. Then upon a prayer of Bhagirath, she came out of the water pot and appeared on the earth.

There is mention that Ganga is also the wife of king Shantanu. Bhisham was born from her womb and that is why he is called Gankey. See ਗੰਗਸੁਤਾ.

While salvaging the people, Guru Nanak Dev reached Ganga (Haridwar). Here he negated the mythical ritual of offering water to the sun and the ancestors, thereby confirming the veracity of truth

At Satighat there is also a place named after Guru Amar Dev. 2 See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

3 a member of Sehgal subcaste who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was employed in the army of the ruler of Delhi. Then he joined the army of Guru Hargobind and served the country 4 per yogic faith, it (īra) is the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "ulṭī gāga jamun mīlavau."—gāu kabīr. 'Jamuna is pīglā (right of the three vessels).'

ਗੰਗਾਏਸ [gāga-es] king Shantanu, husband of Ganga 2 ocean, the lord of Ganga.—sanama. **ਗੰਗਾਏਸ ਏਸ ਸਸਤਰ** [gāga-es is sāstrā] lord of river Ganga—the ocean, his lord Varun, Varun's weapon, the noose.—sanama.

ਗੰਗਾਸਰ [gāgasar] gāga (flow) and sar (hundred), hundred currents; Satluj river. "tāre nādi gāgasar rāj."—GV 10.

ਗੰਗਾਸਾਗਰ [gāgasagar] a place where sage Kapil
‘इहा भक्तो गङ्गा विद्वत्ता यमुना नदी—haṭhyog pradīpika.

reduced the sons of Sagar to ashes and where river Ganges merges into the ocean. "gāṅgasagar beṇi sāgamu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 water pot with a spout

ਗੰਗਾਸੁਤ [gāṅgasut] Bhishampitama. See ਗੰਗਾ.

ਗੰਗਾਮਲੀ [gāṅgāmali] *n* an object with colour similar to that of Ganga and Yamuna. 2 combined work of gold and silver. 3 mixed pulse of mas and grams.

ਗੰਗਾਮੁਨਾ [gāṅgāmuna] according to yog, left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. See ਗੰਗਾ 4.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [gāṅgajal] *n* water of river Ganga. "gāṅgajal guru gobind nam"—*bher m 5*. 2 adj. unpolluted, pure. "so girhi gāṅga ka nūr."—*var ram 1 m 1*. The water of river Ganga that flows from the Himalayas is so pure that it remains clean for very long time. A pure object is defined in terms of the water of river Ganga. Bernier writes that the Mughal emperors used to drink the water of river Ganga because of its purity and for this purpose a herd of camels was reserved for transporting this water. Even Aurangzeb, an orthodox Muslim, drank Ganga water

ਗੰਗਾਜਲੀ [gāṅgajali] *n* a vessel in which Ganga water is preserved. 2 a cloth knitted in a wavy pattern.

ਗੰਗਾਤਾ [gāṅgata] pilgrimage to Ganga. 2 a group of pilgrims going to Ganga. "mūḍi mudat je guru paie, ham guru kini gāṅgata."—*gao m 1*. Hindu pilgrims perform the ceremony of tonsure here.

ਗੰਗਾਦਰੀ [gāṅgadri] *n* from where river Ganga emerges, Himalayas. 2 inhabitants of Himalayas. "gāṅgadri jamunadri haṭhe."—*caritr 52*.

ਗੰਗਾਧਰ [gāṅgadhār] See ਗੰਗਾਧਰ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 22. 3 a river that flows in the Gopai para district of eastern Bengal

ਗੰਗਾਨੀਰ [gāṅganir] See ਗੰਗਾਜਲ

ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gāṅgaputar] See ਗੰਗਾਸੁਤ. 2 Brahmins of Haridwar Kankhal.

ਗੰਗਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੁਤਰਿ [gāṅga putar ar sutari] Ganga's son Bhisham; his enemy Arjun; his charioteer, Krishan; his enemy, the arrow.

ਗੰਗਾਮਾਤਾ [gāṅgamata] daughter of Kishan Chand Khatri and Dhanvanti, (inhabitants of Mau) who was married to Guru Arjan Dev on 23rd Harh Sammat 1636. She gave birth to the valiant Guru Hargobind and breathed her last on 15th Harh Sammat 1685 at Bakala. A shrine was raised at her cremation site. See ਮੋਢੀ

ਗੰਗਾਰਾਮ [gāṅgarām] a Brahmin of Bhatinda city who was a follower of the fifth Sikh Guru. He gave lots of food grains when Harimandir was being built. Bhai Mool Chand (son of Sidhi Chand Khatri) whose famous shrines are in Sunam and Sangrur, was a disciple of this holyman. 2 son of Bibi Viro who showed great valour in the battle of Bhangan. "hathyo mahri cadyā gāṅgramā."—*VN* 3 a parrot is also called Gangaram, for mimicking this word.

ਗੰਗਾਲਹਿਰੀ [gāṅgalahiri] See ਪਦਮਾਵਰ 2.

ਗੰਗਾਸ਼ਾਹ [gāṅgashah] a believer in Gangushah. See ਗੰਗੁਸ਼ਾਹੀ. "taste me mīlyo kharaksīgh gāṅgash" —*PPP*.

ਗੰਗੂ [gāṅgu] spiritually awakened disciple of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a barber who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan and spent his whole time serving the Guru. 3 a resident of Kheri village, he was a deceitful servant of Guru Gobind Singh. In Sammat 1761 when the Guru departed from Anandpur, he reached his village with Mata Gujri and the two younger sons of the Guru at night. He stole all the wealth of Mata Gujri and in the morning called the policeman to arrest his benefactors i.e. Mata Gujri and her grandsons. After arresting them, they were taken to Sirhind where they attained

martyrdom In Sammat 1767, Banda Bahadur destroyed Kheri village after killing Gangu and his family members. The new habitation at the place is now known as Saheri. See ਸਹੇਰੀ and ਖੇਰੀ. 4 See ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ.

ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ [gəṅgusaḥ], ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹੀ [gəṅgusaḥi] A resident of Garhshankar, Gangudas Basi Khatri was a disciple of Guru Amar Dev. The Guru sent him to Sirmour area for religious preaching and bestowed upon him a māṅḡ (a religious seat of authority), located in Daun of Ambala district. His great grandson Jawahar Singh was also a deeply spiritual man whose shrine is in village Khatkarh Kalan (district Jalandhar). The followers of Jawahar Singh call themselves gəṅgusaḥi.

ਗੰਗੇਰੀ [gəṅgeri] *Sk* गंगेरि *n* waterfly, insect like a spider which flies very fast over water that does not touch it. "jəṭə jyō gəṅgeri."—VN.

ਗੰਗੇਵ [gəṅgev], ਗੰਗੇਵਪਿਤਮਹ [gəṅgevpitaməh] *Sk* गङ्गाधर, Bhisham, son of Ganga and grandfather of Kauravs and Pandavs. See ਗੰਗ. "soi nam simari gəṅgevpitaməh."—saveye m 3 ke.

ਗੰਗੋਤਰੀ [gəṅgotri], ਗੰਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [gəṅgotri] *Sk* गङ्गावतार a place in Garhwal from where river Ganga flows down. People keep water of this place in bottles and sell it in far off areas. This place is 10,319 feet high and is situated at a distance of eight miles downward from Gomukh.

ਗੰਗੋਦਕ [gəṅgodək] *n* water of river Ganga. 2 See ਗੰਗੋਦੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 22.

ਗੰਗੋਵੇ [gəṅgove] gəṅg-hove, becomes Ganga. "mɪɪɪ gəṅg gəṅgove."—BG.

ਗੰਗ [gəṅ] *n* baldness, bald head. 2 *Sk* गङ्ग disobedience, disrespect. 3 mine, mineral deposits. 4 room for the safe keep of vessels. 5 shop, store. 6 section of a market, walled market. 7 wineshop. 8 cattle pen. 9 *P* गङ्ग pile, heap. 10 treasure. 11 temple raised in memory of holymen; for example, Shahidganj.

ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅgə], ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅgə] *adj* one who treats others with disrespect. "gol gəṅgə bəkhane."—gyan. 'one who scorns a gang of enemies.' ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅga], ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅga], ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅga] *v* show disrespect, scorn, insult. "gəṅgəṅgəṅ sarab-bhəṅ."—japu.

ਗੰਗਾ [gəṅga] *P* गंगा or गङ्गा a game of 96 circular cards having eight suits with twelve cards in each suit. The players of this game have composed a copai.

"təjsəfəd samsər gulam,
jyō bəhule tyō əvə kam.
surəkh bərat kamace cəḍ,
jyō thore tyō mace jəṅ."

ਗੰਗਾਬਾਸ [gəṅgəbaʃ], ਗੰਗਾਬਾਸੀਏ [gəṅgəbaʃiə] a faqir (mendicant), who was a follower of Guru Amar Das. He was a religious preacher and his followers call themselves as 'gəṅgəbaʃiə'.

ਗੰਗ [gəṅga] *adj* bald See ਗੰਗ 2 *Sk* *n* wine shop.

ਗੰਠ [gəṅṭh] *Sk* गुंथि. *n* a knotted pack, tied in a piece of cloth. 2 joint.

ਗੰਠਕਤਰਾ [gəṅṭhkatra] See ਗੰਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗੰਠਨ [gəṅṭhan] *v* tie into a knot, roll into a bale, join.

ਗੰਠੀ [gəṅṭhi] *n* bale, knot, gland. "kɪsu pahɪ kholəu gəṅṭhi?"—suhɪ chəʃt m 1. "je guṅ hovəhɪ gəṅṭhiɪ."—suhɪ m 1.

ਗੰਠਿ [gəṅṭhi], ਗੰਠੀ [gəṅṭhi] *n* knot, joint. "təṭe gəṅṭhi pəɪvɪcəɪ."—oəkar. 2 *adv* by knotting, by tying together. "lok gəṅṭhi gəṅṭhi khara bɪguca."—sor rəvɪdəs. 3 *n* bale. 4 knot. "nanək səhse gəṅṭhiɪ."—vəgəu 2 m 5. "tɪ gəṅṭhi mɪrɪsɪɪ tɪ he."—məjɪ m 5.

ਗੰਠ [gəṅṭ] *Sk* गण्ड *n* cheek. 2 space between the ear and the neck. "dan gəṅṭəḍ məhɪ sobhəʃ əpəɪ he."—NP. 3 circle. 4 a circular space in a hand-operated millstone where flour remains stuck up. 5 rhinoceros. 6 ulcer. 7 knot. 8 circular wooden frame over which the wall

of a well is built. 9 a big circular platter-like vessel of clay, lime or wood in which jaggery and brown sugar are made by pouring thickened warm juice of sugarcane; discus
गंडक [gāḍak] *Skt* नग्नक a river which emerges from Sapatgandaki mountain situated in Nepal and merges into river Ganga near Patna. Black stones are found in this river which are known as *śaṭgram*. The Vaishnavs worship these stones as images of Vishnu. "pujē ham tume, nāhī pujē suṭgāḍka."—*kṛiṣṇa*.

गंडका [gāḍka] *Skt* गण्डिका or गण्डकी a river which emerges from Sapatgandaki mountain situated in Nepal and merges into river Ganga near Patna. Black stones are found in this river which are known as *śaṭgram*. The Vaishnavs worship these stones as images of Vishnu. "pujē ham tume, nāhī pujē suṭgāḍka."—*kṛiṣṇa*.

There is a story in Varah Puran that Gandaki pleased Vishnu by performing rigorous meditation for ten thousand years and obtained a boon that Vishnu would take birth from her womb as her son. Vishnu replied that he would be born in the form of a black stone from her womb.

There is also another story that sweat dripped from the two ear lobes of Vishnu in two colours; black and white; river Krishna emerged as the white, and from the black flowed river Gandaki. 2 female rhinoceros, female rhinoceros.

गंडकासुत [gāḍkasut] black stone; son of Gandaki river. See **सुतगंडका** and **गंडका**.

गंड का देह [gāḍ da theh] an old mound formed by ruins near village Bhagta in Malwa, where Guru Gobind Singh liberated a partridge. "theh gāḍ ko nam kahaṇe."—*GPS*.

गंडकी [gāḍki] See **गंडका**.

गंडकीसिला [gāḍkisila] black stone from river Gandaki; black stone. "laṭī vīlocan dāl utpāl se. tare śyam gāḍkisil se."—*NP*. 'Black streaks of eyes are like black stones.' See **गंडका**.

गंडमाला [gāḍmala] See **गंडीर**.

गंडा [gāḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* group of four cowries.

2 mark, sign. 3 obstacle, hurdle.

गंडसा [gāḍasa] *n* chopper for cutting fodder.

गंडुआ [gāḍuā] a village under police station Sunam, in tehsil, district and administrative headquarters of Patiala. About two furlongs to the north-east of this village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur, with only a platform built there. The gurdwara has one hundred and fifty bighar of land from the Patiala state. To the west nearly four miles from the railway station of Chhajali is a paved path leading to it.

गंडरी [gāḍerī] *n* small part of peeled sugarcane for sucking its juice.

गंड [gāḍh] *n* connection, intimacy, relation. 2 knot, knar. 3 friendship "mānī nāhī prīti mukhaḥ gāḍh laṇē."—*sukhmani* See **गंड**.

गंडना [gāḍhna], **गंडद** [gāḍhnaḍ], **गंडना** [gāḍhna] *v* join, knot, splice, cobble. "gāḍhedīa chīa mah tūedīa hīku khīno."—*asa farid*. "suṇī suṇī gāḍhnaḍu gāḍhīe."—*sri m 1*.

गंडा [gāḍha] *n* onion. See **गंडा**.

गंडि [gāḍhī] *n* knot "chīe deh khulē ik gāḍhī."—*oākar*. 'before disconnecting the knot of life?' 2 *adv* by cobbling, by knotting.

गंडी [gāḍhī] splice, knot.

गंडीचोरा [gāḍhichora] *n* a cheat, who steals money kept in cloth's knot.

गंडु [gāḍhu] See **गंड**. 2 relation, connection. "putī gāḍhu pāve sārī."—*var māj m 1*. "sacē nālī tera gāḍhu lage."—*asa chāt m 3*. 2 friendship. "jīcārū penānī khavde tīcārū rakhānī gāḍhu."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

गंडुआ [gāḍhuā] See **गंडुआ**.

गंडा [gāḍa] *Skt* गन्तु *adj* (one) who goes. "sarbāgāḍa."—*japu*. 'capable of reaching everywhere.' 2 knowledgeable, familiar. "sarāsastra gāḍa."—*ramav* 'competent in Shar Shastar (Dhanurved)'; expert in weaponry.

गंडी [gāḍī] *Skt* गन्त्री conveyance, vehicle for

travelling 2 *adj* which moves

गंद [gād] *n* filth, foulness. 2 excrement, human faeces

गंदगी [gādgī] *P* گندگی *n* excrement. 2 filth, foulness.

गंदम [gādam] wheat. See गेहूँ.

गंदल [gādal] *n* pith, tender branch. "pharida e vizugādā dhariā khādu izvarī" — *s fārid*.

गंदला [gādla] *adj* mixed with dirt; muddy.

गंदा [gāda] *P* گند *adj* dirty, filthy. "gāde dūmr pāsu." — *var sri m 5*.

गंदधुआँ [gādadhuā], गंदधुआँ [gādadhum] *n* polluted (unholy) smoke, tobacco smoke. "gādadhum vās te tyagāhu." — *GPS*.

गंदेरा [gādra], गंदेरा [gādra] *n* sweetened bread. In olden times there was a ritual of distributing sweetened bread on the occasion of weddings as also on the death of people who died in mature age

गंध [gādh] *Skt* गन्ध *vr* torture; kill, go; give pain, beg, praise. 2 *n* quality perceivable through the nose; smell, odour, bad smell, fragrance. "sahas tav gādh iv caīat mohi." — *sohila*. 3 sulphur. 4 pride 5 See गंध.

गंधीआ [gādhia] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "cāden vas sugādh gādhān." — *brīa a m 4*. 2 *n* maker of perfume.

गंधसार [gādhisar] *n* perfume. 2 *Dg* sandal wood.

गंधसूँ [gādh-haṣṭi] *n* an elephant from whose glands wine trickles.

गंधक [gādhak] *Skt* गन्धक *n* sulphur, extracted from mines, yellow and red in colour, largely used to cure skin diseases. Physicians prescribe this to cure many other diseases. 2 *adj* suggestive, indicative. 3 from which arises foul odour

गंध [gādhān] *Skt* गन्धन *n* boldness. 2 violence. 3 backbiting, insinuation

गंधवैट [gādhāven] *n* bold utterance. 2 insinuation; slander, backbiting. See गंध.

"gādhāven suhāri urjhavāri." — *asa m 5*.

गंधवैट [gādhāven] *n* insinuating and defamatory language. See गंध. "gādhāvenī rāta hitkari, sabde suratī nā ai." — *sur m 1*

गंधिलदी [gādhilāi], गंधिलाव [gādhilav] *Skt* गन्धिलाव *n* a foul smelling animal. There is a hard swollen gland near the hip of the this foul smelling animal from which viscous liquid with yellow perfume comes out. Physicians use it in many medicinal concoctions.

गंधमदन [gādhmadan] a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhmadhan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudhimalaya. This range starts from north-east of Badrikashram. 2 See गंधवैट 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance

गंधमृग [gādhmrig] *Skt* *n* musk deer, from the navel of which musk comes out. See गंधवैट.

गंधराव [gādharaḥ] *Skt* *adj* who accepts fragrance, its lover; or who learns music. 2 *n* heavenly singer; in Atharav Ved the number of heavenly singers is 6333, of them, eight are very important: हहा [haha], हुहु [huhu], चित्ररथ. हंस, विष्वत्सु, गमयु, तंभारु and नंदी. There is a mythical story in Purans that sage Kanav married Daksh's two daughters Muni and Pradha and gandharavs are their progeny. Per Vishnu Puraṇ, the origin of gandharavs is from Brahma. It is mentioned in Harivansha that gandharavs were born from Arishta's womb. 3 musk deer. 4 Indian cuckoo, nightingale. 5 in music a type of rhythm 6 second husband of a widow. 7 horse. 8 breath. 9 day.

गंधरावनागर [gādharaḥnagar], गंधरावपुर [gādharaḥpur] See गंधवैट. 2 In Mahabharat, a town near Mansarovar, guarded by celestial singers.

श्रीपञ्चदेव [gādharabved] *Skt* गान्धर्ववेद a secondary Ved', in which there is mention of musicology; the creator of this secondary Ved is Bharatmuni and it bears specific relation with Samved.

श्रीपत्नी [gādhari] *n* wife of a celestial singer. "purab janam mam he gādhari."—*GPS*.

श्रीपत्र [gādhari] *Skt* *n* sandalwood. 2 raisin of Amyris agallochum tree used in incense or balms.

श्रीपत्नी [gādhari] *adj* See श्रीपत्नी.

श्रीपद्मी [gādhvati] *Skt* *n* earth, which acquires the quality of smell. In Mahabharat, Vyas's mother Satyawati, who is also named Matsyagandha, was daughter of boatman Jalik and helped travellers cross the river with permission of her father. One day on seeing her, sage Prashar got enamoured, and after ridding her body of the foul smell of fish, and making it exude pleasant fragrance, cohabited with her who then gave birth to sage Vyas. Since that day, Matsyagandha is also called Gandhvati. 3 wine. 4 jasmine-shrub

श्रीप [gādhā] *n* jasmine bud.

श्रीपर्वती [gādhagiri] Gandhmadan mountain. See श्रीपर्वत.

श्रीपर्व [gādhari] *Skt* *n* a country on the bank of river Sind, including Peshawar, Kohat, Buner areas etc. 170 miles long from east to west and 100 miles broad in the north east; and referred to in Atharav Ved. 2 See श्रीपर्व. 3 See श्रीपर्व.

श्रीपर्व [gādhara] *adj* fragrant.

श्रीपर्वी [gādhari] See श्रीपर्वी.

श्रीपि [gādhā] *n* fragrance. 2 See श्रीप. 3 *Skt* red grass.

श्रीपी [gādhā] *Skt* गन्धिक *n* perfume seller. 2 *Skt*

¹Rigved encompasses four volumes; likewise Gandharav Ved is not the name of a single book. But all treatises relating to musicology come under this nomenclature.

गन्धी musk deer. 3 See श्रीपर्वी. "cīju bhari gādhā ar."—*sava m I*.

श्रीपर्व [gādhā] *adj* polluted, dirty. 2 *n* he who keeps donkeys. 3 Bauria race, people of which go bare foot, do not wear shoes on their feet, holding that their ancestor was once a king and they will not wear shoes on their feet and tie turbans on their heads until they achieve sovereignty. Gandhāras keep donkeys and live in wattle huts.

श्रीपु [gādhā] See श्रीप. 2 filth; bad smell. "bīnu nava muhā gādhā."—*var mālā m I*. 3 language which hurts; adverse talk or insinuation. See श्रीपर्व. "tītu dīnī bolānī gādhā."—*ram var 2 m 5*.

श्रीपुष्प [gādhā] See श्रीपुष्प. "gādhāra koṭī karahī jkar."—*bher ā kabur*.

श्रीपुष्पकरी [gādhāra nagri] See श्रीपुष्पकरी. "jan gādhāranagri."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

श्रीपुष्प [gādhāra] श्रीपुष्प-दीप Lord of Gandharavs. See श्रीपुष्प.

श्रीपु [gādhā]. श्रीपु [gādhā] segment of a tree, timber beam. "vadāhe gādhā tākhaṇī."—*cāḍī 3*. 2 fragment, piece. "sīr dhār bahā gādhā."—*cāḍī 3*.

श्रीपु [gādhā] *n* sugarcane having knots or a variety of sugarcane with a single joint. 2 counting, enumerating. "toṛāhu tribhavan gādhā."—*var mālā m I*.

श्रीपु [gādhā] *n* a type of sugarcane with long and soft stems or segments. 2 a type of thick growth of elephant grass, having roots like those of sugarcane plant. 3 edge of an eyelid on which eyelashes grow. 4 outer side of a cart wheel. See श्रीपु.

श्रीपु [gādhā] *Skt* गन्धान् *n* bottom, depth.

श्रीपु [gādhā] *adj* sober (woman).

श्रीपु [gādhā] *Skt* *adj* sedate, deep, fathomless. "gādhā dhir nam hīr."—*ram partal m 5*. 2 fathomless, inscrutable. 3 heavy, big, as

gābhīrnad, gābhīr svar. 4 *n* lotus. 5 a disease. See ਗਭੀਰ 2.

ਗੰਢੀਰੀ [gābhun] *adj* sober woman. 2 *n* sobriety, humility. See ਪੈਰਿਹਰੀ.

ਗੰਮ [gām] See ਗੰਮਿ and ਗੰਮਤ.

ਗੰਮਤ [gāmat] See ਗੰਮਿਤ and ਗੰਮਤਰ. 2 *M/n* merry-making, spring-like atmosphere. 3 enjoyment. 4 act of going, travelling. "gāmat karte saḥj subhāe. ləvpur mahīcalkar ae."—*NP*.

ਗੰਮਤਾ [gāmta] See ਗੰਮਤਰ.

ਗੰਮਿ [gāmī] *Skt* ਗਮ *adj* worth going. "sadhū ke sāgī sarab than gāmī"—*sukhmāni*. 2 worth obtaining, worth finding. 3 worthy of authentication.

ਗੰਮਿਆ [gāmīa] *adj* reached. See ਗਮ *vr*. 2 sang. 3 See ਗੰਮਤ.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmīt] *Skt* ਗਮਿਤ *adj* known. See ਗਮ *vr*. "gian guru gāmī."—*gaur kabir*.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmī] See ਗੰਮਿ. "tre lok gāmī."—*sahas m 5*.

ਗੰਮਿਤਾ [gāmīta] *n* arrival, entry.

ਗੰਮਿਆ [gāmīa] *Skt* married woman (wedded wife), who is ripe for sexual intercourse. Many writers have used this epithet for a harlot

ਗ [gy] *Skt* ज्ञ *n* knowledge, understanding. 2 scholar. 3 *adj* learned, knower; used at the end of a word as *gunagy*, *rasagy*.

ਗਯ [gyap] *Skt* ज्ञ *vr* know, understand, train, instruct, please, see, observe. 2 See ਗੰਮਿਆ.

ਗਯਾ [gya] *Skt* ਜਾ *n* knowing.

ਗਯਤ [gyat] *Skt* ਜਾਤ *adj* known.

ਗਯਤਯੋਵਨਾ [gyatyovna] in poetry a heroine, who is aware of her blossoming youth.

ਗਯਤਵਨ [gyatavī] *adj* knowledgeable.

ਗਯਤਾ [gyata] *Skt* ਗ੍ਯਤ੍ *adj* scholarly

ਗਯਤਿ [gyatī], ਗਯਤੀ [gyatī] *Skt* गति *n* descendant, in the line of forefathers; member of one's own community. "pita pītanujar jī gyatī."—*NP*. "ek gyatī ko raha na koi."—*kalki*.

2 ਗ੍ਯਤ੍ *adj* learned, knowledgeable

ਗਯਨ [gyan] See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਗਯਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [gyanīdri] See ਗਿਆਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ and ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਗਯਨਕੁਪ [gyankup] See ਗੁਰਨਕੁਪੀ.

ਗਯਨਗਮਤ [gyangamy] worthy of attaining knowledge; the Transcendent One.

ਗਯਨਕਸ਼ੁ [gyancakṣu] *Skt* गानकक्षु *adj* who has reflective eyes; who has attained self-realisation. 2 blind person.

ਗਯਨਦੇਵ [gyandev] a Brahmin named Vitthalpanth, resident of Alandi Gram (Deccan) Gayandev was born in his house in 1275 AD. He was a poet of great intellect and man of self-realisation. See ਨਾਮਦੇਵ.

ਗਯਨਬੱਧ [gyanbaddh] *adj* proud of information, but lacking true knowledge. "ik nāg gyanbaddh je hoī. tīn kī śrey karē nahī koī."—*GPS*.

ਗਯਨਮਯ [gyanmay] *adj* having supremacy of knowledge; having profound knowledge. 2 the Transcendent One; the Creator

ਗਯਨਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ [gyanratnavli] an exegesis of Var 1 of Bhai Gurdas, biography of Guru Nanak Dev, written by Bhai Mani Singh.

ਗਯਨਵਨ [gyanvan] *adj* intellectual, scholarly. ਗਯਨਵਪੀ [gyanvapi] a well in Kashi, which, according to Sakand Puran, was dug by Shiv using his trident, from which knowledge flowed in the form of water. There is a story prevalent in Kashi that when Aurangzeb reached Banaras, Vishavnath Shivling jumped into the well, Aurangzeb destroyed the temple of Vishavnath and got a mosque constructed at that place. It still exists there.

ਗਯਨਵੰਤ [gyanvānt] *adj* knowledgeable, scholarly.

ਗਯਨੀ [gyanī] See ਗਿਆਨੀ. 2 higher level examination in Punjabi. 3 person who has passed Gyani examination. 4 scholar adept in the interpretation of Guru Granth Sahib; Sikh

¹It seems Aurangzeb uprooted the Shivling and threw it into the well.

scholar'

ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ [gyanēdrīy] See ਗੁਰਮਤੀ.

ਗੁਰਪਾਖ [gyapāk] *Skt* ਗੁਰਪਾਖ *adj* helpful in realising or understanding. See ਗੁਰਪਾਖ *vr*.ਗੁਰਪਾਨ [gyapān] *Skt* ਗੁਰਪਾਨ *n* realising, instructing. 2 expressing.ਗੁਰਾਰਾਸ [gyarās] *n* lunar fortnight's eleventh day.

ਗੁਰਾਰਾਹ [gyarāh] See ਗੁਰਾਰਾਹ.

ਗੁਰਾਰਾਹ [gyarāv] *adj* eleventh; day eleven. "gyarāv barākh vītī bhayo."—*paras*.

ਗੁਰਾਰਾਹੀ [gyārāhī] See ਗੁਰਾਰਾਹੀ.

ਗੁਰੇਯ [gyey] See ਗੁਰੇਯ 2.

ਗੁਰ [gras] *Skt* ਗੁਰ *vr* eat, swallow, surround. 2 See ਗੁਰਗੁਰ "pāre kalgras kua."—*sor kabur*.ਗੁਰਸਟ [grasat] See ਗੁਰਸਟ. "he papulka grasṭe!"—*sahas m 5*ਗੁਰਸਟ [grasat] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸਟ-ਪ੍ਰਸਟ *adj* eclipsed, besieged, caught "jīu grasat bīkhaī dhādh."—*bīla a m 5*. 2 ਗ੍ਰਹਸਤ *n* householder, person leading family life. "grastan māhi tū bado grīhasti."—*guy a m 5*.ਗੁਰਸਤੀ [grastatī] *n* killer, noose.—*sanama*.ਗੁਰਸਤੀ [grasatī] in family life. See ਗੁਰਸਟ 2. "sakhī sāherī mere grasatī anād."—*bher m 5*.

ਗੁਰਸਤੀ [grasatī] See ਗੁਰਸਤੀ.

ਗੁਰਸਨ [grasan]. ਗੁਰਸਨਾ [grasna] *Skt* ਗੁਰਸਨ *n* eating, swallowing. "kaia kak grasna."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 grasping, entangling, adopting. "prabhu

'The explicators of Guru Granth Sahib's meanings thus define their school: Bhai Mani Singh and Karam Singh learnt its meanings from Guru Gobind Singh. From them learnt Divan Singh, and in sequence the tradition of this learning continued with Khajian Singh, Gurdial Singh, Gurbakhsh Singh, Amar Singh, Kaur Singh and Surat Singh, Amar Singh, Ram Singh, Biant Singh, Chanda Singh. Bhai Sant Singh scholar of Harimandar, son of above-mentioned Surat Singh, learnt from him this explication Bhai Sant Singh, Santokh Singh's above famous follower (disciple), was a great poet. This tradition continues now with Bhai Chanda Singh etc.

seti rāgratīa tate garābhī na grasna."—*bīla m 5*. 'not to get entangled in conception.'

ਗੁਰਸਿਤ [grasit] See ਗੁਰਸਟ.

ਗੁਰ [grāh] *Skt* ਗੁਰ *vr* acquire, get, grasp, stop, collect. 2 *n* planets like the sun, having gravity. Per epistemology, there are infinite number of planets but astrologers of Hindu religion believe in nine planets, which are worshipped on the occasion of marriage, oblation etc. See ਗੁਰਗੁਰ. 3 persistence, stubbornness. 4 endeavour 5 knowledge. 6 suggestive of nine because planets are accepted as nine in number. "sun sun grāh atma, sāmāt adī pāchan."—*GPS*. 'that is to say, Sammat 1900.' 7 kindness 8 See ਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਾਹ [grahan] *Skt* ਗੁਰਾਹ *n* acquiring. 2 grasping. 3 understanding the meaning. 4 the sun and the moon getting eclipsed; as a result we can not see them whole or in part. Purans accept the cause of the eclipse as the seizing of the sun and the moon by Rahu and Ketu, but actually the moon is eclipsed by the earth coming between the sun and the moon. The sun is eclipsed only on a moonless day or night and the moon gets eclipsed only on a full moon night. During the time of eclipse, Hindus donate and pray to save sun and moon from troubles and abstain from eating and drinking because of impurity. These superstitions are discounted in Gurmāt.

"harī harī nam mājan karī suce,
koṭī grahan pūn phal muce."

—*gau m 5*.

ਗੁਰਾਹੀ [grahī] See ਗੁਰਾਹੀ.

ਗੁਰਾਨ [grahan] See ਗੁਰਾਹ.

ਗੁਰਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਰਾਨ [grahā de vahan] See ਗੁਰਾਨ.

ਗੁਰਿ [grahī] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਿਤ [grahit] captured. 2 of the household. "grahit sevak."—*bīla chāt m 5*ਗੁਰਿਤ [grahit] *adj* held, grasped. "satī rahit pap grahit."—*kalki*.

वृत्ति [grahita] *adj* who holds or grasps. See वृत्ति

वृत्तिमेधी [grahimedhi] *Skt* गृहमेधिन् family man, who performs a sacrifice; a householder, who performs an oblation etc "ih asram kise grahimedhi ka hovega."—*JSBM*.

वृत्तिमूर्ति [grahesur], वृत्तिमूर्ति [grahesur] owner of the house, lady of the house.

वृत्तिमंडल [grajstan] Gardezstan, a territory between India and Gazni. See गजस्तान "grajstan gajl."—*kalki*.

वृत्ति (grathan) *Skt* *n* act of braiding. 2 collecting. 3 kneading.

वृत्ति [gratē] See गजस्तान and गजस्तानी.

वृत्ति [grabh] See गजस्तान. "te duj bhai pavahī grabhīni."—*jet m 4*. 2 *Skt* वृत्ति *vr* capture, collect, receive 3 *n* capturing, holding.

वृत्ति [grabhī] in the womb. "ju bahut grabhī vase"—*bavan*.

वृत्ति [gra] *adj* holder; short for grahāk "sargra birha"—*sanama*. 'the string that holds the arrow.'

वृत्ति [gras] *Skt* *n* morsel. 2 food. "gras dehu par bas na deu."—*GPS*. "sas gras ko dato [thakur]."—*gau kabir*.

वृत्ति [grasna] See गजस्तान "pmahī grase jhot."—*sar m 5*.

वृत्ति [grasī] while eating. See गजस्तान. "sasī grasī harīnamu samalī."—*sukhmani*. 'while breathing and eating.' 2 having captured. "haume grasī ikatu thar kae."—*asa a m 1*.

वृत्ति [grah] See गजस्तान 2.

वृत्ति [grahāk] *Skt* *adj* holder, receiver. 2 purchaser, client. 3 trapper 4 hawk, that captures partridges etc.

वृत्ति [grahaj], वृत्ति [grahajī], वृत्ति [grahajū] *Skt* वृत्ति *adj* worth having "ek maharī tū sabh kichu grahaj."—*gau m 5*. "sāci bikhia le grahajū kinī."—*bīla m 5*. "sati sātokhu grahajī layo."—*savrye m 2 ke*. 2 worth accepting.

3 worth knowing.

वृत्ति [grahu] *n* morsel. 2 *Skt* वृत्ति *adj* holder, grasper, receiver

वृत्ति [grahy] See गजस्तान.

वृत्ति [gram] *Skt* *n* village "gram gram nagar sabh phirā."—*naṭ a m 4*. 2 group, community. 3 basic note in the musical scale of a rag; in music three houses viz śaraj, madhyam and gādhar are described which are alternately known as nādyavarat, subhadra and jūmat, with śaraj (the first note) in mind if we expand the remaining notes, then śaraj is a house, the same is true for madhyam and gādhar, some scholars are of the view that pācam is the third house in place of gādhar.

In some books of music, mādra house is śaraj, madhyam is madhay house, nīśad is tar house.

वृत्तिपाल [grampal], वृत्तिपाल [gramadhiṣ] *n* landlord of the village. 2 village headman.

वृत्ति [gramin], वृत्ति [gramin] *adj* rural 2 *n* villagers "kahē su mane nahī gramīn."—*GPS*

वृत्ति [gramy] *Skt* *adj* rural. 2 uncivilised, fool. 3 *n* a verse in which uncivil words are used in abundance. 4 animals such as donkeys, pigs etc which are reared in the villages.

वृत्ति [grisat] very heavy. See गजस्तान. "gāda grisat pañā."—*VN*. 2 distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched palm See गजस्तान. "musatī ōgusat grisatī pamanā."—*janmejy*.

वृत्ति [grisat] *Skt* वृत्ति *n* husband and wife living together as a family. 2 household or family life. "vice grisat udas rahai."—*guy m 4*. 3 In Shastarnamunala grasī has occasionally been used for grisat.

वृत्ति [grih] *Skt* गृह *n* house. "grih bān samsar"—*asa m 1*. 2 family "vice grih gurbacani udasi."—*var guy 1 m 3*. See गजस्तान.

वृत्ति [grihasat], वृत्ति [grihasatī], वृत्ति [grihasatī]

[grīhasāthi], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਾਥੀ [grīhasāthi], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ [grīhasāthi]
See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤ. person who takes to married life in
the household. "grāstan me tū bādō grīhasāthi."—
gūjā m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ [grīhṇī] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ *n* wife.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਧਰਮ [grīdharam] *n* householder's duty.
"grīdharam gavāe satiguru nā bhetē"—maru
am 1.

ਗ੍ਰਿਧਸਤ੍ਰ [grīdhastṛa] tent. See ਬਸਤ੍ਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ.
2 homespun and woven clothing.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਭ੍ਰਮ [grīhbhaṇ] *n* solar system.
2 according to astronomy, planetary movement.
"prabhu hamare sāstrā saṇu. sukh sahaṇ anād
grīhbhaṇ."—bher m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ [grīhmedhī] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਾਰਥ [grīharāth] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਾਰਥ *n* household
articles. 2 household affairs. "dhrig sānehā
grīharāth kah."—sahas m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿ [grīhi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿ *n* master of the house,
husband.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣੀ [grīhṇī] housewife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀ [grīhi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਨ family man. "jogī grīhi
pādīt bhekhdhari."—bher m 3. 2 only the
house. "grīhi ātari sacī liv lagi."—gūjā m 3.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ [grīhit] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ *adj* grasped, held,
captured 2 accepted. 3 acquired.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ੍ਵਾ [grīhitva] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀਤ੍ਵਾ having grasped or
held. "grīhitva jāe sāstrā āstrā āparē."—paras.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ [grīhu] house. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ. "dhānu su grīhu
jitu prāgī aī."—asa m 5. 2 family. "jau grīhu
karāhi tē dharamu karu."—s kabir. 3 husband.
"grīhu vāsi gurī kina haughar kī nari."—suhī
m 5. 4 *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ beggar.

ਗ੍ਰਿਜਨ [grījan] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਜਨ *n* carrot. 2 turnip.
3 garlic

ਗ੍ਰਿਧ [grīdh] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਧ *vr* wish, desire, tempt or
allure

ਗ੍ਰਿਧ੍ਰ [grīdhṛa] *Skt* *n* vulture, lured by flesh,
tempted by carrion. See ਗ੍ਰਿਧ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਖਮ [grīkham] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਿਖਮ *n* season that swallows

comfort summer, months of Jeth-Harh
"grīkham rutī aī gakhī jethī ākharī gham
jū."—ram rutī m 5. See ਖਟਵਿਤੁ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਵ [grīv] neck. See ਗ੍ਰਿਵ. due to compounding
ਗ੍ਰਿਵਾ [grīva] becomes ਗ੍ਰਿਵ [grīv] as sugrīv.
'having a beautiful neck'.

ਗ੍ਰਿਵਾ [grīvha] *n* which takes away life when
put around the neck, noose.—sanama. 2 *adj*
who executes.

ਗ੍ਰਿਵਾ [grīva] *Skt* *n* neck 2 throat.

ਗ੍ਰਿਵਾਅਵਿ [grīva-avī] sword.—sanama. The neck
is cut with a sword. 2 noose.—sanama.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹ [grēh] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ, ਗ੍ਰੇਹ. "dhan dara sspatī
grēh."—bāḍat m 9. "banīta sut deh grēh."
—dhana kabir.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣ [grēhaṇ], ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣਿ [grēhaṇī] wife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣਿ
and ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣਿ. "sunat sok kunas yut grēhaṇ."—GPS.

ਗ੍ਰੇਥ [grēth] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰੇਥ *n* act of braiding. 2 a book,
in which texts are interwoven.

ਗ੍ਰੇਥਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ [grēthsahib sṛī guru] supreme
amongst all the holy scriptures, the most
revered book of Sikhs. Having collected the
sacred hymns of his predecessors, Guru Arjan
Dev asked Bhai Gurdas to take down the same
in Sammat 1660 on the bank of Ramsar
(Amritsar). After including his own and other
saints' hymns, he completed it in Sammat 1661
and installed it the same year, in Harimandir
for preaching of Gurmat and appointed Bāva
Buddha as the grēthī

Three different manuscripts of Guru Granth
Sahib are extant: the first one scribed by Bhai
Gurdas, the second one of Bhai Banno and
the third is of Daudaina. The details regarding
these are as under:

The manuscript Guru Arjan Dev got scribed
by Bhai Gurdas came to the known as Adī
Granth. It contains thirty rags from Sri to
Prabhatī rag. The total number of banis (sacred
hymns) including shabads, sloks, pauris upto

Mundavani come to 5,751. At present this manuscript is kept at Kartarpur. In the book form, it has 975 leaves¹. A border has been added to each leaf. The initial Mool Mantar of Japu has been written by Guru Arjan Dev himself and page 541 bears the signature of Guru Hargobind on it.

In between Kabir's shabads in Rag Asa "rahu rahuri bahura" and "karvat bhala na karvat teri", another "dekhahu loga" numbered 35 was written and thereafter effaced with orpiment, but is still legible and numerical order is still intact. A shabad of Mira Bai was scribed and then struck off.

Several Sikhs are of the opinion that Guru Arjan Dev had left certain leaves blank for including the compositions of the ninth Guru. But it is a misconception, as the leaves so left blank are at those places where bani of Guru Teg Bahadur cannot be entered. For example one side of leaf number 60 is blank and three leaves are blank in the bani of Guru Arjan Dev himself in Sri Rag. Seven leaves are left blank at the end of Asa Di Var and there is no blank space left for the sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur.

2 Bhai Bano of Mangat took Guru Granth Sahib from Guru Arjan Dev for getting it bound from Lahore. He made a copy of it and incorporated some additional compositions of his own accord. This manuscript came to be known as Bhai Bano's. It also contains 30 rag and a total number of 5,757 shabads, and sloks in it. This manuscript is available at Mangat (district Gujarat) and is in the custody of his progeny. It is in the form of a book and contains 467 leaves. See भंजट.

The details of additional compositions included in this manuscript of Bhai Banno are

¹Pagination starts from table of contents and in line with the rule of Sanskrit books, numbering starts from page 2.

as under:

(a) There is a shabad in Rag Sorath "audhu so jogi guru mera is pad ka jo kar nibera"²

(b) In Ram Kali of m 5, in place of two lines of the shabad "runjhDjhanra" full four stanzas are given.

(c) In Maru Rag, there is a shabad of Mira Bai.

(d) In Sarang Rag, there is "chadz man, harib mukhan ko sag," a complete shabad.

(e) At the end under the heading-salok m 1, there are three saloks "jitu darsi lakh mahamda," "esu kaliD paj bhutD," and "disari na rahia nanka "

(f) There is a shabad of m 1 i e "bar atas ab" containing sixteen stanzas

(g) From "asan sadh niralam rahi" to "nanak kahe beragi soi." there is a composition of 25 stanzas and is named Ratanmala

(h) "hakikat rah mukam sirvabh i raje" is a prose text.

(i) At the end, the method of the preparation of ink is given. If Ramkali and Sarang are omitted then there are seven additions as well

At the gurdwara of Baba Ajapal Singh of Nabha, there is an old manuscript of Bhai Banno's volume. It contains 741 leaves. In this volume word mahla has been replaced by भजमली (patsahi) at all places and in Rag Gujri, the following shabad of Trilochan, not found in other volumes of Banno, is included—

nav nDh i parsi kar re
cIta acit kalpatro ॥
ken pasi hau magat achau
mera prabhu laje lach bero ॥ ॥
gobid gobid gobide ॥
gobid binu me avaru na jachau
nam vakhanau gobid ka ॥ rahanu

²This shabad is not included in other copies of Bhai Banno.

gobid ker mukh dasi
 sariasi siv racile ॥
 taci dasi maha asat sidhx
 nahi kaju hama risu seti ॥2॥
 dhaturbaji rasi upjale
 tajle eh kubudhu ॥
 manz bhutari bicari na dekhahz
 gobidbhagati bhali rasi sudhi ॥3॥
 gobid ker bat sunje
 kahu kani dekhia nani ॥
 gobidnam carit sada hari
 gobid sada sat ki beni ॥4॥
 gobid ker bhau bhagvatu
 man machar mad raita ॥
 badat trilochan suni re prani
 magau jo sasari birakta ॥5॥

Similarly, in the Gurdwara of Nirankaris at Rawalpindi is kept a volume of Sammat 1842 which contains an additional shabad of Namdev, bearing number 6. Its opening line is "sat samud jaku he kani dharti jaka befo."

3 The volume dictated by Guru Gobind Singh through his spiritual powers at Damdama, in Sammat 1762-63 is famously known as damdame vali bir (Damdama manuscript). Including Jaijvanti, it contains 31 Rags and the total number of shabads, sloks, pauris etc from Japu to Mundavani is 5,867.

Apart from the four shabads under the heading "sopurakhu", it contains 115 shabads and sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur and one slok "bal hoa badhan chuti" by Guru Gobind Singh. Some scholars are of the view that in Rag Sorath, a line of Kabir's shabad contained the word "khalase" but Guru Gobind Singh changed it to "khalse". Now this is not correct. In Kabir's original version it is "khalse". The original Damdama volume was lost by Khalsa Panth in Sammat 1818 in the battle of Kupparhirhe, during the Great Sikh Holocaust

but numerous copies of it had already been prepared.¹

The total number of pads, shabads, sloks, chāts, pauris in Guru Granth Sahib is as under:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Guru Amardas | 869 |
| Guru Arjan Dev | 2,312 |
| Guru Angad Dev (only sloks) | 63 |
| Satta Balvand, Var Ramkali 3, Stanzas | 8 |
| Sadhna | 1 |
| Sundar, Ramkali Sadu, Stanzas | 6 |
| Surdas ² | 2 |
| Sen | 1 |
| Kabir | 534 |
| Guru Gobind Singh, slok | 1 |
| Jaidev | 2 |
| Guru Teg Bahadur | 115 |
| Trilochan | 5 |
| Dhanna | 4 |
| Guru Nanak Dev | 947 |
| Nam Dev | 62 |
| Parmanand | 1 |
| Peepa | 1 |
| Farid | 123 |
| Beni | 3 |
| Savaiye of Bhatts ³ | 123 |
| Bhikhan | 2 |
| Mardana, sloks in Var Bihagarha | 3 |
| Ravidas | 40 |
| Guru Ram Dass | 638 |
| Rama Nand | 1 |

Some historians and traditional scholars are of the view that it was Guru Hargobind, who wrote the nine vars for singing, but it is erroneous. Their tunes were set by Guru Arjan

¹Some scholars are of the opinion that the original version is in Kabul but we have confirmed through the government that this manuscript is not available there.

²There is only one line of a shabad of Surdas in Sarang "chadi man, haribhukhan ko sag"

³See p 3

Dev himself for the guidance of singers.

For the first time the word "Guru" was added to Granth Sahib in Sammat in 1765, when Guru Gobind Singh bestowed Guruship to this fountainhead of Sikhism.

Numerous people prefix the word 'Guru' to Dasam Granth as well, which is against the tenets of Gurmat. See **ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ**.

Revered laureate Sant Nihal Singh thus eulogises Guru Granth Sahib:

- (a) anād ko ghar he kī smriti ko sar he kī
devan ko tar' he kī gyan ko samaj he,
kal hū ko kal he kī ritī hū kī pal he kī
bharti ko mal he kī bhav ko pahū he,
ved ko sidhāt he kī dharyo rup sātī he kī
mukh hū ko kātī he kī bratun hī vrazhe,
ragan ko bag he kī jīvan ko bhag he kī
dhara ko suhag he kī grāthmaharaj he.
- (b) ek hī cādhae phal carō phal det joī
yamē koṭī jīvan ke citī ache dhasge,
patkī malin ākulīn chin dīnan ke
jāke nek dekhte karorō pap nasge,
alsī ābhagi bhiru bhogan ke ragī mudh
barī ke pratap se su premsudha rasge,
phasge phabile rāg rup p nīhare nen
grāthmaharaj ju hamare man basge.
- (c) talb hūye dhīraj puman ke basero kin
jlb mrīgnenī nā kaṭachban mario he,
tob tam torn he jahan me ghanero nūc
jlb martād nā pratap ko bītharyo he,
tob dukh darad sō dīnta dīkhai det
jlb devtarū ke samip nā padharyo he,
tob pin papen ke jhūdān ke jhūd gajē
jlb maharaj gurugrāth nā nītharyo he.
- (d) dhāny kul gotr tāko jannī janak dhāny
pujny sōi cādre suraj varan ko,
kesrinīhal sō nīhal he prānam tāko
hotbha pramod vāko lakhō hī varan ko,
nek jo nīhare koṭī patāk pālchē beg

¹tree, a mythological tree which grants all wishes.

- carō phal det cokhe carō hī varan ko,
priti sō prānī sō ābhī hve ucaryo jas
grāth maharaj ju ke ek hī varan ko.
- (e) sran kātī kie khuṣī māj beṣumar beṣ
gātī jo anadī kī jhāṭak hīe kholhe,
kesrinīhal bhag bhal ke bhālai bhurī
dhvāsē aghogh bhari mod me jhākolhe,
bhultō prapāc bhup bhītī ko jo bhon bhīm
premsudha sīdhu me dhakel jīv gholhe,
hveraṭhō alol cit chokke kalol jhol
ek ek bol grāthnath ko amolhe.
- (f) kahū ko bharosō he jāmin ko jāmane bic
kahū ko bharosō jor cakrī jāhaj pe,
kahū ko bharosō bhari sāh paṭṣah mit
kahū ko bharosō he kuṭāhī krē kaj pe,
kahū ko bharosō dev-vanī āru parsi ko
kahū ko bharosō sātgiri kī mīraj pe,
kahū ko bharosō caru catunī calakī cokh
moko to bharosō ek grāthmaharaj pe.
- (g) daras parās kīne grāthmaharaj ju ke
pap jāmātār ke pūnūp dharte,
darad ghanere se ānek dha vībhutī hot
hot he prakas ācho bhari ādhkar te,
mād-dū subuddh hve chānek me ānek bhātī
rog te pramod bhālī ritī doracar te,
jete rīpu jhūdān ke jhūd āpkari nīc
tete mit hveke nīc kaj ko savarte.
- (h) hoto jābe bhor tabe hot he ghanero dukh
coran ke jhūd ko cākoran kī pal ko,
hoto jābe cādrāma ākas me prakas tabe
hot he sākoc kāj pāth sayamabal ko,
hot he cādhai jābe surbur sīghan kī
tābe bhumi hīyo hale dujān karal ko,
hot he sō pāth jābe grāthmaharaj ju ko
tābe kalo hoto mukh kal kalī kal ko.
- (i) jete dev rachas ād hūn hvē ādhen hū te
jāhī kī trī loki bic jagti sū jot he,
kesrinīhal jāke nesak hū dhayan dhare
pap jo bīdarejat pūn to udot he,
bhānū sō padhare jāhā jāre ādhkar kalū

bhule hū nīhare te kṛitāt dukha rot he,
jhaki gurugrāth maharaj ki bīlōki jāc
bakī is duse kī lalsa nā hot he.

The way to recite Guru Granth Sahib:

- (j) ʔn ko bādhej bādhan asan ko sadh beṣ
gat ko alol' sudhī ek cal hīye,
cit ko nīrodhke prakaṣ prem
gadina vichay nā prāyāḥ hath dīye²,
khāsi krodh varta jōbhai c dākar chik
hasi sīdh mādhan³ thuk nā kriye,
satvī subhai sō akal sō lagaī dhyān
grāthju ko paṭh pyare, eī bhāt kīye.

—sāt nīhai sīgh.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ (ਬੀੜਾ) ਦੇ ਬੋਧ [grāthsahib
ji dī jildā (bīṛā) de bhed] See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [grāthkarta], ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [grāthkar] adj
author, writer

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [grāthcōbak] n who reveres a book
by bestowing kisses; one who just reads
without pondering over the meanings of the
text; a shallow bibliophile. 2 just a browser,
not a scholar.

ਗੁਰਿ [grāthī] Skt ਗੁਰਿ n knot 2 bundle. 3 gland.
4 a disease marked by pain and swelling of
joints, arthritis, rheumatism. See ਗੁਰੀਆ.
5 crookedness. 6 illusion.

ਗੁਰਿਬੋਧ [grāthīchedak] n pickpocket. 2 self-
enlightenment which staves off ignorance.

ਗੁਰੀ [grāthī] Skt ਗੁਰੀ adj one who possesses
a book. 2 one who reads a book. 3 knotty. 4 a
reader and attendant of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gīanī] See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰ [gvar]. ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvaranī], ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvarni] n
milkman, cow tender, milkmaid, cow tender's wife.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvarier] See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰ [gval] n milkman, cow tender, cow tender's
wife, milkmaid. 2 a poet par excellence,
resident of Mathura, belonging to Bhatt dynasty,
who stayed for some time with Maharaja Sher
Singh at Lahore and spent his old age with
Maharaj Bharpur Singh of Nabha. His poetry
is elegant. He wrote Gurupachasa
(Panchashika) in Sammat 1917, from which
the following verses are taken:

paṭhke tīhari banī śrīman gobīdsīgh!

jvāmmukat jēn hoyrahē ag me,
sadhū me nā ṣerpan ṣer me nā sadhupan,
doupān dekhtīyat ap hū ke mēg me,
gval kavī adbhut batē khō kōn kōn,
bhān bhān jāhar jāhur pāg pāg me,
sīkkh je tīhare sabb sāgya mahī sīgh bhāe,
sāmar me sīgh bhāe sīgh bhāe jāg me.

Tenth Master's Sword :

pan su bhāri he khāsan pe dhāri he khāri,
ṣan so bāri he mānbarī cāk an he,
bhanu ke sāman tej berīn ko bhan jāg,
bhan bhan dāre rāhu tīn mukh bhan he,
gval kavī rāṇ vīvadhān nā rāhīndet,
bōkta vīdhan bhān ātar kṛīsan he,
cākrapānī pan pe tīhare śrī gobīdsīgh,
teri jo kṛīpan part jā pā kṛīpan he.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvalanī], ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvalni], ਗੁਰਮ [gvala]
See ਗੁਰ-ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gvalīyar] See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

¹steady, constant

²elbow or hand should not be placed on mājisahib.

³intolerance.



ਘ [ghagga] ninth character of Punjabi script. It is guttural in pronunciation. 2 *Skt* *n* gong. 3 sound of panting. 4 sunshine. 5 rain, cloud. 6 beating, reprimand. 7 year.

ਘਈ [ghai] injured. "drig saik ke jenu ghai ghai h3."—*cāitr* 111. 2 *Vj* *adj* deep, fathomless. 3 *n* whirlpool. 4 support, pillar, stanchion.

ਘਸ [ghas] *Skt* घस् *vr* rub, scrub. 2 *Skt* घस् *vr* eat. ਘਸਣਾ [ghasna], ਘਸਨ [ghasen] *Skt* घर्षण *v* rub, scrub. 2 *Dg* eat. See ਘਸ਼ *vr*.

ਘਸਮਰ [ghasmar] *Skt* घस्मर *adj* gluttonous.

ਘਸਰ [ghasar] *n* friction 2 mark made by friction. See ਘਸ਼ *vr*.

ਘਸਾਉਣਾ [ghasauna] See ਘਸਣਾ

ਘਸਿ [ghasi] *adv* having rubbed, having ground "ghasi cādan coa bahu sugādh."—*bāsāṭ ramanād*. "tis ghasi ghasi nak vaḍhara."—*ram* m 4.

ਘਸਿਆਰਾ [ghasiara], ਘਸਿਹਾਰਾ [ghasihara] grasscutter.

ਘਸਿਓਂਦਨੁ [ghasicādanu] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. "ghasicādanu jasu ghasia."—*kāl* m 4.

ਘਸੀਐ [ghasie] should rub. 2 practise.

ਘਸੀਟਣਾ [ghasiṭna], ਘਸੀਟਨਾ [ghasiṭna] *v* drag something in such a way as to leave a mark on the ground.

ਘਹਰਨ [ghahran], ਘਹਰਨਾ [ghaharna] *v* roar with a deep sound "jab tu sākhsabād ghahrae."—*paras*. 2 thunder.

ਘਹਿਣਾ [ghahina] *v* stay at home; be in one's abode. "sahaj ghar ghahina."—*BG*. 2 See ਘੋਣਾ.

ਘਹਿਰਨਾ [ghahirna], ਘਹਿਰਨ [ghahiran] See ਘਹਰਨਾ
ਘੱਕਾਕੋਟਲੀ [ghakkakoṭli] See ਟਾਕੁਸੀਹਿਥ 3.

ਘਗਰਾ [ghagra] See ਘਘਰਾ.

ਘਘਰ [ghaghar] See ਘੱਘਰ.

ਘਘਰਾ [ghaghra] *n* pettycoat which women wear round their waist.

ਘਘਾ [ghagha] pronunciation of Punjabi character ਘ. 2 character ਘ "ghagha ghalahu manahi eh bin hāri duser nahi"—*bavan*. "ghaghe ghal sevakū je ghale."—*asa paṭi* m 1.

ਘਘਿਅਉਣਾ [ghaghiauna] See ਘਿਘਿਅਉਣਾ

ਘਘੂਟਾ [ghaghuta] *n* owlet. 2 snail.

ਘੱਘਰ [ghagghar] *Skt* घग्घरी a river of Punjab, waters of which flows with roaring sound. It originates in Sirmaur (Nahan) region and flows through the territory of Ambala and Patiala, vanishes into the sands of Hanumangarh in Bikaner state. It finds mention in Rig Ved. 2 See ਘਰਘਰਾ.

ਘੱਘਰੀਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ghagghrisastra] ਘੱਘਰ-ਈਸ਼-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ, Ghaghar's lord, Varun; his weapon, noose. —*śanama*.

ਘਛੋਲਣਾ [ghacolna] *v* produce sound as of churning water. 2 mix something in water through churning.

ਘਛੋਲਾ [ghacola] *n* uproar, chaos, disorder. "sabad na sunai bahu rol ghacola."—*gau var* 1 m 4.

ਘਟ [ghaṭ] *Skt* घट् *vr* happen, do, pound, collect, shine, torment, produce a sound. 2 *n* pitcher. "bhābhkāt ghāṭ āṭi nad hoyā."—*ramav*.

3 body. "ghaṭ phuṭe kou bat nā puche."—*asa kabir*. 4 heart, mind, conscience. "ghaṭ damanī cāvakī dāro."—*sor* m 5. "ghaṭ ghāṭ vasī sarāb

nivasi."—*sukhi chēt m 5*. 5 valley, pass. 6 a raised portion of the elephant's head, above the ears; pitcher. 7 thirty-two seers of weight. 8 moment. "aughat kī ghat lagi aī."—*bher namdev*. 'Moment of distress has arrived.' 9 lowering clouds 10 adj less, deficient. "ghat phutē ghat kabāhī na hoi."—*gau kabir bavan*. 'While the body is destroyed, the soul remains intact.' 11 In Janam Sakhi, ghat is also used for belly, as "bhukkh de mare mera ghat milgāia he, mē rabab kis tarā bajavā?" 'The belly has contracted so much that it has touched the back.'

ਘਟਸੁਤ [ghaṭsut] *n* son of the pitcher — sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਕਾਨ [ghaṭkan] *n* having pitcher-like ears; Ravan's brother—Kumbhakaran. "ghat-kanāhu se pāl bic pachare."—*VN*.

ਘਟਕਾਰ [ghaṭkar] *n* one who makes pitchers; pitcher maker; potter.

ਘਟਸਾ [ghaṭa] born from the pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਣਾ [ghaṭna] *v* lessen, be deficient, be short. "ghaṭāt lāna sut bhrat hitā."—*sahas m 5*. 2 See ਘਟਨਾ.

ਘਟਨਾ [ghaṭ-tanay] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟੀ [ghaṭ-ti] *n* deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਘਟੀਪਕ [ghaṭdipak], **ਘਟੀਪਕੁ** [ghaṭdipaku] *n* lamp of the body; heart's lamp, soul. 2 self-enlightenment. "ghaṭdipaku gurmukhi jata he."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਟਨ [ghaṭan] *Skt n* happening, being. 2 process of being made.

ਘਟਨਾ [ghaṭna] See ਘਟਣਾ. "nah badhan ghaṭan trilusar."—*bavan*. 2 *Skt v* collect, put together. 3 make, create. 4 *n* happening, event, incident as "eh ghaṭna sāmat 1900 vicc hoi", etc.

ਘਟਪੁਤ [ghaṭputr], **ਘਟਪੁਤ** [ghaṭput] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟਭਵ [ghaṭbhav], **ਘਟਯੋਨਿ** [ghaṭyonī] one who is born from a pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਾ [ghaṭa] *Skt n* lowering clouds. "dah dīs chātī megh-ghaṭa."—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਘਟਣਾ. 3 See ਘੱਟਾ.

ਘਟਾਉਣਾ [ghaṭauna] *v* reduce. 2 insult, discourage. 3 reduce the numbers in a sum; subtract.

ਘਟਾਉ [ghaṭau] *adj* of or relating to the pitcher. "jīu jāi ghaṭau cādrāma."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'like the reflection of the moon in the pitcher's water.' 2 one who reduces. 3 measure of time—a moment. "sukh ghaṭau dūī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Comfort is momentary.'

ਘਟਾਕਾਨ [ghaṭakban] ਘਟਾ-ਕਾਨ. *n* rainbow. "ghaṭakaban ubbhiyā."—*gyan* 'The crest is as high as a rain-bow.'

ਘਟਾਕਾਸ਼ [ghaṭakaś] *n* space inside a pitcher 2 soul.

ਘਟਾਘਟ [ghaṭaghaṭ] in each and everybody 2 in all animate and inanimate things; in all bodily or bodiless things. "base ghaṭaghaṭ līp nā chipc."—*kan namdev*.

ਘਟਾਟੋਪ [ghaṭatop] *n* gathering of clouds from around like a highcap. 2 cloud's canopy

ਘਟਾਣਾ [ghaṭāna] *adj* what has already happened. 2 of or relating to the mind or the heart "hābh ras māne bhog ghaṭāne."—*sar chēt m 5*.

ਘਟਿ [ghaṭī] within the heart or the mind. "tītu ghaṭī dīva nīhaku hoi."—*ram m 1*. "ghaṭī brahamu nā cina."—*guj trilocan*. 2 within the pitcher. "ghaṭī māhī sīdhu kīo pargas."—*ram m 5*. 'The ocean (soul) has illuminated the paltry being.' 3 within the body. "jīceru ghaṭī stārī he sasa."—*sor m 3*.

ਘਟਿ ਅਘਟਿ [ghaṭī avghaṭī] *adv* within and without. "ghaṭī avghaṭī ravīa sabh thāī, hārī purān brahamu dīkhaīe."—*dev m 5*. 2 in the body and mind.

ਘਟਿਕਾ [ghaṭīka] *Skt n* unit of time—a measure of time equivalent to twenty four minutes. See ਕਾਲਪੁਮਣ, ਘੜੀ and ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ. 2 small earthen pitcher.

ઘટિ ઘટિ [ghaṭi ghaṭi] in each body and soul
 “gupaṭ pragaṭ haṭi ghaṭi ghaṭi dekhaku.”
 —*maru solhe m 1*.

ઘટી [ghaṭi] unit of time. See ઘટિ and ઘટી.
 2 *adj* became less. 3 *n* creation. “rikhi puri
 ghaṭi sabh paghaṭi.”—*datt*.

ઘટીઆ [ghaṭiā] *adj* inferior 2 mean, insignificant.

ઘટીજંદુ [ghaṭiyātr] *n* persian wheel; water-
 drawing mechanism in which earthen or iron
 vessels are tied to a revolving wheel.
 2 clepsydra. 3 hourglass; an instrument
 comprising sand and water, used for telling
 time. See ઘટી 3.

ઘટ [ghaṭu] See ઘટ “ghaṭu binse dukh aglo”
 —*sri a m 1*. ‘The body perishes.’

ઘટોત્કચ [ghaṭotkac] *Skt* घटोत्कच *n* son of Arjun
 from Hiruamba’s womb, who was killed by
 Karan’s spear during the battle of Mahabharat.
 2 See કુપટ 4.

ઘટોત્કચારિ [ghaṭotkacarī] *n* Karan. 2 spear.
 “lachman or ghaṭotkac e pad pritham ucar. pon
 ari bhakho ghaṭi ke nikse nam apar”
 —*sanama*. ‘Hit with spear, Lachman became
 unconscious and Ghatotkach died.’

ઘટોદભવ [ghaṭodbhav] one who is born from a
 pitcher, sage Agast. See ઘટમુ.

ઘટ [ghaṭṭi] *adj* deficient, less 2 *Skt* घट्, *vr* go,
 spread, scrub, spoil. 3 *n* landing place; place
 for filling water and bathing on the river bank.

ઘટા [ghaṭṭa] *n* dust.

ઘટા [ghaṭṭha] *S adj* worn out. “khadia khadia
 muh ghaṭṭha.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ઘટ [ghaṭ] *Skt* घट् *vr* shine, glow. 2 *Dg* cloud.
 See ઘન. “ghaṭ varasahi rutī ae.”—*tukha
 barahmaha*. “ghaṭ unavi vuṭhe.”—*ram rutī m
 5*. 3 *adj* abundant, much “me jehi ghaṭ
 ceri.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. 4 blacksmith’s sledge.
 5 anvil

ઘટઘટ [ghaṭghaṭ] *n* cloud. “ghaṭghaṭghorā, jenu
 ban morā.”—*suraj*. 2 roar of dark clouds,

thunder of clouds.

ઘટા [ghana] *S* abundant, plentiful “rahasuppe
 manī ghaṇa.”—*suhi chāt m 5* “govindvaradhie
 hove anādu ghaṇa.”—*majh barahmaha*.
 2 dense, thick.

ઘટી [ghaṇi] *S adj* abundant. 2 dense, thick.

ઘટીઆર [ghaṇiār] *n* blacksmith’s sledge,
 hammer. “ghaṇiār mareṭi talju.”—*m / bāno*.
 2 cloud. See ઘનઘ.

ઘટેરા [ghaṇera], ઘટેરી [ghaṇeri] *adj* plentiful.
 See ઘટ and ઘટી. “mitr ghaṇere kari thaki,”
 —*sri m 3*. “kise thoṛi kise he ghaṇeri”—*majh
 m 3*.

ઘટો [ghaṇo] *S and Dg adj* plentiful, much
 “ghaṇo ghaṇo ghaṇo sad loṛe.”—*ṭodi m 5*.

ઘટંક [ghaṇāṅk] *n* jingle of big and small bells.
 “ghaṇāṅk ghūghru surā.”—*ramav*. 2 thunder of
 dark clouds.

ઘટાડા [ghaṭṭa], ઘટાડુ [ghaṭṭadu] *v* put, pour.
 2 throw. “tini janī sabhi dār suṭighaṭe.”
 —*biha chāt m 4*. 3 send.

ઘટિ [ghaṭi] *adv* having thrown. “kithe vāṇa
 ghaṭi.” *s fard*. 2 having got. “ghaṭi galava
 calia.”—*var gau m 4*. 3 having sent

ઘટ્ટા [ghaṭṭa] In prosody this metre consists of
 two lines, each line having thirty-two matras.
 There are four pauses each after eight matras,
 with no guru laghu restriction at the end

Example.

uattam karni, nitpreṭi karni,
 he yahi varni, sikkhan riti....

(2) Keshavdas defines ghaṭṭa metre as
 comprising two lines, each having 30 matras,
 with the first pause at the tenth, second at the
 next eighth and third at the last twelfth matra,
 the end being a nagan, that is, ॥

Example:

nīda ke tyagi, guru anuragi, gurusikh
 dhari sadgun....

3 In Dasam Granth, ghaṭṭa consists of

three lines, the first line having of twenty-four matras with pauses at the eleventh and the next thirteenth matra, the second line contains sixteen matras and the pause is at the eighth and the sixteenth matra; the third line has thirty-two matras, the pause here is at the eighth, and the sixteenth matra and at the end there are two laghu matras. This variant is the most difficult one.

Example.

dharam na karhi ek, anek pap kahi sabh.
la bech tahi, phire sagal jag,
pap kamahi, durgati pehi, papsamud jahi
nahi tar.—*kalki*.

गान [ghan] *Skt* गन्-गन् *n* cloud. "jor ghata ghan
ae sakhi."—*krishan*. 2 a musical instrument
made of bronze. "git rag ghan tal si kure."
—*bzla a m l*. 3 mace, iron mallet. "jahi avte
bahut ghan sath."—*asa m 5*. 4 deluge, flood.
5 anvil upon which a blacksmith beats iron.
6 मोथा [motha], cyperus rotundus. 7 body
8 iron. 9 camphor. 10 mica. 11 adjdense. "as
pas ghan tursi ka birva."—*gau kabir*. "eku
begica pedu ghan karra."—*asa m 5* 12 all,
entire. "dube nam binu ghan sath."—*maru m*
5. 13 hard, tough 14 solid, heavy. 15 many,
plentiful. "bikar ghan."—*phunhe m 5*.

गन्सार [ghansar] *Skt* *n* water. 2 camphor. "cādan
sō ghansar mile."—*hanu*. 3 sandalwood.

गानसिंह [ghansingh] a devout disciple from
village Fazilka (district Ferozepur). Guru
Gobind Singh baptised him and he showed
great valour during the battles of Anandpur.

गन्सुत [ghansut] *n* water, son of cloud.—*sanama*.

गन्सुत धर [ghansut dhar] *n* cloud.—*sanama*.

गन्सुत धर धुनि डार अरि [ghansut dhar dhuni
tar ari] *n* ghan-sutdhar (cloud) dhuni (roar
or thunder), डार [tar] (father), his enemy arrow.
Meghnad's father—Ravan, his enemy arrow.
—*sanama*.

गन्सुर [ghansur] *n* sound like the thunder of a
cloud. "bahuro ghansyam ghanssur ke."
—*krishan*.

गन्स्यम [ghansyam] *n* Krishan, who is dark-
complexioned like a cloud. 2 dark cloud. 3 See
गन्सुर गहि.

गन्हार [ghanhar], गन्हार [ghanhar] *n* cloud.
"ghanhar ghor daso dist barse."—*mala a m l*.
"jab unve ghan ghanhare."—*naṭ a m 4*. 'when
dark clouds gather'.

गन्कला [ghankala] a metre, also known as
citrakala, characterised by four lines, each
having sixty-three matras, first three pauses
being after sixteen matras each, the fourth after
fifteen matras, ending with *Sl*. The first and
the second pauses alliterate

Example:

harī harī simarahu agam apara,
jisū simaratu dukh milē hamara,
harī harī saṭgurupurakhū milavahu,
gurū milē sukhu hoi ram. .
—*jet m 4*.

sunī sunī jivā soī tumari,
tū prīam ṭhakur aī bhari,
tumrē kartab tumhū janahu,
tumrī oṭ gupālā jio....

—*majh m 5*.

2 Its second form has fourth pause at the
fourteenth matra, ending with two guru, the
total number of matras being 62.

Example:

veki vekī jāt upae,
dūī pādī dūī rah cēae,
gur purē viṇu mukarī nē hoi,
saccnam jāpī laha hē...

—*maru solhe m l*.

gorbānī rīd mahī bēso,
dharamkīrēt karī chako chakao,
deṣ kom pe tēnu dhēnu varo,
ih gursikkhi rīti hē...

3 Its third form has fourth pause at the thirteenth matra, ending with laghu guru, total number of matras being 61.

Example:

jo dīe so eko tu hē,
baṇi teri sṛavaṇi sunī,
dujī avēro nā japasī kai,
sagēl tomari dharmā...

—*meru solhe m 5.*

parhda sā me papā pāṭi,
bahīda kūr kapāṭ di haṭi,
sāṭiguru meri dūvidha kāṭi,
nērkaḥṭ pakṛ nīkalīa.
koṭhī ādhi sujhe nahī,
gote khāda maya mahī,
sāṭiguru sacce nō salahī,
canāṇ kārī vekhalīa.
darṭu teri nur jhāmākke,
māṭha kolā vāg bhākke,
sārān teri jām joh nā sake,
sevak ke rākhvalīa.
sadhujān gurdārsān kita,
dho cānamrit guru da pīta,
namdan guru pure dīta,
āmrit nam pīalīa.

—*GV 6.*

ਘਨ ਕੋਦੰਡ [ghan kodāṇḍ] *n* rainbow. See ਚਿੰਦ੍ਰਪੁੰਖ.

ਘਨਘੋਰ [ghanghokh], ਘਨਘੋਰ [ghanghor] *n* cloud's roar or thunder. "ghanghor prīṭi mor."—*mala m 5.*

ਘਨਾਜ [ghanaj] *n* water produced by a cloud.

ਘਨਾਜਸ [ghanājaj] *n* ghanaj (water), and the tree, its son.—*sanama. 2* lotus.

ਘਨਾਜਧਾਰਨ [ghanājdhārān] *n* ghanaj (water), and its bearer—the cloud.—*sanama.*

ਘਨਾਤ [ghantat] *n* water, cloud's son. "jyō sāphrī ghantat bīnā."—*GV 6.*

ਘਨਾਤਲ [ghantal] *Skī* *n* pied cuckoo. 2 small cymbal 3 See ਘਨ.

ਘਨਨਾਦ [ghān-nad] *n* cloud's thunder. 2 roaring

sound like that of a cloud. 3 Ravan's son, Meghnad.

ਘਨਨਾਦਨਿ [ghān-nadānī] *n* gun that thunders like a cloud.—*sanama.*

ਘਨ ਨਿਸੁਨ [ghān nīsun] *n* who thunders like a cloud, Meghnad.—*sanama.*

ਘਨਪਾਲ [ghānpāl] a vārnīk metre; "rupghānacharī" on transformation into gānīk metre is known as "ghānpāl"; it is characterised in each lines by 32 characters as: SīS, SīS, II, III, SīS, SīS, SīS, III, Sī, III, S, I, (with 4 pauses after every 8 characters).

Example:

janto nā āt jīh, nīgām purāṇ ved,
har har śeṣmāṭī, pay nā sakat jāhī.
kal hū ko kal āj, amār dyalu dev,
pujō vrīṣeṣahārī, lay cit hīt tāhī..

ਘਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [ghānpriy] *n* peacock. 2 pied cuckoo.

ਘਨਬੂੰਦ [ghānbūd] *n* raindrop. "as ghānbūd priy priy gungān hē."—*BGK.*

ਘਨਰਸ [ghānrās] *n* water. 2 camphor. 3 concentrated juice.

ਘਨਵਾਹ [ghānvah] *n* wind, that carries away clouds.

ਘਨਾ [ghānā] See ਘਟ.

ਘਨਾਕਾਰੀ [ghānākārī], ਘਨਾਕਾਰੀ [ghānacharī] a metre, form of kabritt, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, four pauses after eight characters each ending with two laghu.

Example:

(a) nīksat myān tē hī, chāṭa ghān myān tē hī,
kaljā lah lah, hoyrāhī hāl hāl
lage arī gar gere, dhār par dhār sīr,
dharat nā dhīr carō, cakk parē cāl cāl..

—*GPS*

Instead of four pauses, this metre may have two, each after sixteen characters:

tīh jān jācāhu jēgātī par jānātū,
basur rāyānī basu jāko hitū nām sīv.
paramātītu pārmesur kē rāgī rāgyo,

basna te baharī pe dekhiatu dham siu...

— *saveye m 5 ke*

(b) Its second form is “rupghanakṣī”, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, thirty-first character being long and thirty-second short, with two pauses after sixteen characters each.

Example:

abīcal nāgar ujaṛa sagal jōg,

jahar jehur jahā jotī hē jāber jīn.

khāde hē prācōd khar kharag kuvōd dhare,

khōjār tūphāg pūj karad kṛipān bān.

sakti sarohi seph sāg pāmdarh cakr,

dhale gān bhale rūp ghale chīprā jōg thān.

cāmkaṭ carō or ghor rūp kalī ka ko,

bādnā karat kavi jor panī tāhī thān.

—GPS.

sāpatī aṭoṭ jāko kācān racīṭ koṭ,

sūdār sārūp kam kamīnī karat rag.

pak karē pavak pīlāṭ panī panupatī,

seja racē surpatī pavān buhare bag.

jīvān mṛigēdr īkk kartar sev bīn,

is nā bēcāṭ sāke kam kī jārāt ag.

kal te nā dārē lār mārē tāke sis beth,

muchān pe puch pher cūc nā svarē kag.

—*sikṣa sudhasar*.

dekhiṭe prātap tap tāpān ko mōd hot,

tārūn hārān tej kal kīn chīn chīn.

sāsīmukhi pīkbenī sūdri kurōgnenī,

suri nārī kīnri prābin līn bīn bīn.

jīvān mṛigēdr jāko kācān racīṭ garh,

yūva jor rām ber rāvān se pīn pīn.

ṣiv se sahaī bhāī jāke kōbhkanān se,

īdrājīṭ se suput bīke kōḍī tīn tīn.

—*sikṣa sudhasar*.

(c) Its third form is “jalharān” marked by thirty-two characters in each line, two pauses after sixteen characters each, thirty-first character being short, thirty-second being long.

Example:

devān ke dhām dhulī dhvāsān ke dhenun ko,

dhārādhar droh dhūm dhām kālū dhāk pārā
sahīb supān phatesīgh deg teg dhānī.

det p nā bhrātān sō sis kār pūn hārā.

carō dīsa sīdhu bābhav ke mṛayad brīd,

hīdu uc nūcān mē hotī Islamīṣā.

lop hotī ṣarām o mārām nā pate dhīr,

kārām palatō vyom dhārām dhāsātō dhārā.

—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

(d) Its fourth form is devghanacārī, marked by thirty-three characters in each line, three pauses after eight characters each and the fourth at the ninth, ending with a nagaṇ, ॥.

Example:

sīgh jīm gājē sīgh, senasīgh ghōṭa aru,

byīrī jīyō khagg ūthē, tikhān cāmāk cāmāk.

ਘਨਾਤਕਰ [ghanātkaṛ] *n* ghan-ātkaṛ, wind that blows away clouds.—*śaṇama*.

ਘਨਨੰਦ [ghananād] *n* ecstasy, spiritual pleasure.

2 the supreme Being. “ghananād ke bic samave.”—*NP*. “ghananād purān īksar.”—*NP*.

ਘਨੀ [ghānī] the cloud (did). “ghānī hārī bārāsī sagal jōgū charā.”—*mālā m 5*. ‘having rained water.’

ਘਨਿਤ੍ਰ [ghanīṣṭṛ], ਘਨਿਤ੍ਰ [ghanīṣṭṛh] *Str* घनिष्ठ *adj* dense, concentrated, condensed. 2 closeby, nearby.

ਘਨੀ [ghānī] See ਘਨੀ. “karājū saḍhe tūnī hāth ghānī tē paune carī.”—*s kabir*. ‘Three and a half cubits of land suffices generally, but at the most quarter to four cubits are needed for a grave.’

ਘਨੀਅਰ [ghanīār] See ਘਨਘਰ.

ਘਨੇਰਾ [ghanera], ਘਨੇਰੀ [ghanerī] numerous. “bīnāsahī pap ghanere.”—*bzla m 5*. “kārāsah aūdh ghanerī.”—*bher namdev*. Here the pun implies cutting short of Prahalad’s life.

ਘਨੇ [ghāne] See ਘਨੇ.

ਘਨੈਯਾ [ghaneyā] See ਘਨੈਯਾ. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Ramdas, Khullar by subcaste. 3 See ਘਨੈਯਾ.

ਘਨੇ [ghano] See ਘਣੇ.

ਘਨੋਪਲ [ghanopal] *Skt n* a stone from the clouds, hailstone.

ਘਨੋਲਾ [ghanola] a village situated to the east of Kīratpur at a distance of nine kōhs from it. On his way to Nahan, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. It falls under tehsil Ropar of district Ambala and is located to the east of Ropar at a distance of six miles. A small gurdwara exists there.

ਘਨੌੜ ਜੱਟਾਂ [ghanoṛ jāṭā] a village under police station Dīrhva, tehsil Bhavanigarh, district Sunam of Patiala state. Close by, to its north-west is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur. A hall is there and the priest is a Singh. There is no title of land assigned to this gurdwara.

It is located to the north-east of Nabha railway station. Approximately twenty-two miles of the road is metalled but beyond that it is unmetalled.

ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ [ghanheya] dark as a cloud, Krishan. 2 See ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾ.

ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ghanheya dī mīsal] See ਘਨ੍ਹੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਘਬ [ghab] See ਘਬੁ.

ਘਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ghabrauna] *v* be baffled; be confused.

ਘਬਰਾਪਟ [ghabrahaṭ] *n* perturbation, anxiety.

ਘਬਕ [ghabak], ਘਬਕਾ [ghabaka] *n onom* sound produced by turning a stick etc. in water or by stabbing such a tender place as the abdomen. "ghagardī ghābak."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਘਬੁ [ghabu] *n* household goods. "dīhu divi ādhghor ghabu muhaie."—*suhi* 3 *m* 1.

ਘਬੁਦਬੁ [ghābudābu] household goods. See ਬੁ.

ਘਮ [gham] See ਘਮਮ.

ਘਮਾਣ [ghāmāṇ], ਘਮਸਾਨ [ghāmsan] *n* battle. 2 fierce fight. 3 brawl, riot.

ਘਮਕ [ghāmāk], ਘਮਕਾਰ [ghāmkar] *n* explosion.

ਘਮਰੌਦਾ [ghāmṛoda] a village in Rajputana. On

his way to Deccan from Lali, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. "pur ghāmṛoda sunīyāṭ jāhā."—*GPS*.

ਘਮਾਕਾ [ghāmaka], ਘਮੱਕ [ghāmāk], ਘਮੱਕਾ [ghāmāka] *n onom* explosion. 2 jingle. "ghūghru ghāmākat sājae bic gār ke."—*GPS*. 3 See ਘਮਕਾਰ.

ਘਮੱਕੜ [ghāmācākṛ] *Skt* ਧਰਮਚਕਰ *n* sun. "ghāmācākṛ cākṛā phīrī rām dohu."—*ramav*. 'Ram's command prevails as far as the chariot of the sun moves.'

ਘਮੱਡ [ghāmāḍ] *n* arrogance, pride

ਘਮੱਡੀਓ [ghāmāḍcāḍ] Katoch chieftain of Kangra who is mentioned in the battle of Anandpur several times.

ਘਮੱਡੀਤ [ghāmāḍīṭī], ਘਮੱਡੀ [ghāmāḍī] *adj* arrogant, proud. "rāṇ māḍ udāḍ ghāmāḍīṭī cāḍ."—*NP*.

ਘਰ [ghar] or ਘਰੂ [gharu] *n* house, place of residence. "ghar māḥī sukh bahārī phunī sukhā."—*asa m* 5. 2 body, physique. "ghar māḥī pāc varāṭde."—*asa* 3 *m* 3. 'Five perversions such as sex operate in the body.' 3 a shastar, which includes principles of some religion. "chīṛā ghar chīṛā gur chīṛā updes."—*sohīlā*. See ਘਟਸਾੜੁ and ਫਿਅ ਰੁਪਦੇਸ. 4 status, rank. "so gharu guru nanak kōu dīa."—*gāu m* 5. 'The status was bestowed by the Creator upon Guru Nanak.' 5 according to Gurmat Sangeet ghar has two meanings. One is ਤਾਲ [tal] and the other is ਸੁਰ [svar] and, after differentiating modulations in a scale, various types of singing of a rag. One to seventeen ghars are mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib. This gives an indication to the singer that a particular hymn has to be sung according to a specific ghar of a rag'. 6 mind, heart, conscience. "ghar bhutārī gharu guru dīkhāṛā."—*sor* 3 *m* 1.

'It is a matter of regret that religious singers have forgotten the ghars (svaraṣṭar) of rags which Guru Arjan Dev had mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib

7 wife, consort, better half "ghar ka masu cōgera."—*m 5 var mala* 8 major organs and nerves of the body. "bahatari ghar iku purakhu samara."—*suhi kabir* 9 a verse. "das duz laghu vas ghar ghar."—*rupdip*. 'There should be twelve laghu, per line.' 10 family, dynasty. "uh admi vade ghar da he."—*prov.* 11 house in a horoscope "us de tije ghar bahut cōge grah pae han"—*prov.* 12 See ਘਰਨਾ. "ketak anahz tal najike. ko ghar ghar lavat hē nika."—*GPS*. 'fix after shaping.'

ਘਰਬਾਰ [ghar-ucca] *n* that which resides in the sky, cloud. See ਚਿੱਤ ਘਰ and ਨਿਰਬਾਰ.

ਘਰਬਾਰਿ [ghar-ari] *n* horse's enemy, lion. "ghar-ari nadani adi kahī."—*sanama*. 'gun.'

ਘਰਸਨ [gharsan] *Skt* ਘਰਸਣ *n* friction, rubbing. 2 dragging.

ਘਰਭਾਈ [gharhai] *adj* destroyer of a household. "jhaḡaru karē gharhai."—*gau kabir*. See ਘਰਨਾ.

ਘਰਬਾਰਿ [gharai] within the family or household. "abhe nirājanu gharai laha."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਜ [ghar ka kaj], ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ [ghar ka kām] *n* one's own work, personal work; virtuous deed, leading to salvation. "ghar ka kaju na jaru rura."—*suhi m 5*. See ਘਰ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਮਾਸ [ghar ka mas] *n* wife. "ghar ka mas cōgera."—*var mala m 1*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਗਿਹਾਨਿ [ghar ki gihani], ਘਰ ਕੀ ਨਾਰਿ [ghar ki nari] wife, married woman. "ghar ki gihani cōgi."—*dhana dhana*. "ghar ki narx bahut hit ja siu."—*sor m 9*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਫਿਲਾਈ [ghar ki filai] See ਘਰਮ ਫਿਲਾਈ and ਫੁਲਾ.

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਜਥੇਰੇ ਕੀ ਚੁਕੀ ਕਾਣਿ [ghar ke jathere ki cūki kaṇi]—*asa m 5* 'no longer afraid of the god of death.'

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਦੇਵ [ghar ke dev] *n* family deity. "ghar ke dev pitar ki choḏi gur ko sabadu laro."—*bila kabir* 2 elders such as parents.

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ [ghar ke kām] in one's household

affairs See ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ. "mere ram! tori bōdhan mara, ghar ke kām ham lai."—*gau m 4*. "so ghar ke kām harī lai."—*gau m 4*.

ਘਰਬਨ [gharkhan] See ਘਰਸਨ. "dukh the ju jite sabh hu gharkhe."—*krisan*. 'All the troubles were over.'

ਘਰਬੇਢਿ [gharkhou] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰਬੇਧਿ [ghargehan] *n* wife. "purablo krit karam na mite ri ghargehani!"—*dhana trilocan*.

ਘਰਬੋਲਾ [ghargola] *n* children of a household slave. "karī kirpa kune ghargole."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਰਬਰਾ [gharghara] a river in UP which takes its origin from Kumaon and merges with Sarju Gogra.

ਘਰਬਾਲ [gharghalak] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰ ਘਾਲਨਾ [ghar ghalna] *n* ruin a family or household. See ਘੁਡੀ

ਘਰਬਿ [gharani], ਘਰਬੀ [gharni] *Skt* गृहिणी *n* wife, wedded woman, consort, better half.

ਘਰਦਾਰ [ghardar], ਘਰਦਵਾਰ [ghardvar] *n* house and portico i.e. houses of ordinary people and a king's palace. "ghardar pharx thaku bahutere."—*oākar*. 'has gone through births in high and low places.'

ਘਰਦੀਬਾਰ [ghardibaru] *n* audience hall 2 court chamber. "satiguru mera ghardibaru."—*bher m 5*.

ਘਰਨਾ [gharna] *v* create, organise. "isu pani te jin tu gharia."—*ram m 3*

ਘਰਨੀ [gharni] See ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ and ਘਰਬੀ.

ਘਰਨੀਸ [gharnis], ਘਰਨੇਸ [gharnes] *n* lord of the household. "sobha sabh bhai man maddh gharnis ko."—*krisan*. 2 queen.

ਘਰਬਾਰ [gharbar] *n* house and household maternal. household property "giri jogi tejigae gharbar."—*bila m 5*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੀ [gharbari] *adj* householder “*iki udasi iki gharbari*.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “gharbari gursikkh hui.”—*BG*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੁ [gharbaru] See ਘਰਬਾਰ.

ਘਰ ਬਾਲੁ ਕਾ [ghar balu ka] *n* house of sand, i.e., perishable body and worldly goods.

ਘਰ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਘਰੁ [ghar bhitarī gharu] residence within a house. 2 soul's presence within the body. “ghar bhitarī gharu guru dikhāia.”—*sor m 1*.

ਘਰਮ [gharam] *Skr* घर्म *n* sunshine 2 sweat, perspiration. 3 summer. 4 per etymology such substances as clarified butter, milk etc. which are heated and drunk during an oblation.

ਘਰਮਹਲ [gharmahal] *n* time of stay. 2 time of stay, residence.

ਘਰ ਮੰਦਰ [ghar mādar] ordinary house and palace. 2 house and town. “ghar mādar khusā tahi.”—*var gāu 2 m 5*. See ਮੰਦਰ and ਮੰਦਰ.

ਘਰਰ [gharar] See ਘਰਤ and ਘਰਤਨ.

ਘਰਰਿ [ghararī] *adv* having closely rubbed and cropped (hair). “bhavt lābe kes kari bhavt ghararī mudāi.”—*s kabir*. ‘whether have matted hair or become a closely shaved ascetic.’

ਘਰਵਾਸੁ [gharvasu] *n* state of mind, steadfast in the body. “binu harī kiugharvasu?”—*sri m 1*. 2 mating with a woman; cohabitation. “khuse kia gharvas?”—*var majh m 1*. 3 residing in the house.

ਘਰਵਲ [gharval] a caste of the Rajputs.

ਘਰਵਾਲਾ [gharvala], ਘਰਵਾਲੀ [gharvalī] *n* spouse, master, mistress of the house.

ਘਰਾ [gharā] half-churned curd. 2 See ਘਰਤਨ.

ਘਰਾਨਾ [gharāna] *v* crop closely, scrape.

ਘਰਾਰਿ [ghararī] *adv* having closely cropped, having scraped See ਘਰਰਿ.

ਘਰਾਉ [gharau] *adj* of or relating to the household. 2 See ਘਾਉ. 3 See ਘਰਾਹੁ.

ਘਰਾਹੁ [gharahu] from the house. “haume mui

gharahu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘from the heart.’

ਘਰਾਟ [gharāṭ] *Skr* घरट *n* flourmill, especially a watermill.

ਘਰਾਣਾ [gharāṇa], ਘਰਾਨਾ [gharāna] *n* family, house, line. 2 *adj* of or relating to a house or a family.

ਘਰਾਵਲ [gharaval] *n* big gong, a musical instrument shaped like a baking plate made of a metal, such as bronze. “bahu bajāhi gharaval nadā.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿ [gharī] within the house “gharī baharī tera bhāvasa.”—*dhana m 5*. “pir gharī sohe nārī.”—*dhana chāt m 1*. 2 in the body. “pīdī mue jū kih gharī jata?”—*gāu kabir*.

ਘਰਿਆਰ [ghariar] See ਘਰਿਆਲ.

ਘਰਿਆਰੀ [ghariari] *n* one who strikes a gong; timekeeper.

ਘਰਿਆਵਲ [ghariaval], ਘਰਿਆਰ [ghariyar] See ਘਰਵਲ. “ghariaval bajat thānkara.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿਆਲੀ [ghariyali] See ਘਰਿਆਲੀ. “jāb ghariyari gharī bajave.”—*caritr 246*.

ਘਰਿਵਾਸੁ [gharivasu] stay at home. “sasū buri gharivasu na deve.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Ignorance does not let self-realisation grow.’ 2 See ਘਰਵਾਸੁ ਘਰੀ [gharī] *n* a while. “adhi gharī adhi hu te adh.”—*s kabir*. 2 small earthen pitcher 3 in the house. “ete jā jace hāhi gharī.”—*mālā namdev*.

ਘਰੀਅ [ghariā] for just a while. “ramnam binu gharīa na jivau.”—*asa namdev*. [a] is a suffix means a small quantity.

ਘਰੀਆ [ghariā] *n* goldsmith's crucible. 2 *adj* fabricator.

ਘਰੀਆਲ [ghariāl] See ਘਰਿਆਲ.

ਘਰੀਮੀਕ [gharimik] a while. See ਮੀਕ.

ਘਰੁ [gharu] See ਘਰ. “gharu laskaru sabhu tera.”—*sor m 5*.

ਘਰੁਮਹਲ [gharu mahalu] See ਘਰਮਹਲ. “gharu mahalu na kab-hu paṛda.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਘਰੁਆ [gharua] *n* house, residence. “balua ke

gharua mahi baste."—*keda kabir* 'The sand-house means the body.'

ਘਰੇਲੂ [gharelu] adj of or pertaining to the house. 2 domestic.

ਘਰੇ [ghare] of the house. "ghare ñdarī sabhu vethu hē."—*asa m 3*. 2 of the house, within the house. "ghare ñdarī ko gharu pae."—*maru solhe m 3* 3 gives shape to "ghare ɹi ka prem samet."—*GPS*.

ਘਲਣਾ [ghalna] v send. "apī harī ghale."—*var maru l m 3*. 2 See ਘਲਣਾ.

ਘਲਕਲਾ [ghalkalā] This village is located to the west of railway station Ghall Kalan at a distance of half a mile. It falls under police station and tehsil Moga in district Ferozepur. Close by to the north-east is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, who visited this place on his way to Darauli. A hall is built. Ten ghumaons of land are assigned to it by the village.

ਘਲਾ [ghallā] This village is located in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh exists at this place.

ਘਲੁਘਲਾ [ghallughara] destruction, annihilation, devastation. 2 The battle which was fought on 2nd Jeth Sammat 1803 between Lakhpat Rai and the Khalsa near the pond of Kanuwan is known as Chhota Ghallughara and the one fought on 28th Magh Sammat 1818 with Ahmad Shah Durrani, near Raipur Gujjarwal at Kupparkhirhe is called Vadda Ghallughara in Sikh history. About fifteen to twenty thousand Singh and approximately the same number of Durranies were killed in it.

ਘਰਿੰਡੀ [gharīṇḍī] a village of Sikh landlords. It is situated near police station Barqi in district Lahore. To its south-west at a distance of about half-a-mile, there stands a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. He reached here from Jahman. Some scholars have mentioned it as Lahurha Sahib because a lahurā (cardiomyxa) tree then

existed there, under which the Guru seated himself. A traders' colony was there. A son was born to a trader, so everyone was busy in making merriment. Bhai Mardana said "O Lord! I have been hungry for two days. If you permit I may go to visit the village and have my meals." The Guru permitted him to go with the warning that he should not beg meals. Mardana sat for some time at the traders' door, but they were so engrossed in merrymaking that nobody paid any attention to him.

It so happened that the boy died and they started crying and wailing. The Guru advised them to surrender to the Almighty's will and recited a shabad in Sri Rag under the title "pahre".

There is a small gurdwara there, where Guru Granth Sahib is kept. Twenty bighas of land are assigned to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the 10th of the Shradhs. It is located to the south-west of Jallo railway station at a distance of eleven miles.

ਘਰੇਰੀ [ghaverī] n circle. 2 vertigo, dizziness, giddiness. 3 fragrance. "phulel ghaverī."—*BG*.

ਘੜ [ghar] n banana. 2 See ਘੜਨਾ. 3 pitcher.

ਘੜਾ [gharat] n composition, texture, manufacture.

ਘੜਥਲੀ [gharthali] n pitcher stand. 2 place where water is served free. "səpəl səmōdar jac gharthali."—*mala namdev*.

ਘੜਨਾ [gharna] v create, give shape to; compose. "gharē səbadu səci ɹaksal."—*japu*. 2 sculpt; scrape.

ਘੜਾ [ghara] n pitcher. "kādhi kuhara sirī ghara."—*s farid*.

ਘੜਿ [gharī] adv having sculpted "gharī bhāde jini avi səp."—*asa pəṭi m l*.

ਘੜਿਆਲ [gharīal] n clock. 2 flat round plate made of metal such as bronze, which is struck in temples. 3 Sīr ਘੜਿਕ alligator.

ਘੜਿਆਲ ਝੁੰਗ [gharīal būga] a tower at the

threshold of Harimandar, Amritsar, where a clock chimes to tell time.

ਘੜਿਆਲੀ [gharīālī], ਘੜਿਆਲੀਆ [gharīālīā] one whose job is to strike a metal gong to indicate time; timekeeper.

ਘੜਿਆਲੂ [gharīālū] See ਘੜਿਆਲ. 2 See ਘੜਿਆਲ 3.

ਘੜੀ [gharī] 1 a unit of time spanning 24 minutes.

See ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਟ. "ek gharī adhi gharī."—s kabir.

See ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ. 2 small pitcher. "leju gharī sru

tuṭīpārī."—gaur kabir. 'Human body is a small

pitcher, while rope is the age.' 3 mechanism

such as a watch or clock etc. to measure time.

Initially ancient scholars made sundial and

clepsydra in India. These find mention in such

ancient Sanskrit texts of astronomy as

Goladhyay etc. Sandglass and other

mechanical clocks, time pieces and pocket-

watches using metallic discs of brass and iron

and employing springs are inventions of the

foreigners.

History is witness to the fact that the first

time-measuring mechanism was invented by

a German, Henry de Wyck, in 1379 AD who

presented the same to Charles V king of

France in Paris. Several improvements have

since been made in it over a period of time,

but most commendable modifications were

carried out by Huygens in 1657, Hooke in

1666, Graham in 1715 and Harrison in 1726.

Now three types of watches are in vogue i.e

pocket watches¹, wall clocks and tower

clocks. All these need to be wound daily or

after two days with a key. The spring thus

¹ਗੁਰੂਗੇ. ਗੇਨੁਧਿਰੀ ਰਗੁਲੀ. ਧਰਮਿ. ਧਰਮਿਯਾਦ ਧਰਿਕਾ ਲਧਰਿਯਿ—ghoriz.

Time taken in pronouncing 10 guru characters is equivalent

to one breath. Six breaths make a pal and sixty pals in

turn make a gharī.

²The first ever pocket watch was invented by Peter Hole,

a craftsman of Nuremberg-Bavaria during the middle of

the fifteenth century.

wound which imparts movement to discs slowly becomes loose and gets totally unwound. The unwound spring is wound once again. Now-a-days countless clocks run on electricity.

The largest of all the clocks are located on the clock tower of Parliament House and on the wall of Crystal Palace in London. Some people are of the opinion that the clock on Colgate Factory in New York (America) is the largest in the world.

The tower of Parliament House (London) has 360 steps and on the top of these is installed a clock named Big Ben. It was installed about fifty-five years ago. Its gigantic size can only be judged by actually seeing it. It has four dials. The diameter of each dial is twenty-three feet. Its minute hands are 14 feet long. Its pendulum weighs 450 pounds and each digit is two feet long. Gaps between minutes are one foot squares. Its gong weighs twenty-three and a half tons and the hammer with which it is struck also weighs two maunds. It is wound thrice a week and it takes five hours to wind it.

Last year (in 1927 AD) a marvellous clock, known as the eighth wonder of the world, was manufactured in Vienna—the capital of Austria. It is a musical clock. It was got ready in sixteen years. Statues of twelve famous kings of European history are concealed in it in such a way that when an hour is struck a particular statue appears and remains there for full one hour, during which time a particular tune plays continuously.

New inventions by skilled craftsmen have revolutionized the watch industry as is evident from the watches of today.

ਘੜੀਆਲ [gharīāl] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a silk worker. 2 adj craftsman.

ਘੜੀਆਲ [gharīāl], ਘੜੀਆਲੂ [gharīālū] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

"gharjal jru dukhi reni vihai."—s farid.
 "darvaṃ jaike kiu ditho gharaku."—s farid.

ਘੜਾਅਲੇ [gharualo] Dg pitcher. "jru akase gharualo mrigtrisna bharia."—guj namdev.
 'a pitcher located in the sky, filled with water of mirage.' See ਨੈਜਰਿਆ.

ਘੜੁਕਾ [gharuka] another name of Ghatotkach. See ਘਟੋਤਕਚ "macyo yuddh jayō karē sṣṣṣ gharuke."—narsīgh.

ਘੜੋਟਾ [gharota], ਘੜੋਲਾ [gharola] n pitcher. 2 small pitcher

ਘੜੋਚੀ [gharōci], ਘੜੋਜੀ [gharōji] pitcher stand.

ਘਾ [gha] short for ghatāk. 2 short for 'ghah (grass)'. 3 direction. "hāu it ghumat prem chaku, atī ghorat he uh gha ghan karo."—aspho.
 4 short for ਘਾਵ (wound).

ਘਾ [ghā] n side direction "rah lag duhu ghā te hoyo."—NP. 'The ceremony of giving fees to the menials, was performed by both the sides.'
 "gāe uh ghā nikar."—rudr. 'Arrows went over to the other side. "pherat hē gur ke chahū ghāi."—GV 10.

ਘਾਉ [ghau] n wound, injury. "nahi ghau kaṭara kari sake"—sn m 1. 2 attack, injury, stroke. "pario nisane ghau."—maru kabir. 'The weapon hit the target.'

ਘਾਇ [ghai] See ਘਾਉ 2 adv having murdered, after killing "brahmaṇu naye ja ghai."—dhana m 1.

ਘਾਇਕ [ghaik] adj lethal, killing.

ਘਾਇਲ [ghail] adj injured, wounded, hurt.

ਘਾਈ [ghai] See ਘਾਉ. 2 wounded. See ਘਾਉ.

ਘਾਈ [ghāi] See ਘਾ.

ਘਾਸ [ghas] Skt n grass 2 trace left due to attrition, corn. "dhanukghas in sabb-hin hath."—GPS.

ਘਾਸ ਮੂੰਹ ਲੈਣਾ [ghas mūh lena] See ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈਣਾ.

ਘਾਸੀ [ghasi] n line produced due to friction; abrasion, drag. 2 convention. 3 grass cutter,

hay cutter. "je raj bahale tā harigulam, ghasi kau harinam kaḍhai"—gau m 4. 4 Skt god of fire.

ਘਾਸੀਦਾਸ [ghasidas] See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.

ਘਾਹ [ghah] See ਘਾਸ 1. "siha baja cerga kuhia ena khavale ghah."—var majh m 1.

ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈਣਾ [ghah mūh vice lena] v accept subordination; show oneself as very submissive; be ready to serve like an animal.

ਘਾਹੀ [ghahi] See ਘਾਸੀ 3.

ਘਾਹੁ [ghahu] See ਘਾਸ and ਘਾਹ. 2 worthless; insignificant. "nadari upthi je kare sultana ghahu karaida."—var asa.

ਘਾਹੀ [ghaki] adj (she) who kills, woman assassin. "sena ari ghaki."—52 poets

ਘਾਗਰਾ [ghagra] See ਘਾਗਰਾ.

ਘਾਗਾ [ghaga] n circumference, circle, sphere.

ਘਾਗਾ [ghagh] a sagacious scholar of Kanauj, renowned for statements regarding astrological influences. He was born in 1696 AD. 2 wise, sagacious. 3 clever, smart.

ਘਾਗਰਾ [ghaghra], ਘਾਗਿਰੀ [ghaghiro] See ਘਾਗਰਾ. "pardesi ke ghaghre cahu disī lagi agī."—s kabir. Here ਘਾਗਰਾ stands for the body, and soul's robe is on fire from all around

ਘਾਟ [ghat] or ਘਾਟ [ghaṭu] n composition. "ghat gharat bhayo svaran ko."—caritr 70. 2 Skt water channel. "gāg jamun ke ātre sahaj sūn ke ghat."—s kabir. Here, Ganga Jamuna stand for the right (īra) and left (pīgla) vessels of the body running from the loins to the head. 3 way, path. "ape guru, cela he ape, ape dāse ghaṭu"—var guj 1 m 3. 4 concept, idea. "tal mādi re ghat ke ghat."—asa m 1. 5 place. "nanak ke prabhū ghaṭi ghate ghaṭi harī ghat."—kan m 4 partal. 6 adj wanting, less, inferior. "ghat nā kin hī kahaṭa."—sn a m 5 7 See ਘਾਟ.

ਘਾਟਾ [ghaṭa] n shortage, lack. 2 hilly track, way; valley. "ghaṭa roklehu dīn ṭhaḍhe"—GPS.

3 See ਘਾਟਾ.

ਘਟਿ [ghaṭi] in the way. "jau na jom ke ghaṭi." -*māla m 5*. 2 *n* shortage, lack. See ਘਾਧਿ.

ਘਾਟੀ [ghaṭi] *n* fine coarse cotton cloth. 2 hilly path; mountain pass. "ghaṭi carat bel iku thaka." -*gaur kabir*. 'Sin embodied as an ox has upon God's dictum halted on the difficult task of trudging the spiritual journey.'

ਘਾਟੀ [ghaṭi] in mountain passes, in valleys. See ਚੰਦਨੀਤ.

ਘਾਟੁ [ghaṭu] See ਘਾਟ.

ਘਾਟੇ ਘਾਟ [ghaṭe ghaṭ] *adv* on one's way; en route. 2 on every route. 3 nothing but loss. "binu guru ghaṭe ghaṭ." -*sikhgosaṭi*.

ਘਾਟੇ [ghaṭe] decreases, becomes less. "manu mahatu jasu ghaṭe." -*guy m 5*.

ਘਾਟੇ [ghaṭe] See ਘਾਟਾ.

ਘਾਠ [ghaṭh] *Skt* घाटन *n* scraped and roasted barley.

ਘਾਠਾ [ghaṭha] *n* thickened extract of roasted and boiled barley.

ਘਾਠੇ [ghaṭho] *n* loss. 2 misfortune; trouble. "tat bhayo jeb ghaṭho." -*krisan*. 'when Brahma was in trouble.'

ਘਾਣ [ghaṇ] *n* thickened mixture of earth and water made for plastering. 2 quantity of oil seeds that can be put into an oil press in one lot. 3 battle, war. "is ka bap muyo vic ghaṇ." -*PPP*. 4 *adj* total, in toto, whole.

ਘਾਣਿ [ghaṇi], ਘਾਣੀ [ghaṇi] *n* See ਘਾਣ 4. "sabh rog gavae dukha ghaṇi." -*var sor m 4*. 2 feminine of ghaṇ. See ਘਾਣ 2 "lekha dharam bhara tilu pure ghaṇi." -*bihu chat m 5*. 3 See ਘਾਣ 1 "raṇ vic ghaṭti ghaṇi lohu mṭj di." -*cādi 3*. 4 *S* misfortune; trouble.

ਘਾਣੀ ਪੀਤਲਾ [ghaṇi pitala] *v* torment a lot, inflict much pain, squeeze as if in an oil press, annihilate. 2 give up the essential in favour of the inessential "ghaṇi pite satigur lie chadai." -*s kabir*. 'Oilmen give oil to the

master and keep the residue khal that is inessential.'

ਘਾਝ [ghat] *Skt* *n* attack, injury. 2 arrow.

3 murder, assassination. "kare su ghat ghat ko par." -*GPS*. 4 ambush, trap, suitable time. "es ghat phir hath na che." -*VN*.

ਘਾਝਕ [ghatak], ਘਾਝੀ [ghatki], ਘਾਝਿਕ [ghatki], ਘਾਝੀ [ghat] *adj* murderer, killer.

ਘਾਝੀਆ [ghatia], ਘਾਝਕ [ghatuk] *adj* who murders. 2 deceiver; trickster.

ਘਾਮ [gham], ਘਾਮ [ghām], ਘਾਮਾ [ghama], ਘਾਮੁ [ghamu] *Skt* घाम *n* heat, warmth. "cāden cād na sarad rutri mul na mīṭai gham." -*var jēt*. 2 sunshine; heat. "jese tapte nirmal ghama. tese ramnam binu bapuro nama." -*gōd*. 'Just as a clear day becomes hot, so does one get haughty without God's name.' 3 perspiration, sweat.

ਘਾਘ [ghay] See ਘਾਟਿ. 2 wound.

ਘਾਘਲ [ghayal] See ਘਾਟਿਲ.

ਘਾਝ [ghar] *n* mark left by erosion of soil caused by the flow of water. 2 This word has also been used for ghar. "tite ghar ghale." -*cādi 2*. 'has destroyed the same number of houses.' 3 a disease *or* giddiness. It leads to vertigo and one loses vision temporarily. There are numerous reasons for it like impurity of blood, stomach's debility, constipation, over-indulgence in sex, excessive use of intoxicants, presence of heart and renal diseases, excessive discharge of menses and breast-feeding for too long etc.

The best treatment for this disease is to keep intestines clean, not to withhold faecal matter and to keep stomach free of pollution. Light food and fresh fruit should be taken.

Taking of nine mashas of ground white sandal wood in rose water, grinding of coriander seeds in rose water, mixing it with honey and licking it, taking preserved jam of

emblic myrobalan with silver-leaf stuck to it and drinking syrup of pumpkin seeds are useful for its treatment

ਘਾਹੀ [ghar] *n* leak developed in the masonry of overground embankment of a well. It is caused by the pressure of the surrounding water against the weakened masonry. 2 cattle-shed. 3 See **ਘੁਲਘਾਹੀ** 4 *adj* murderer, assassin. "med espi adī uerī gharī št sabad kahu dhare."—*śanama*. ਮੇਦਾ [meda] (earth), [is] (king), his army, its destroyer **ਘਾਹੀ** [gharī], the gun.

ਘਾਲ [ghal] *n* See **ਘਾਲਣਾ**. 2 service; attendance. "ghal sīanap ukatī nā merī"—*ram a m 5*. 3 labour, hardwork "sadh ke sōgī nahī kēchu ghal."—*sukhmānī*. 4 performance, accomplishment. "pāhucī nā sakāu tomrī ghal."—*brīa m 5*. 5 destruction, murder. 6 water put into milk before boiling, slop.

ਘਾਲਕ [ghalak] *adj* destroyer. 2 motivator. "sārāb palāk sārāb ghalāk sārāb ko pun kal."—*japū*. 3 one who pours, pourer. 4 sender.

ਘਾਲਣਾ [ghalna] *v* send. "māt ghalāhu jām ki khabrī."—*brīa kabir*. 2 destroy, ruin. "apī gae auran hū ghalāhī."—*gāu kabir*. 3 work hard. "kai koṭī ghalāhī thākīpāhī."—*sukhmānī*. 4 attack, invade. "ise turavāhu ghalāhu sātī."—*gōd kabir*. 5 pour; mix. "īs ka se īsū ghalna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 6 *n* accomplishment. "īhu bhagta ki ghalna."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਘਾਲਣ [ghalat] works hard. "an jāar brīthā sām ghalat."—*sar m 5*. 2 sends 3 destroys. 4 pours, mixes.

ਘਾਲਣਾ [ghalna] See **ਘਾਲਣ**

ਘਾਲਿ [ghali] having performed hard labour "ghali khar kichu hāthāhu deī."—*var sar m 1*. 2 having put, having poured.

ਘਾਲਿਓ [ghaliō] destroyed, ruined. "būḍī! ghar ghalīō."—*dhāna chōt m 1* 2 sent, despatched. 3 put, mixed.

ਘਾਲਿਓਨੁ [ghaliōnu] he has destroyed; has swept

it away. "ape rācanu rācāī ape hī ghalīōnu."—*var sar m 4*. 2 has put, has mixed. 3 he has earned it.

ਘਾਲਿਆ [ghaliā] served, achieved. "tera ghalīā sabh thāī pāī."—*gōd m 4*. 2 See **ਘਾਲਿਓ**.

ਘਾਲਿਕ [ghalik] See **ਘਾਲਣ**.

ਘਾਲੀ [ghali] for service. "sō kām suhela jō terī ghali."—*māj m 5*. 2 See **ਘਾਲਣਾ**. 3 poured, mixed. 4 sent, despatched. 5 one who renders service.

ਘਾਲੀਅਨੁ [ghaliānu] are put. 2 made effort; served. "ape sev ghaliānu."—*var sri m 4*.

ਘਾਲੇ [ghale] serves 2 puts, mixes. "hamrī bhūmī kaurū ghale per?"—*gāu m 5*. 3 achieves, accomplishes. "ghal sevāk jē ghale."—*asa pāī m 1*. 4 develops, cultivates. "pār nārīstū ghale dhādha."—*bher namdev*.

ਘਾਵ [ghav] See **ਘਾਵੀ**.

ਘਾਵਰਿਆ [ghavriyā], **ਘਾਵਰੀਆ** [ghavriā] one who treats wounds; surgeon. "pāhucyō ghavriyā ke ghar me."—*vīcarsagar*.

ਘਾਹਣ [gharāt], **ਘਾਹਿ** [gharātī] See **ਘਾਹਣ**. "gharāt īs ki āpār āpār."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਘਾਹੁ [gharu] *ad* fabricator.

ਘਿਰੀ [ghirī], **ਘਿਰਾ** [ghirā] *St* ਧ੍ਰੁਤ *n* clarified butter. "ghirū meda khar."—*var ram 3*. "ghirā pāt bhāḍa kārē nā kōī."—*trīḷg m 1* 'Nobody calls clarified butter and silk polluted.'

ਘਿਰੀਓ [ghirīō] *n* vessel for keeping clarified butter.

ਘਿਰੀਲੀ [ghirīlī] *adj* mixed with clarified butter "rās āmrīt khīr ghīrīlī."—*var ram 3*.

ਘਿਰਿ [ghirī] *n* clarified butter. 2 *adv* with clarified butter. "tītū ghī-ī hom jāg sād puja."—*var māj m 1*.

ਘਿਰਨਾ [ghirsana] *v* move by dragging oneself. "bēthyo ghīsar ghīsar kār calāhī."—*GPS*.

ਘਿਰੁਆ [ghisua] *n* smouldering wood, ember "ghisua jāw pherāt hē larka."—*krisan*.

ਘਿਅ [ghigh] *n* humility, submissiveness.

2 confusion, impatience. "ghighike sri guru nam ucara."-NP.

गिहिका [ghighika], गिहिका [ghighika] v beg humbly, supplicate abjectly (with the lower lip drooping to plead in all submission). "vinay kare ghighikar."-guru sobha.

गिह (ghin), गिह (ghina) Skt घृण condemnation, censure. 2 kindness, compassion. 3 nausea, dislike.

गिहवत (ghinavat) adj contemptible nauseating. 2 condemnable.

गिहवत (ghinavat) with condemnation. "na tu avahi vasi bahut ghinavat."-var ram 2 m 5. 2 plural of ghinavna.

गिह (ghita) Skt गृहीत adj acquired. 2 obtained, received. "kru vāne ghita?"-var ram 2 m 5. 'how to obtain?'

गिह (ghidha), गिह (ghidhi) acquired, obtained. 2 S purchased. Skt ग्रहीत. "muli na ghidha, meku satigur dita." var ram 2 m 5. 3 accepted, acknowledged. "bah pakari thakur hau ghidhi."-jet chat m 5.

गिह (ghin) See गिह. 2 See गिह.

गिह (ghinna), गिह (ghinai) S v utter or say. "kia kia ghina tera nau ji."-suh m 1 kucari. 2 purchase, buy. "sasat vakharu tu ghinahi nahi."-asa m 5. "khabh vikadre je laha ghina savi toli."-sava m 5. See गिह vr.

गिह (ghinar) variant form of girinar. See गिरिनार. 2 adj abhorrent.

गिह (ghinn) Skt गृण् vr take; hold.

गिह (ghir) n circle, round. 2 house, abode.

गिह (ghurna) v be encircled. 2 feel giddy, experience dizziness. Skt घूर्णन.

गिह (ghirni) n pulley, wheel, spindle. 2 a top for spinning cotton 3 giddiness, dizziness.

गिह (ghirat), गिह (ghiratu) Skt घृत n clarified butter. "pāyā pāra ghiratu."-var asa.

गिह (ghira) adj encircled. "bikhna

ghira."-suh m 5 parat. 'engrossed in evil deeds'

गी (ghu), गी (ghu), गी (ghia) n clarified butter. "dal sidha magau ghu."-dhana dhana

गी (ghia) clarified butter. "sagal dudh mahi ghia."-sor m 5 2 pumpkin with pulp like clarified butter.

गी (ghis) n trace left as a result of dragging something. "gahi godan te tab ghis dayo."-krisan. "ghisat ghisat ukhalahi kanh udharat sadhu."-krisan. 2 bandicoot rat. It is bigger than the common rat. "ghis galore laave."-asa kabir. See गी.

गी (ghusna) See गी.

गी (ghu) Skt ग्रह्य adj worthy of acquiring; worth adopting. "hari bhagti asnehu gurmukhi ghiji."-var mala m 1.

घु (ghu) Skt vr produce a sound

घु (ghus) n entry, penetration. 2 Skt घुष् vr produce sound, praise, proclaim, murder.

घुस (ghusna) v enter, penetrate. 2 forget; miss. "satigur ki gante ghusie, dukhedukhi vihar."-var gau 1 m 3.

घुस (ghusar) n a word that is not clear; whisper. 2 See घुस.

घुस (ghusarna), घुस (ghusarna) v enter, penetrate. "bahijai ghuseri bagulare."-var gau 1 m 4 'Hypocritical cranes forcibly get into the assembly of swans.'

घुस (ghusauna) n cause to penetrate, drive into. 2 cause to forget. 3 stave off. "avat vakhat ghusavat nahi."-NP.

घुस (ghusi) having entered, having penetrated. See घुस.

घुस (ghuserna) v push into, penetrate.

गुर्वेदाली (ghukkevali) a village which falls under police station and tehsil Ajnala of district Amritsar. It is located to the north of Amritsar railway station, at a distance of fifteen miles. Upto Raja Sansi, the road is metalled, the

remaining four miles is a kacca road. There are two gurdwaras in it, which previously were in village Sahinsre.

(1) **Guru ka Bagh** The devout congregation of Sahinsre had brought Guru Arjan Dev to this village with great reverence. He stayed there for some days. A magnificent hall is in place. It was got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. One hundred ghumaons of land are assigned to the gurdwara. There is a garden in it. This was got planted by Guru Teg Bahadur. Formerly it was known as "Guru Ki Raurh". A fair is held here on full moon night and new moon night. It was at this place that cutting of wood for community kitchen led to a prolonged dispute. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had to launch a mammoth agitation on 12th of August 1922, that ended on 17th November 1922 AD.¹

(2) To the south of the village at a distance of about two furlongs, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way from Valla, he stayed here for some days. It is from here that he ordered the religious congregation to plant a garden at Guru Ki Raurh.

ਘੁਗ [ghug] See ਘੁਘ

ਘੁਗੀ [ghūghci] *n* black bird, black seed.

ਘੁਗਟ [ghūghat] *Skt* ਅਢਰੁੰਠਨ act of drawing veil over the face. 2 veil which hides the face.

ਘੁਗਣੀ [ghūghni] See ਘੁੰਘਣੀ.

ਘੁਗਰਾਰ [ghūghrar] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਘੁਗਰਾਰਾ [ghūghrara] *adj* curly, coiled. "kac ghūghrarā."—*ramav*. 2 having tiny bells.

ਘੁਗਰਾਲ [ghūghral] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਘੁਗਰੂ [ghūghru] See ਘੁੰਘਰੂ.

ਘੁੱਘ [ghūgh] See ਘੁਘ.

ਘੁੰਘੀ [ghūghī] *n* dove.

ਘੁਘ [ghūgh] *adj* dense. "vūtha ghugh girau

¹In all 5,605 Sikhs were arrested from 12th of August to 17th of November, 1922. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਾਂ: 3

jiu."—*sri m 5 pepar*. 'The village is densely populated' i.e. residents live in full peace and comfort. 2 *n* guttural sound.

ਘੁੰਘੀ [ghūghci] See ਘੁੰਘਣੀ.

ਘੁੰਘਟ [ghūghat] See ਘੁੰਘਟ.

ਘੁੰਘਟ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ [ghūghat kholhna], **ਘੁੰਘਟ ਲਾਹੁਣਾ** [ghūghat lahuṇa] *v* abandon modesty. 2 be shameless. See ਘੁੰਘਟ.

ਘੁੰਘਣੀ [ghūghaṇi] *n* grams boiled in water.

ਘੁੰਘਣੀਆਸਿੰਘ [ghūghṇāsīgh] When Guru Gobind Singh camped at village Bhagte (Faridkot state), a devotee came along with his son, who carried boiled grams on his head. When the Guru enquired about the name of his son, he replied that as yet no name had been given to him. The Guru baptised him and gave him the name Ghungania Singh.

ਘੁਘਨਾ [ghughna] dense. 2 like an owl. "mara māgan bhramat ghughna."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਘੁੰਘਰ [ghūghar] *n* curl, coil. 2 small bell. "dhunā ghūghraṇā."—*VN*.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰ [ghūghrar] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ. 2 *adj* curly, coiled, twisted.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰਾ [ghūghrara] *adj* curly.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ [ghūghral] an ornament with lots of tiny bells attached to it.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲਾ [ghūghrāla] curly. 2 See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰ.

ਘੁੰਘਰੂ [ghūghru] small bell. "ghūghru vaje je manu lage."—*asa m 1*. 'Only if the mind could get in unison with the rhythm, as the tiny bell rings during a dance.'

ਘੁਘਿ [ghughī], **ਘੁਘੁ** [ghughu] See ਘੁਘ.

ਘੁਘੁ [ghughu] *Skt* ਘੁਘ *n* owl. "ghughu sujh na sujha."—*BG*. 'The owl cannot see the sun.'

ਘੁੰਘੁ [ghūghra] See ਘੁੰਘਰ.

ਘੁਟ [ghuṭ] *Skt* ਧੁਟ *v* return, murder, stop, protect. 2 *n* such quantity of water, milk etc. as can be gulped at a time; a gulp. 3 See ਘੁੰਟਣਾ. "te sakat nar jami ghutic."—*guru m 4*.

ਘੁਟਕਾ [ghuṭka], ਘੁਟਨਾ [ghuṭna] *v* compress, press. 2 *n* knee.

ਘੁਟਾਈ [ghuṭai] *n* act of grinding. 2 wages for grinding.

ਘੁਟਿ [ghuṭi] having compressed. "ghuṭi ghuṭi jū khavṇe."—*suhi m 1*.

ਘੁਟਨਾ [ghuṭanna] *n* dress to cover the knees; pyjamas.

ਘੁਟਾਯਾ [ghuṭaya] *adv* on the knees. "kanah cale ghuṭaya ghar bhutar."—*krtsan*.

ਘੁਟਕਾ [ghuṭka] compression. See ਘੁਟਕਾ 1.

ਘੁੱਟੀ [ghuṭṭi] *n* a medicine given to the newborn infant. It is also known as *pmanghuṭṭi* or *gurhti*. "ghuṭṭi vaṭṭi dei nṛhare."—*BG*. It is a combination of the following constituents: myrobalan, cassia aculifolia, holarrhena antidysenterica, pulp of cassia fistula, thyme, aniseed and dried black grapes.

ਘੁੱਡ [ghuḍ] See ਘੁੰਗਟ.

ਘੁੱਡੀ [ghuḍi] *n* loop, twist. "ghuḍi bin kṛa gṛṛhi carāṇe?"—*gṛḍ kabir*. 2 knot or tag of a shirt etc to hold a button. 3 complication. 4 misunderstanding.

ਘੁਠ [ghuṇ], ਘੁਠਾ [ghuṇa] *Skt* घुण *w* move, return. 2 *n* a worm that infests wood. "jru ghuṇ khadhi lakkṛi."—*BG*.

ਘੁਠਾਕਸਰ ਨਯਾਯ (ghuṇakṣar nyay) See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਘੁਠਨਾ [ghuṭhna], ਘੁਠਨਾ [ghuṭhna] *v* miss, go astray, make a mistake. "khaṣamahu ghuṭhna phirahi nimanā."—*sri m 1 jogi ḍdar*.

ਘੁਠਾ [ghuṭha] *adj* gone astray, who has forgotten his way. "mūḍhahu ghuṭha jai."—*var asa m 2*.

ਘੁੱਧਾ [ghudda] During his stay between the villages of Kothe and Maluke, a demented saint, in spite of warning by the guard, tried to enter the camp of Guru Gobind Singh. Thereupon the guard thrashed him so badly that he died. In order to avenge his death, their superior, Ghudda, came to the Guru at a place named Bajak, but was pacified by his holy

presence. His accomplices Sukkhu and Buddhu served the Guru with devotion and recited folk songs to him. See ਬਾਜਕ.

ਘੁਨ [ghuṇ] See ਘੁਣ.

ਘੁੰਨਾ [ghuṇna] *adj* taciturn, one who does not share his feelings. 2 greedy. This word is derived from Sanskrit *vr* घृण, which means to receive.

ਘੁਪ [ghuṇ] *adj* dark, dense

ਘੁਮਾਯਾ [ghuṇgha] I sacrifice myself. "ham nam viṭahu sad ghuṇgha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਘੁਮਾਣਾ [ghuṇjana] *v* rotate, circumambulate, sacrifice oneself. "jini gurmukhi piara sevra tin kau ghuṇjiaia."—*trilṣg m 4*. "hau vari ghuṇajāva."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਘੁਮਾਣਾ [ghuṇadna], ਘੁਮਾਣਨਾ [ghuṇadna] *v* (for the clouds) to lower

ਘੁੰਮਣ [ghuṇman] See ਘੁੰਮਣ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ [ghuṇmangher] *n* vertigo. 2 whirlpool, vortex. 3 intense whirl of water generated by cyclones. It is very difficult for ships to come out of it. Sir Napier Shaw attributes it to enormous amount of highly water-laden hot air held at some torrid zone, getting more saturated and hot. The heat thus trapped expands the air from within. It becomes rarified and rises above. Due to this rise, it becomes a bit cold and lot of moisture condenses and takes the form of a cloud. In the process, much latent heat is released and the air becomes more rarified. This creates vacuum at the bottom. In order to fill this vacuum, air from all around rushes in violently at a speed of 100 to 300 miles per hour. It is this cyclone that causes whirlpool.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghuṇmangheri] in the whirlpool. 2 due to vertigo or vortex. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghuṇmangheri] See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [ghuṇmanvani] *n* whirlpool. "ghar ghuṇmanvani bhai."—*maru m 1*. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ 2 and 3.

ਘੁਮਣਾ [ghūmṇa], ਘੁਮਨ [ghuman] See ਘੁਮਨ.
 ਘੁਮਣਘੋਰ [ghumangher] See ਘੁਮਣਘੋਰ and ਘੁਮਣਘੋਰ.
 ਘੁਮਰ [ghumar], ਘੁਮਰ [ghūmar] See ਘੁਮਰ.
 ਘੁਮਰਆਰਿ [ghūmar-ari] See ਘੁਮਰਿਆਰਿ.
 ਘੁਮਰਿ [ghumarī] See ਘੁਮਰ.
 ਘੁਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghumarīari], ਘੁਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghūmrīari] *adj* vertiginous, dizzying. 2 ਘੁਮਰਿ *n* evaporated water condensed in air due to coldness in winter, fog. "ghūmarīari sial boniā kejmā." —cāḍī. 'Swords of warriors are covering the battle-field as the sky is covered with fog in winter.' See ਕੇਸਮ.
 ਘੁਮਰੀ [ghumrī] *n* whirlpool, vortex. 2 covered the sky. "sayam ghāṭa ghumrī ghanghorke." —cāḍī 2.
 ਘੁਮਰੇਰੀ [ghumreri] *n* potter's wife. "dhoban ghumreri cāmri." —GPS.
 ਘੁਮਵਾਰਨਾ [ghumvarna] *v* offer something (normally money) by passing it around the head
 ਘੁਮਾ [ghumā] See ਘੁਮਾਉਂ.
 ਘੁਮਾਉ [ghumau] See ਘੁਮਾਉਂ. 2 turn, round. 3 curve, bend.
 ਘੁਮਾਉਂ [ghumāṀ] measure of land which is equivalent to eight kanals. See ਮਿਣਤੀ.
 ਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ [ghumauna] *v* rotate. 2 offer something (normally money) by passing it around the head. "hau satiguru viṭahu ghumaia." —sri m 1 jogī āḍar. "satigur viṭahu ghumaia jiu." —majh m 4.
 ਘੁਮਲ [ghumal] weaver's wood in which he fixes the ends of threads and prepares the warp.
 ਘੁਮਿ [ghumi] *adv* having come back, returned. "je jāna mārījais ghumi na ais." —esa farid. "jo te marānī mukia tina na mare ghumi." —s farid.
 ਘੁਮਿਆਰ [ghumiar] See ਫੁੱਫਕਾਰ and ਫੁਮਿਆਰ.
 ਘੁਮਿਸਿਘ [ghūmisiḡh] When Guru Gobind Singh visited village Kot Bhai (district Ferozepur),

two shopkeepers, Rangī and Ghummi, presented themselves before him. The Guru baptised and turned them into Singhs.
 ਘੁਮੇਰ [ghumer], ਘੁਮੇਰੀ [ghumerī] *n* dizziness, vertigo.
 ਘੁਮੇਰੂ [ghumeru] *adj* who rotates (things). 2 *n* rotating pin used for converting carded cotton into thread.
 ਘੁਮੰਡਰੰਦ [ghumṇḍcāḍ] See ਘਮੰਡਰੰਦ.
 ਘੁਰ [ghur] *n* thunder 2 horse. See ਘੁਰਸਾਰ. 3 *Skt* घुर *vr* cry in fright.
 ਘੁਰਸਾਰ [ghursar] *n* horse stable. "ghursarhī ghor bādhaihō." —cārītr 145.
 ਘੁਰਕਣਾ [ghurakṇa], ਘੁਰਕਨਾ [ghurakna] *v* make low noise. 2 chide, reprimand. "kop same nīj nah ko ghurkai aṭho jam." —cārītr 4.
 ਘੁਰਕੀ [ghurkī] *n* reprimand, threat.
 ਘੁਰਨਾ [ghurna], ਘੁਰਨਾ [ghurna] *v* thunder "ghuran ghāṭa aṭī kalā." —var maru 2 m 5. "ghure nagare." —cāḍī 3. 2 *n* den or hiding place of wild animals.
 ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ [ghur-rāṭa], ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ [ghur-rāṭa] *n* snoring, sound coming from the throat of a sleeping person.
 ਘੁਰਾ [ghura] *n* den or hiding place of wild animals "hoi sāṭaṇa ghure na mave." —var mala m 1
 ਘੁਰਾਰਾ [ghurara] See ਘੁਰਰਾਟਾ.
 ਘੁਲਣਾ [ghulna], ਘੁਲਨਾ [ghulna] *v* wrestle. 2 mix, dissolve. "je kicānī lakh upav ta kahī na ghulic." —var ram 2 m 5. 3 be solved. 4 adapt.
 ਘੁਲਾਵੇਗੇ [ghulavego] See ਘੁਮਨਿਘੋਰਿ.
 ਘੁਰ [ghur] *n* horse.
 ਘੁਰਸਾਲ [ghursal] *n* horse stable.
 ਘੁਰਚੜ੍ਹਾ [ghurcārha] *n* horseman, man on horse back.
 ਘੁਰਦੌੜ [ghurdṇ] *n* horse race. 2 a game for testing the racing strength of horses.
 ਘੁਰਨਾਲ [ghurnal] horse shoe. 2 See ਘੁਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ

ਘੁੜਨਾਲਿਕਾ (ghurnalika) *n* horse-driven cannon.
ਘੁੜਬਹਿਲ (ghurbahil) horse-driven chariot.
ਘੁੜਵਾਲ (ghurval) *Skt* ਘੋਟਕਾ ਘੜ horse keeper, one who rears horses.
ਘੁੜਾਣੀ (ghuraṇī) a village in district Sunam of Patiala state. Here lived Ramraia tithe-collectors who maligned the Guru a lot. They disgraced (religious singer) Bulaki Singh, a ragi, and broke his double-stringed musical instrument. Due to this reason Banda Singh Bahadur conquered this village in Sammat 1767 and punished the tithe-collectors. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village. The Guru bestowed a chola (a long robe) to Surtia masād, which is still with his descendants. Ten bighas of land are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held on the Holi festival. The village is located to the west of Doraha railway station at a distance of seven miles from it.
ਘੁੜਾਮ (ghuram) a village located to the south-east of Patiala, at a distance of twelve kohs. There lived very arrogant Pathans. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army conquered it in Sammat 1766.
ਘੁਸ (ghus), **ਘੁਸ** (ghūs) *n* bribe.
ਘੁਕ (ghuk) *n* deep slumber. "sutta ghuk."—PPP. 2 *Skt* owl.
ਘੁਕਾਰੀ (ghukarī) owl's enemy, the crow.
ਘੁੰਗਰ (ghūgar) See ਘੁੰਘਰ.
ਘੁੰਘਟ (ghughat), **ਘੁੰਘਟ** (ghūghaṭu) veil. "rahu rahu ri bahuria ghūghaṭu jin kadhe.—asa kabur. "jōb naci tēb ghughāṭu kesa?"—tukha m 1. "ghughāṭu kholī celi."—oṣkar.
ਘੁੰਘਰ (ghughar), **ਘੁੰਘਰ** (ghūghar) *n* tiny bell. "ghughar bādhi bājavāhi tal."—prabha a m 5. "ghūghar bādhi bhāe ramdasa."—maru m 5.
ਘੁਟ (ghuṭ), **ਘੁਟ** (ghuṭ) See ਘੁਟ.
ਘੁਟਲਾ (ghuṭla) gulps, swallows. "than cokhta makhān ghuṭla."—gōḍ namdev. See ਮਖਨ.

ਘੁਟਾ (ghuṭa) gulped. "hariras ghuṭa."—sar m 5.
ਘੁਟੀਏ (ghuṭe) let us gulp i.e. let us drink. "hariras ghutic."—bala m 5 part 1.
ਘੁਪ (ghup) See ਘੁਪ. 2 pitch-dark. "tam agian mohat ghup."—bala a m 5. 3 owl.
ਘੁਮਣ (ghuman) *Skt* ਘੁੰਨਾ *vr* revolve, go in rounds.
ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ (ghumangheri) See ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ.
ਘੁਮਣਾ (ghumna), **ਘੁਮਨ** (ghuman) *Skt* ਘੁੰਨਨ *n* wander.
ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ (ghumangheri), **ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰ** (ghumangher), **ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ** (ghumangheri), **ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ** (ghūmangheri), **ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ** (ghumanigheri) *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰ. "ghumangher agah gakhnigursabdi par utric."—asa m 5. "ghumangheri maha atī bikhri."—ram a m 5. "gharu ghumanigheri ghulavego."—kan a m 4. 2 vertigo, dizziness. 3 fallacy of ignorance 4 cycle of birth and death, transmigratory cycle
ਘੁਮਰ (ghumar), **ਘੁਮਰੀ** (ghumari) *n* vertigo, walking in a circle. 2 a dance which is performed in the form of a circle. "haripās ghumari pavahu."—jet m 4
ਘੁਰ (ghur) *Skt* ਝੂਰ *vr* be violent, torment, get old. 2 *n* frowning.
ਘੁਰਣ (ghuran) *Skt* ਘੁੰਨਾ *vr* revolve 2 warn through frowning.
ਘੁਰਣਾ (ghurana) *n* frowning. See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*.
ਘੁਰਮ (ghuram) See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*. 2 vertigo. 3 dizziness due to intoxication.
ਘੁਰਾ (ghura) *n* sweepings, trash 2 a devout disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. "ghura latkan janie."—BG. 3 a subcaste of Khatri.
ਘੁਲਨ (ghulan) *v* dissolve, be mixed, become indistinguishable "ghulahi tau man jāvavahi sarna."—bavan. "tau prasadi ghulic."—jet chāt m 5. "jisu kripalu tisū sadh sāgi ghulic."—asa m 5.
ਘੇਉ (gheu) *n* clarified butter. "dahu viloi gheu kadhara."—BG.
ਘੇਉਰ (gheur) See ਘੇਰ.

ਬੋਝਾ [gherya] See ਬੋਝਾ.

ਬੋਝੀ [ghei] a subcaste of Khatri, who were involved in the trade of ghee (clarified butter). 2 a trader of ghee. 3 mixed with ghee.

ਬੋਝੀਆ [gheia] *n* a substance resembling ghee, prepared by beating and mixing such ingredients as butter, eggs etc. 2 ball of soft butter, collected from the top of buttermilk during the churning of it. "makhu le gheia tzh karyo."—*caritr* 132.

ਬੋਸ [ghes] *n* feigning ignorance. 2 irritation. 3 gnashing.

ਬੋਸਲਾ [ghesla] *n* heavy club; cudgel. 2 wooden grinding rod with which spices etc are pounded.

ਬੋਪ [ghep], ਬੋਬ [gheb] territory of Fatehjang and Pindigheb, which falls in district Campbellpur. "dhāru gheb ki pothohar."—*GPS*.

ਬੋਰ [gher] *n* vertigo. "tū avarat ki cuki gher."—*ram m* 5. 'Vertigo of head (soul) caused by the whirlpool of three attributes has ceased i.e. nature into which three attributes had gone having fulfilled its duty has got wary of the free-soul.' 2 enclosure. 3 surroundings, ambience.

ਬੋਰਣਾ [gherṇa] *v* surround, encircle.

ਬੋਰਣੀ [gherṇi] *n* vertigo. 2 circular instrument which, when revolved, is used for preparing thread from cotton. 3 A wheel upon which criminals were mounted for punishment in ancient times. See ਚਰਚੀ.

ਬੋਰਝ [gherṇ] a subcaste of Khatri. Bhagwan Das, who had disgraced Guru Hargobind at Sri Gobindpur, (Hargobindpur) belonged to the same subcaste. See ਸ੍ਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਬੋਰਾ [ghera] *n* periphery. 2 circumference. 3 besiegement. 4 possession. "mua karat jōg ghera"—*VN*. 'takes possession of wealth and land.'

ਬੋਰਵਰ [ghevar] *Sk* ਬ੍ਰਿਤਵਰ a type of sweetmeat 'Earlier, it was in Rawalpindi district.

in which lot of ghee is used. In shape it resembles a honeycomb. "ghevar set sira bahu pae."—*NP*.

ਬੋਝੇ [gheke] *adj* having injured. "gha in ke sōg gheke."—*krrsan*. 2 having killed.

ਬੋਝਾ [gherṇa] *v* send. 2 injure.

ਬੋਰ [gher] *n* presence of lot of dust particles overcasting the sky. 2 slander, disrepute.

ਬੋਸ [ghos] See ਬੁਸ and ਬੋਖ.

ਬੋਸਲਾ [ghosla], ਬੋਸਲਾ [ghōsla] *n* ਘਾਸ (grass) - ਆਲਸ (house); nest, where birds lay eggs. "ghosla me sōda tajodat akascari."—*BGK*.

ਬੋਖ [ghokh] *Sk* ਬੋਸ *n* roar, high-pitched sound. "hot ghokh jīh garaj suhavi."—*NP*. 2 a colony of milkmen where cows bellow. 3 a subcaste of Bengali Kayasths.

ਬੋਖਣਾ [ghokhṇa], ਬੋਖਾ [ghokhan], ਬੋਖਲਾ [ghokhna] *Sk* ਬੋਸਣਾ *n* loud proclamation. "sikhā putrā ghokhikē"—*var ram* 3. See 4 below. 2 roar, high-pitched sound. "ghān ghokhān jyō ghahiravhige."—*kalki*. 3 read aloud. "ghokhe sastrā bed sabh."—*bavān*. "ghokhe munijān simarti purana."—*dhana m* 5. "care kūḍā ghokha."—*dhana m* 5 4 in Pothohar, ghokhān stands for intense deliberation.

ਬੋਖਾ [ghokha] See ਬੋਖਣਾ.

ਬੋਖਿ [ghokhi] having proclaimed. "bed pukarahi ghokhi."—*dhana m* 5. See ਬੋਖਣਾ.

ਬੋਖੇ [ghokhe] See ਬੋਖਣਾ.

ਬੋਰਝ [ghogṇ] *n* a scavenging bird which resembles a vulture. See ਕਲਮੁਰਝ. 2 one who eats inedible things. 3 stupid.

ਬੋਰਾ [ghoga] *snail Sk* ਬੋਰਾ 2 a masād of Nanheri village (Patiala state) who was imprudent to Guru Teg Bahadur. His offence was condoned by Guru Gobind Singh and he took the Guru to his house as when he was returning from Patna to Anandpur. See ਨਨਹੇਰੀ.

ਬੋਝਾ [ghoghra] *n* an air-filled leather sac which floats in water. People also tie themselves to

such sacs while jumping from high places to escape from being injured. "bādh ghoghre pavān lakh kudat bhayo banay."—*carrtr* 72.

ਘੋਘਰ [ghoghar] See ਘੋੜਾ.

ਘੋਘਾ [ghogha] See ਘੋੜਾ.

ਘੋਟ [ghoṭ] *n* attraction, pull. 2 compression, pressure. 3 See ਘੋਟਾ. 4 *Skt* horse.

ਘੋਟਕ [ghoṭak] *adj* one that grinds. 2 *Skt n* horse.

ਘੋਟਨਾ [ghoṭna]. ਘੋਟਨਾ [ghoṭana] *v* grind See ਘੁਟ *vr*. 2 See ਘੋਲਨਾ 2 and ਘੋਟਨਾ 2.

ਘੋਟਨਾ [ghoṭna] See ਘੋਟਾ and ਘੁਟ *vr*. 2 short wooden club used for grinding. "bhāg-ghoṭna hath sabbhara."—*carrtr* 380

ਘੋਟਾ [ghoṭa] *n* grinder 2 process of grinding.

ਘੋਟਿਮ [ghoṭim] due to grinding. "ghoṭim kalpi masu."—*suhi m* 1.

ਘੋਪ [ghop] *n* straight sword concealed in a stick. sword stuck. 2 annihilation, murder "jinesatru ghopā."—*VN*.

ਘੋਪਾ [ghopa] *n* supportless tent. 2 suffocating place.

ਘੋਰ [ghor] *n* horse. "mrīg pakre bin ghor hathiār."—*bher m* 5. "ghor bina kese asvar?"—*g5d kabir*. 2 *Skt adj* dark, dense. 3 horrible, frightening. "gur binu ghor ādhar."—*var asa m* 2 4 cruel, pitiless. 5 *n* thunder "catrak mor bolat dīn rati suni ghanhar ki ghor"—*mala m* 4 *partal*. 6 sound, echo "tar ghor bajitr tahi."—*var mala m* 1. 7 See ਘੋਲਨਾ. "mrīgmad gulab karpur ghor."—*kalki*. "halahā ghorat hē."—*ramav*

ਘੋਰਨੀ [ghorani] *n* cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਘੋਰਾ [ghora] See ਘੋਰ 1. "carōi ghorān ghayalkē."—*krisan*. "ghorē carī bhes caravān jāi."—*asa kabir*. See ਘੋਲਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ. 2 See ਘੋਰ 5. "dhunī vaje ānhad ghora."—*ram m* 1. 3 *Skt* pitch-dark night.

ਘੋਰਾਤਕ ਧੁਨੀ (ghorātak dhunī) a gun, which produces noise like the roar of a lion, the destroyer of a horse.—*sanama*

ਘੋਰੀ [ghori] *n* mare 2 See ਘੋਰੀ.

ਘੋਰੀਧਰ [ghorādhār] pitch-dark. "guru binu ghorādhār."—*prabha a m* 3 2 pitch-dark, suggestive of ignorance.

ਘੋਲ [ghol] See ਘੋਲਣਾ. 2 *Skt n* half-churned yoghurt. 3 sour buttermilk.

ਘੋਲਘੋਲਣਾ [gholghoṭṭna]. ਘੋਲਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ [gholghumauna] *v* be sacrificed. It is customary for water to be taken round the head of the beloved and then drunk, implying that all his sufferings and misfortunes dissolve in that water and the drinker accepts them and wishes his well-being. "hau gholi jiu gholighumai tisu sace gurdarbare jiu"—*majh m* 5. "hau tisu ghol ghumai gurmāi ride garibi ave."—*BG*.

ਘੋਲਣਾ [gholna]. ਘੋਲਨਾ [gholna] *v* dissolve something in water or some other liquid. "gholi geru rāgu carāia." *maru a m* 1.

ਘੋਲਿ [gholi] *adv* having dissolved, having mixed. "gholi maha rasu āmrītu tih pia."—*bavan*.

ਘੋਲਿਆ [gholia] got sacrificed. "tin vīpāhu sadu ghumi gholia."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. See ਘੋਲਘੋਲਣਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghor-ṛa] *n* horse. "cārke ghor-ṛe kūde pakarāhi."—*gau var* 2 *m* 5. See ਚੁਫਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghora] *Skt* horse. "ghora kito sahaj da"—*var ram* 3.

In Rajputana names of horses are assigned according to their colours:

White—*karak*

Whitish yellow—*khōga*

Yellow—*harīy*

Milky—*serah*

Black—*khōgha*

Red—*kryah*

White having black calves—*ugah*

Spotted—*halah*

yellowish black—*trīyuh*

yellow having black knees—*kulah*

yellow with a reddish tinge – uknah

blue – nilak

pink – revāt

yellow with greenish tinge – halak

one having white chest, hoofs, mouth, mane and tail – aṣṭmāgal

one having white tail, chest, head and both the sides – pācbhadr.

—dīgal koṣ

ਬੋਭੀ [ghoṛī] *n* mare 2 a wooden stand on which clothes are dried. 3 tripod on which a saddle etc is placed. 4 song sung by women praising the groom and his family See **ਬੋਭੀਆਂ**. 5 song sung at the time of the groom's ceremonial mounting the horse. 6 bridge over which the strings of a sirāda sitar etc are stretched. 7 machine for making saṁvā (noodle-like pasta for sweet dish).

ਬੋਭੀਆਂ [ghoṛiā] On the occasion of a marriage, after providing housing to the members of the marriage party and before the marriage ceremony, the groom mounted on a mare proceeds to the bride's home. This ceremony is called ghoṛī. Songs sung on that occasion are called ghoṛiā. In order to do away with the evil practice of singing indecent songs, Guru Ram Das authored a sacred hymn in Rag Vadhans under the heading ghoṛiā which underlies the sermon of attaining bliss both in this world and the next. "deh tejaṁx n ram upaia." etc.

ਬੋਭੋਵਾਹਾ [ghorevaha] a village in tehsil and district Gurdaspur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village.

ਬੋਭੋਰਨਾ [ghāghorna], **ਬੋਭੋਲਨਾ** [ghāgholna] *v* mix something into water by stirring. 2 make water dirty by shaking it. 3 rinse a garment into water in order to remove its dirt.

¹At some places, ceremony of ghoṛī is also held at the time of departure of marriage-party from the bridegroom's house.

ਬੰਟ [ghāt] *Skr* घाट, *vr* speak, shine 2 See **ਬੰਟਕ**. **ਬੰਟਕ** [ghāṭak] gong, bell. See **ਬੰਟਕਾ** "ghāṭak jyḍ sunke bār bani. rahe thadh dhig mirgohi samani."—*NP* See **ਬੰਟਕਰੋਰਿ**.

ਬੰਟਕਰੋਰਿ [ghāṭak-heri] *n* hunter's bell; the bell a hunter carries with himself "chālbe kahu ghāṭak-heri bājyo."—*krisan*. 'A hunter hiding himself in the forest rings a bell. In order to find out from where the sound comes, the deer is drawn towards it.'

ਬੰਟਕਾ [ghāṭaka] See **ਬੰਟਕ**

ਬੰਟਾ [ghāṭa] *Skr* *n* bronze bell moulded in the shape of an upside down tumbler. It is struck with a hammer from within or without. Small bells have been in vogue since time immemorial. They were discovered in ancient Egyptian tombs and in the ruins of Nineveh. In Rome, the time of the royal bath was announced with the stroke of a bell. Since long, ringing of bells has been prevalent in temples in India where the biggest bell was installed at Somnath temple. It was broken into pieces by Mahmood Ghaznavi and its golden chain was plundered.

As of now, the biggest of all the bells is in Moscow (Russia). It weighs 198 tons. It was cast in 1733 AD. There is also another bell in this city which weighs 128 tons. There are heavy and huge bells in Burma, Peking (China), Cologne (Germany), Vienna and Paris. In England, the largest of all the bells weighs 16 tons, which is installed in the cathedral of St. Paul. "ghāṭa jāka sunre cahu kōṭ."—*asa m* 5. i.e., 'the celestial sound.' 2 unit of time spanning two and a half gharis, equalling an hour. See **ਕਲਪੁਮਣ**. 3 clock. See **ਬੜੀ ਟੋ**: 3.

ਬੰਟਾਚੇਰਾ [ghāṭaheṛa] See **ਬੰਟਕਰੋਰਿ**.

ਬੰਟਾਕਰਣ [ghāṭakaraṇ] *n* son of Mangal, who was born to Medha. He was an attendant deity of Shiv. On account of a curse, he was born

as a man. He was a great scholar of Ujjaini Nagri. 2 according to Harivansh, a demon who was a devotee of Shriv. In order to avoid hearing the name of Vishnu, he hung bells from both his ears. 3 according to Saravloh, a soldier of Brijnad (Viraynad), the demon. "ghāṭa karaṇ bhaṭ."—sāloh.

ਘੰਟਿਕ [ghāṭik] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ

ਘੰਟਿਕਾ [ghāṭika] Skt ਘੰਟਿਕਾ n bell. 2 gullet, throat.

ਘੰਟੀ [ghāṭī] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 1.

ਘੰਡ [ghāṇḍ] n big bell, gong. 2 trachea See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 2. 3 Skt ਘਾਣ large black bee. 4 wretch, vile. "jñakḥ maraṇt sabbh nīdāk ghāṇḍa ram."—bhīḥ chāt m 4. 5 mischievous. 6 a subcaste of Bahujai Khatri.

ਘੰਡ ਵੱਜਣਾ [ghāṇḍ vājna] a typical sound that breathing produces due to the entrapped tracheal mucus.

ਘੰਡਾ [ghāṇḍa] See ਘੰਡ 4. 2 bell. "khāṇḍaheṛa mirag jiu"—BG 'as the sound of a hunter's bell stops the deer from running.'

ਘੰਡਾਹੇੜਾ [ghāṇḍahara] See ਘੰਟਕਹੇੜਿ and ਘੰਡਾ 2.

ਘੰਡੀ [ghāṇḍī] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 2.

ਘ੍ਰ [ghna] Skt adj when suffixed to a word, it means destroyer as ਘ੍ਰਿਤਘ੍ਰ (ungrateful), ਭੋਘ੍ਰ (slaughterer of cows).

ਘ੍ਰਾ [ghra] Skt vr smell, kiss.

ਘ੍ਰਾਉ [ghrau] n smell, odour. Skt ਘ੍ਰਾਯ. See ਘ੍ਰਾ vr. "jiu udian kusam parphulit kine nā gharau laio."—gāu kabir.

ਘ੍ਰਾਣ [ghraṇ] Skt n organ of smell, nose. "ghraṇ vilocan pōchē cir."—GPS. 2 adjsmelled.

ਘ੍ਰਾਤ [ghrat] Skt adjsmelled.

ਘ੍ਰਾਮ [ghram] Skt ਘ੍ਰਾਮ n heat 2 sunshine 3 summer. 4 sweat, perspiration. "nā ghram he nā gham he."—ākal

ਘ੍ਰਿ [ghri] Skt ਘ੍ਰਿ vr wet, shine, drip.

ਘ੍ਰਿਸ [ghris] Skt ਘ੍ਰਿਸ vr pulverize, pound, grind.

ਘ੍ਰਿਣ [ghrin] Skt ਘ੍ਰਿਣ vr shine, hate.

ਘ੍ਰਿਣਾ [ghriṇa] Skt n hatred. 2 condemnation. 3 compassion. "tājī tat ghriṇa bān bic nīkare."—ramav.

ਘ੍ਰਿਤ [ghrit] Skt n clarified butter. "kagadu luṇu rohe ghrit sāge."—ram m 1. 2 per etymology, water is also called ghrit. 3 adj sprayed, sprinkled. 4 oiled, lubricated, buttered. 5 shining.

ਘ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ [ghritācī], ਘ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ [ghritācī] Skt ਘ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ per books like Mahabharat etc, an extremely beautiful fairy, whose sight led Vyas to discharge his semen. As a result of that, Shukdev was born. Parmiti, son of sage Chyavan, produced a son named Ruru from her womb. Kushnabh, king of Kanauj, begot one hundred daughters from Ghritachi. See ਘ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ. Bharadwaj was charmed by her, leading to the discharge of his semen. The discharged semen was kept in a boat-shaped wooden cup and from that Dronacharya was born. "brikkbhanusuta ki barabar muratī syam kahe su nahu ghritācī he."—krīṣṇ. "sīdhusuta ru ghritācī triya."—krīṣṇ. daughters of the sea, Lachhami and Ghritachi 2 ladle for pouring clarified butter during a fire ritual. 3 per etymology, it also means night. 4 night, bedewed and calm.



ਭ [ḡāga] tenth character of Punjabi script. It is of articulated from the throat and the nose. 2 *Skt* sexual desire, carnal desire. 3 words that are felt. 4 deity Bhairav

ਭਭਾ [ḡāga] the character ਭ. 2 pronunciation of ਭ. See ਭੀਭਾ.

ਭਭ [ḡāḡ] See ਭਭਨਾ.

ਭਭਤੀ [ḡāḡtī], ਭਭਨਾ [ḡāḡna] *n* counting, enumeration, calculation. "ḡāḡtī ḡāḡ nāhi kou chuḡe."—*bavan*.

ਭੀਭ [ḡāḡi] having counted. "ḡāḡi ḡhale sabh divas sas."—*bavan*.

ਭਭੀ [ḡāḡi] counted 2 with counting. See ਭਭਤੀ.

ਭਭਾਸ [ḡāras] See ਭੁਸ.

ਭਿਅਭਾ [ḡiata] *adj* learned, erudite. "ḡāga

khatsastr hoī ḡiata."—*bavan*.

ਭਿਅਭ [ḡian] *n* knowledge. "ānik bhekh aṛu ḡian dhian."—*bavan*.

ਭਿਅਭੀ [ḡiani] *adjs* scholar, sage. "bhagat ḡiani soī."—*bavan*.

ਭਿਅਭੁ [ḡianu] See ਭਿਅਭ

ਭੁ [ḡu] *Skt* *v* produce a sound.

ਭੀਭਾ [ḡāga] character ਭ. See ਭਭਾ. "ḡāga ḡianu nāhi mukhbatau."—*bavan*.

ਭੁਸ [ḡras] *n* morsel. 2 swallow "ḡāga ḡrase kal tih."—*bavan*.

ਭਿਭਭ [ḡrihal] *adj* who enjoys; who uses. See ਭ 2. "ḡriastva ḡrihalā."—*gyan*. 'You enjoy through the character ਭ.' 2 Scholars interpret this word to mean a family man.

ਚ [caccal] eleventh character of Punjabi script. Its articulation is made from the palate. 2 *suf* of. "sIghac bhojan jo nar janc"—ase namdev 3 *Skr* part again, and 4 faith, belief. 5 comparable. 6 *n* sun. 7 moon. 8 tortoise. 9 thief. 10 rascal, evil person. 11 Shiv. 12 in Punjabi, short for vicc as in "thore dināc ih kām ho jauga."—prov.

ਚਉ [cau] infinitive of cavanu; say, state. See ਚਾਣੁ. "tū cau sapan medīa."—var maru 2 m 5. 2 See ਚਉ 3 four. "sekha, cau cakia cau vaira."—var sor m 3. See ਚਉਚਿਆ and ਚਉਵਾਇਆ. 4 trust, belief. "lakhyo aī kas he cau badhyo."—NP.

ਚਉਸਠ [causaṭh] See ਚਉਸਠਿ.

ਚਉਸਠ ਕਲਾ [causaṭh kala] See ਕਲਾ.

ਚਉਸਠ ਚਾਰ [causaṭh car] sixty-eight. "bhare jogu patr causaṭh carā."—cāṭi 2. See ਚੌਥਿਨੀ.

ਚਉਸਠਿ [causaṭhi] *Skr* ਚਤੁਸ਼ਟਿ sixty-four.

ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘਰੀ [causaṭhi ghari], ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘਰੀ [causaṭhi ghari] day and night, nowadays; a day and night consist of 60 gharis and each gharī is of 24 minutes but in earlier times a gharī was said to be of twenty two and a half minutes. Hence 64 gharis used to comprise a day and night. "aṭh jamī causaṭhi ghari tū nirkhat rāc jiu."—s kabir.

ਚਉਸਰ [causar], ਚਉਸਰ [causar] *Skr* ਚਤੁਸ਼ਾਰਿ *n* a game of four flanks; a game of dice. 2 a game of four counters. See ਚਉਪੜ and ਪੈਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ

ਚਉਸੀ [causi] *n* a type of indigenous cloth with four hundred cords (threads) in its warp.

ਚਉਹਟਾ [cauhaṭa] *n* a bazaar with shops on all the four sides; a crossing. 2 a bazaar with four flanks on a crossing.

ਚਉਹਠ [cauhaṭh] See ਚਉਸਠ.

ਚਉਹਣ [cauhan], ਚਉਹਨ [cauhan] See ਚੌਹਨ.

ਚਉਕ [cauk] See ਚੌਕ. 2 an ornament for women to wear on their heads.

ਚਉਕਸ [caukas] See ਚੌਕਸ.

ਚਉਕਸਾਈ [cauksai], ਚਉਕਸੀ [cauksi] See ਚੌਕਸਾਈ and ਚੌਕਸੀ.

ਚਉਕਰੀ [caukri] *n* a group of four persons or things. "jugan ki caukri phirae phirat hē."—akāl. 2 See ਚਉਕੜੀ.

ਚਉਕੜ [caukar] *n* a group of four cowries. 2 See ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ. 3 cord made of four threads.

ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ [caukar kharacna] *v* spend four cowries; a wedding ceremony of giving gifts by bridegroom's side to the menials at bride's house. It is a gesture of humility conveying that a paltry sum is spent on the wedding. "cāl kar caukar kharacn karē."—NP.

ਚਉਕੜਿ [caukarī] with four cowries. "caukarī mulī anāra."—var asa. 'bought a sacred thread for four cowries.' See ਚਉਕੜ

ਚਉਕੜੀ [caukri] *n* quadrangular platform.

2 a group of four. 3 a group of four persons i.e. a gang. "dusācaukri sādā kur kamavāhī."—sor m 3. 4 a group of four horses for driving a carriage. 5 a group of all the four aeons. See ਚੁਕ. 6 a leap with all the four legs in the air; well known is the leap of a deer. 7 posture of sitting cross-legged.

ਚਉਕਾ [cauka] *n* quadrangular courtyard or a stone of similar shape 2 a group of four 3 something indicative of four. 4 a quadrangular enclosure of a kitchen "gobarū pūṭhā cauka

juṭha" *basāt kabir* 5 plastering done on the kitchen floor "deke cauka kaḍhu kar."—*varasa*. 6 animal with four developed teeth. 7 two teeth in the upper and two in the lower jaw. "cibuk caru visiriṭ kachu cōka camkave."—*GPS*.

ਚਉਕੀ [cauki] *n* seat with four legs. 2 a group of four watchmen. "cauki caugirad hamare."—*sor m* 5. 3 a group of four devotional musicians. "gavat cauki sabad prakas."—*GPS*. See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ 4 a group of worshippers who sing devotional songs while circumbulating.

ਚਉਕੈ [cauke] in the kitchen "bahī cauke paia."—*varasa*. 'put on the sacred thread while sitting in the kitchen.'

ਚਉਖੰਨ [caukhān] four parts. "hau tisu vitahu caukhānie."—*sri m* 4. meaning: 'I sacrifice myself'. 2 four directions. "koṁṁara caukhānie koṁ nā bel."—*BG*. 'all the relatives.' 3 a blow with a sword. See ਚੌਰੰਗ 3.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ [caukhānie] See ਚਉਖੰਨ.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ ਚੰਦਣਾ [caukhānie vāṇa] *v* be cut into four parts, i.e. be sacrificed. 2 move all around, i.e. be devoted.

ਚਉਗਣ [caugan], **ਚਉਗਨ** [caugan] See ਚਉਗੁਣ.

ਚਉਗਾਨ [caugan] See ਚੌਗਾਨ.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦ [caugirad] *adv* on all the four sides, all around. "cauki caugirad hamare."—*sor m* 5. "caugirad hamare ramkar."—*bila m* 5. 2 *n* a mountain surrounding the earth and its seven seas. See ਲੋਕਲੋਕ.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦੈ [caugirdō] from all sides. "dhae rakhas rohle caugirdō bhare"—*cādi* 3.

ਚਉਗੁਣ [caugun], **ਚਉਗੁਨ** [caugun] *Skt* ਚੌਗੁਣ *adj* four-fold, four-sided.

ਚਉਘਰ [caughar], **ਚਉਘਤ** [caughar] See ਚਉਝਤ. "cuḥar caughar lakhnau."—*BG*.

ਚਉਚਾਕਿਆ [caucakia] incited by four persons, i.e., provoked by four scoundrels. "sekha! caucakia."—*var sor m* 3.

ਚਉਝਤ [caughar] a Khatri subcaste from amongst

Bunjarian, mentioned as caughar by some scholars. "cādu caughar sev karnal."—*BG*. See ਚਉਝਤ ਚਉਣਾ [cauna] *n* a group of quadrupeds; a herd of grazing animals. "caune suṛna paie curi curi khave ghasu."—*var majh m* 1. 2 *adj* four-fold, four times.

ਚਉਣੀ [cauni] four-fold. See ਚੌਣੀ.

ਚਉਰਾ [caura], **ਚਉਤਾ** [cauta] *P* ਚੌੜ *n* platform, *Skt* ਚੌਰਾ platform. 2 court of a kotwal "śah caure jāi jāai."—*carztr* 61. "jhagra karde caute aya."—*BG*.

ਚਉਰਾਰ [cautar] See ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ.

ਚਉਰਾਰਾ [cautara] *n* song from a four-stringed instrument or mridāṅg. 2 rabab, which has four strings or any other four-stringed musical instrument. 3 cloth which has four-ply thread in its weft.

ਚਉਤੀ [cauti], **ਚਉਤੀਸ** [cautis] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਵਿੰਸਤ੍ thirty-four.

ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਖਰ [cautis akhar], **ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਛਰ** [cautis achar] Originally Sanskrit had the following 34 letters.

ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ, ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ, ਟ ਥ ਢ ਝ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਸ਼ ਹ; the remaining letters are their combinations, as ਞ is a combination of ਙ and ਙ, ਞ of ਜ and ਞ, ਞ of ਤ and ਚ etc. The same ਸ has three forms¹.

¹Numerous scholars are of the view that characters which do not initiate any word are not counted amongst characters. Such characters as are combinations of two characters are not independent letters. Accordingly there are only the following thirty four characters. ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ, ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ, ਟ ਥ ਢ ਝ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਸ਼ ਹ; ਞ is used for ਞ, and ਞ does not initiate any word. ਟ ਞ ਞ do not initiate any word either. ਧ is a combination of ਧ and ਧ, ਧ is a combination of ਧ and ਧ, ਞ is a combination of ਞ and ਞ, ਞ is a combination of ਞ and ਞ, ਞ is a combination of ਞ and ਞ, ਞ is a combination of ਞ and ਞ, ਞ is a combination of ਞ and ਞ. In Veds the letter ਞ is not used in conventional words.

"nana khian puran bed bidhi cāutis akhar (āchar) mahu."—*sor and maru ravidas*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤੀਰ [cāutih] See ਚੜ੍ਹਤੀ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤੁਕਾ [cāutuka] *n* a composition containing four lines; a passage having a division after every four lines.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕ [cāuth] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰੀ *n* fourth day of the bright and dark side of the moon. "cāuthahī cācal mān kau gahahu."—*gaur thiti kabir*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥਾ [cāuthra], **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥਤੀ** [cāuthri], **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥਾ** [cāutha] *adj* fourth. "tregun māramohu hc gurmukhi cāuthapad paī."—*sri m 3*. "hārī cāuthri lav mānī sahajū bhāīa."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥਾਪਦ [cāuthapad] *n* state of knowledge beyond that of the worldly and bodily comforts: enlightened state. "cāuthē pad kau jo naru cinē."—*keda kabir*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥਿ [cāuthi] fourth declension. See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥ. "cāuthī upae carē beda"—*bīla thiti m 1*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਥੀ [cāuthi] feminine of cāutha. "cāuthī mānī rāsī kar."—*var majh m 1*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਸ [cāudas] *n* ਚਤੁਦਸ fourteen.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਸਿ [cāudasī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਦਸੀ *n* fourteenth day of the moon's bright and dark sides. "cāudasī cāudah lok mājhārī."—*gaur thiti kabir*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ [cāudah] fourteen. "cāudah bhavan tere hatnālē."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ ਰਤਨ [cāudah ratan] according to Purans, the ocean was churned and fourteen precious objects were obtained. See ਰਤਨ. "cāudah ratan nīkālīanū."—*var ram 3*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ ਲੋਕ [cāudah lok] See ਚੌਦਾ ਲੋਕ

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cāudah vidyā] knowledge of four Veds, six vedāg, nyay, mīmāsa, Purans and dharmśāstrā. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ 3 a 6. According to Bhai Mani Singh these fourteen scriptures are:

"sri akkhar pātarān cakitsā or rāsain, jotak jotī prābin rag khaṭ ragānī gain, kok-kala vyakārān or bajātr bajain.

turāhī tor naṭ nrīt or sār dhanukh cālān, gyan karān 3 caturī et nam vidyā vārē, eh caturdas jagat me catur samājh mān me dhārē."—*JSBM*.

See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ and ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹਿ [cāudahī] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ. 2 fourteenth day of the lunar month. "cāudahī carī kōṭ prābh apī."—*gaur thiti m 5*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦੋਚਕ [cāudocak] fourteen spheres, fourteen worlds. "cāccak cāudocakā."—*ramav*. 'Fourteen worlds were taken aback.' 2 beings of the fourteenth sphere.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਾ [cāuda] states, speaks See ਚੜ੍ਹਿ and ਚੜ੍ਹਦ. "jo gurbānī mukhī cāuda jū."—*majh m 4*. 2 See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਾ [cāudā] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਹ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦਿਆ [cāudīa] *adv* uttering. "as purī hārī cāudīa."—*suhi chāt m 4* See ਚੜ੍ਹਦ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਦੋ [cāudo] *adj* worth stating. "cāudo mukhī alāī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 says, utters.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧ [cāudh], **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਨਾ** [cāudhna] See ਚੌਧ and ਚੌਧਨਾ. **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਰੀ** [cāudhri] *n* bearer of a ploughpin, a ploughman. 2 *Skt* ਚਤੁਰ੍ਧਰੀ *n* headman among four. "cāudhri rāu sādāī."—*sri a m 1*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਿਤ [cāudhrit] See ਚੌਧਿਤ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧ [cāup] See ਚੌਧ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਈ [cāupai] See ਚੌਧਈ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਾ [cāupadā] *Skt n* quartet, quatrain; a piece of poetry having four stanzas See under ਚੜ੍ਹਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ. "kīrīa car karāhī khaṭ karmā."—a hymn by Guru Arjan Dev. 2 See ਚੌਧ 2.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਦਾ ਦੁਪਦਾ [cāupadā dupadā] a poetic composition having four stanzas of two lines each i.e. four couplets.

ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਰ [cāupar], **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਰ** [cāupar], **ਚੜ੍ਹਿਧਰਿ** [cāuparī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਧਰ dice cloth with four flanks and the game which is played upon it. "hāume cāuparī khelna jhūṭhē āhākara"—*asa a m 1* "karam dharam tum cāuparī sajhū sātū karāhū tum sarī."—*basāt m 5*. See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਸਰ and ਖੌਂਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਚਉਪਈ [caupai] See ਚੋਪਈ. 2 cot. 3 adj having four feet. "khaṭ magau caupai."—*sor kabir* 'a plank sans legs.'

ਚਉਬਾਰਾ [caubara] *n* house on the upper storey having doors on all the four sides. "carī kṛī caubara."—*sor m 1*.

ਚਉਬਾਰੇ [caubare] plural of caubara. "se aṣṭhal so in caubare."—*majh m 5*. upper story made of gold. 2 adv all around. "pavan koṭī caubare phirahi."—*bhcr a kabir*. 3 in the upper storey.

ਚਉਬੀਸ [caubis], **ਚਉਬੀਹ** [caubih] See ਚੋਬੀਸ.

ਚਉਬੋਲਾ [caubola] *a* metre, characterised by four lines, each having 15 matras ending with laghu guru. It is a form of caupai (a metre or verse of four lines). See ਚੋਪਈ 3. 2 any form with different rhyme schemes. This name is due to its four separate alliterations. For this very reason a sāveya is called caubola in Ramavtar. as for example:

sri rāghuraj sārasan le
ris ṭhan ghanī rān ban prahare,
biran mar dusar gae sar
ābar te barse janū ore,
bajī gājī rath saj gire dhar
pattī ānek su kṇ gānavē,
phagun pṇ pracāḍ bahe
banpatrīn ke manū patr udāne.

3 In music, caturāḡ is also called caubola. Any system having a melody of an ordinary song, sargam, tarana and mridāḡ is caturāḡ. See the following caturāḡ¹ of vṛīḍabānī sarāḡ²:

"caturāḡ gunian mīrī gae bojaie rījhāne.

¹It is an aroḥ sroḥ mḡ. rīṣabh is vadi (primary) and pācam is sāvadi (secondary). It is sung from the third watch of the day.

ascending - ṣa ra ma pa na ṣa
descending - ṣa na dha pa ma ra ṣa

²'bol' (words or phrases) of caturāḡ (musical features of a composition) are set by singers in consonance with the rhythm. Rules of prosody are often ignored.

gunian ke age le ko sāpuraṇ kar dīkhale.
na ṣa ra ma ra ma pa dha, pa ma ra ma ra ṣa na ṣa.
dīr dīr ta na na dīr ta na, na ta re na tom tana.
dhir dhir dhūm kīṭ tākran ta, tākran dha
dhūm kīṭ tākran dha dha.

4 Any metre in which four languages are used is also called caubola. In the following example Vrij, Multani, Dingal and Hindi have been used:

gaje mahā sur ghūmī rāṇḍ hur
bhānu nabhā pur bekhā anupā,
vālē vālī sāī jīvī jugā tāī
tēḍe ghōlī jāī ālavī tā eṣe,
lagō lar thāne bāro raj mhanē
kahō or kānē haṭhī chad theso,
bāro an moko bhāḍ aj toko
calo devloko tajo beg lāka.—*ramav*.

5 a metre, whose fourth line starts as a vocative is also a caubola. See ਅਜਿਲ 5. 6 a sacred hymn of Guru Granth Sahib which refers to the four³ devotees, even though its stanza is a couplet:

musan māsakar prem kī rahi ju ābarī char,
bidhe bādhe karnal mahī bhāvar rāhe laptarī.
—*cau m 5*.

7 Some scholars are of the opinion that taṭātak metre is in fact a caubola. See ਟਾਟਾਕ.

8 Numerous poets hold that the caubola metre consists of two lines, with each line having thirty matras. The first pause is at the 16th, second at the succeeding 14th matra, end being laghu guru.

Example:

ṣastra ṣajar dhyay jagdīvar,
surviria cit dharo,
alas ka īrta kājusi,
kādi na īn ka sāḡ karo.

ਚਉਮੁਖ [caumukh] *n* one having four faces, Brahma.

2 adj (an earthen lamp) having four wicks. "caumukh diva jotī duar."—*ram benī*. 'self-

³sāman, musan, jomal, pātāḡ.

enlightenment that illuminates all the four sides."

ਚਰਿਤ [caur] See ਚਰਿਤ. See ਚਰਿਤਫੂਲ. 2 direction.

"sabhna caurā vikhe asan thape."—mago.

ਚਰਿਤਫੂਲ [caurḍhul] *n* waving of a fly whisk.

"caurḍhul jāce he pavāṇu."—mala namdev.

ਚਰਿਤਸੀ [caurasī], ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ [caurasih] *Sk* ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹਿ *n* eighty-four. 2 transmigration.

ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ ਸਿਧ [caurasih sīdh] See ਚੇਰਸੀ ਸਿਧ.

"sīdh caurasih mara mahi khela."—bher kabur.

ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ ਨਰਕ [caurasih narak] eighty-four lac births, which comprise a terrible hell. "caurasih narak sakat bhogaic."—maru solhe *m* 1. See ਨਰਕ.

ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ ਲਖ ਜੋਨਿ [caurasih lakh jonī] See ਚੇਰਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ.

ਚਰਿਤਾਹਾ [cauraha] *n* a place where four paths converge; a crossing.

ਚਰਿਤਾਨਵੇ [cauranve] ninety-four.

ਚਰਿਤਵਿਆ [cauvaia] *adj* who has no wisdom of his own but echoes what the other four say. "sekha! caucakia cauvaia!"—var sor *m* 3.

2 *adv* all around. "pauṇ phirē cauvaia."—BG.

ਚਰਿਵੀਹ [cauvih] See ਚੇਵੀਸ.

ਚਰਿਤ [caur] *n* affection. 2 game, longing. See ਚੁਭ *vr*. 3 bare ground. 4 See ਚੇਭ 2. 5 devastation, destruction. "us ne caur kar ditti."—prov.

ਚਰਿਤਚਪੌਟ [caurcapaṭt] utter ruination, complete devastation.

ਚਰਿਤਿ [caurī] *adv* on the bare ground. "re nar. nav caurī kat borī?"—gau kabir.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ [cauru] *adj*/devastating, who turns verdure into wilderness. 2 spoilt. 3 mischievous.

ਚਰ੍ਰਿ [cau] *n* ploughpin.

ਚਰ੍ਰਿਣ [cauṇ]. ਚਰ੍ਰਿਣਾ [cauṇa], ਚਰ੍ਰਿਣੀ [cauṇī], ਚਰ੍ਰਿਨ [caun], ਚਰ੍ਰਿਨਾ [cauna], ਚਰ੍ਰਿਨੀ [cauni] *adj* four-fold, four times. "dun cauṇī de vāḍīai."—sor *m* 5. "dīn prātī dun cauṇ visala."—NP

ਚਈਆ [caia] *n* eagerness, ardour. 2 wish, desire. "prabhu dekhān ko bahut māni caia."—bīla

m 4. 3 See ਚੈਯ. 4 *adj* eager, enthusiastic.

ਚਾ [cas] *Sk* ਚਾ *vr* kill, torment, eat.

ਚਸਕ [casak] *n* pang, ache, shooting pain. 2 *Sk*

ਚਸਕ inebriant. 3 honey.

ਚਸਕਾ [caska], ਚਸਕਾਰ [caskar] *n* drinking habit. 2 ardent desire for taste. See ਚਸ *vr* and ਚਸਕ 2.

ਚਸਪਾ [caspā] *P* چسپا *adj* sticking; pasted. 2 like, appropriate, suitable.

ਚਸਪੀਦਨ [caspidan] *P* چسپیدن *v* stick, paste.

ਚਸਮ [casam] *P* چشم *n* eye. 2 vision, eyesight.

ਚਸਮਦੀਦ [casamdid] *P* چشم دید *adj* witnessed.

"bāde! casamdidā phanaī."—tīlāg *m* 5.

ਚਸਮਨੁਮਾਈ [casamnumai] *P* چشم نوازی *n* act of threatening or frightening, reprimand.

ਚਸਮਪੋਸ਼ੀ [casamposhī] *P* چشم پوشی *n* forgiveness. 2 act of ignoring or not taking notice.

ਚਸਮਾ [casma] *P* چشمه *n* sun. 2 spring, fountain. 3 eye of a needle. 4 spectacles. "lai casme jeh taha maujud."—tīlāg kabir. 'fountain of knowledge and prudence.'

ਚਸਮਾਏ ਕੋਸਰ [casmae kasar] *P* چشمه کسر a river in heaven having water whiter than milk and sweeter than honey.

ਚਸਮਾਸਾਹਿਬ [casmasahib] See ਚੇਰਸਾਹਿਬ 2.

ਚਸਾ [casa] See ਚਲਪੁਸਾ. "sev kari pāl casa na vichura."—majh *m* 5.

ਚਸਿਆ [casia] plural of casa. "visue casia ghaṇa pahra thitī varī mahu hoā."—sohila. 2 with tastes.

ਚਸੀਦਹ [casidah] *P* چسیدہ tasted, ate.

ਚਸੀਦਨ [casidan] *P* چسیدن *v* taste, eat. See ਚਸ *vr* ਚਸੁਆ [casua] *adv* for a fraction of a moment. "us te ghaṭe nahi rucī casua."—gau *m* 5.

ਚਾ [cah] *Sk* चा *vr* cheat; be haughty; pulverize.

ਚਾਚਾ [cahcaha] *adj* favourite, likeable. 2 bright

ਚਾਬੱਚਾ [cahbacca] *P* چاه *n* small tank, reservoir. "cahbacca me nhan sīdhare."—cārītr 266.

ਚਾਮਾਸ [cahmāc] *n* happiness, joy. "gurmukh bhai bhagatī cahmācē."—BG. 2 crowd, mob.

ਚਾਹਾ [cahā] *n* festival, eagerness, ecstasy.

2 mud, dirt.

चणलकदमी [cahalakadmi] See चणलकदमी.

चणलपणल [cahalpahal] *n* mirth. 2 hustle and bustle.

चणल [cahla] See चणल.

चण [caha] *adj* wished for, desired 2 *n* an aquatic bird; snipe.

चणच [cahar] *P* ४५ *n* four. *Skt* चणच

चणचम [caharam] *P* ४५ *adj* fourth.

चणचमी [caharmu] one who receives one fourth of a crop's yield. See चण 3.

चण [cahr] *n* stain, blemish. "tan ko cahṛ nahṛ lagan pare."-GPS. 2 *adv* having coveted.

चणिकन [cahikna] See चणिकन.

चण [cahu] See चण. 2 four. "cahu chṛa mahṛ sṇiṇasi."-prabha *a m* 1. 'renunciants in ten sects.' See स नम मंनजणी. "sei sukḥie cahujugi."-srī *m* 3. 3 to the four (people); the four did. "asaḍḍasi cahu bheda nā para."-asa *m* 1.

चण [cahū] *adv* all the four.

चण उमहा हो [cahu umaha hoṛ] -*var mala m* 1. cobras, deer, fish, amorists.

चणकुंडी [cahukūḍi] in the four directions, universally, on all sides. "jṇi jṇi gurmukhi bujhṛa su cahukūḍi jape."-*var maru* 2 *m* 5

चणचक [cahucak] *Skt* *adv* in the four directions, on the four sides. "cahucakī kṛanu loḥ."-*var ram* 3.

चणचि [cahuchṛa] ten. See चण 2.

चणचन को जण [cahubadan ko jan] Brahma having four faces, and his conveyance, the swan. "cahubadan ko jan he."-NP.

चण वेचोरा हो [cahu vechoṛa hoṛ] -*var mala m* 1. bullocks, the poor, travellers and servants.

After the rainfall, bullocks are put to yoke and get separated from the herd; labourers go abroad for work or cultivation; travellers get stuck (due to lack of roads) at their own places; at the end of the war, soldiers in old days, for want of expedition, were sent on leave during

the rains, therefore they could not stay together in the cantonment.

चण [cahū] *adv* all the four.

चणच [cahugha] *adv* in the four directions; on the four sides.

चणचक [cahucak], चणचक [cahucak] See चणचक.

चणच [caheru] See चणच.

चणच [cahora], चणच [cahora] *n* a kind of paddy with sweet smell.

चक [cak] *Skt* चक *vr* sparkle, prevent, eradicate pain, be satiated. 2 *Skt* चक *n* direction. "cakṛ bakṛ phir catur cak."-japu. 3 wheel of the chariot. "rath ke cak katgīrae."-kṛsṇ. 4 potter's wheel. "koḥu cakḥa cakī cakū."-*var asa*. "cakū kumār bhavāra."-asa *chṛt m* 4. 5 circular base on which a platform or embankment is raised around the well. "pun kasaḥ ko cak gharvai."-GPS. 6 *adj* astonished, amazed. "lagyo bhal me rahyo cak."-ramav. 7 See चक.

चकड़ी [cakṛi] *n* small circle, small wheel. "karte cakṛi mano chupṛali he."-kṛsṇ. 2 See चकड़ी. 3 *Skt* name of a bird like ruddy sheldrake; brahminy duck. "cakṛi jṇiṇiṇi bichure."-skabir.

चकड़ी (cak-hi) *n* pear-shaped wooden or metal toy rotating on a sharp point at the bottom when let in motion by hand or string. "cak-hi jṇu avat he kṛ me phir dhae."-kṛsṇ.

चकचुध [cakcūdh] See चकचुध.

चकचुध [cakcūdh] See चकचुध.

चकचुध [cakcūr] *n* flour or powder of something ground in a (hand-operated) mill. 2 something ground like flour. "mar ke dhur kṛye cakcūr."-cṛḍi 1.

चकचुध [cakcūdh] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See चक *vr* 2 *adj* surprised, amazed. "cakcūdh rahe jṇ dekh sabhe."-narsīgh.

चकचुध [cakcūdh] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See चक *vr*. 2 surprise.

3 provoked, instigated, stimulated.

ਚਕੀਆ [cakia] *Pu* See ਚਕਿਆ.

ਚਕੀਓਣੀ [cakijhoni] *v* work a handmill to grind flour etc. 2 pick up a row. "put kuput cakijhoni jholi."—BG.

ਚਕੀਦਨ [cakidan] *P* چکيدن *v* leak, drip.

ਚਕੀਲਾ [cakura], ਚਕੀਲਾ [cakiraha] *n* woodpecker, so named because it can peck at the wood with its beak, hoopoe, lap wing. 44 See ਚੁਲੇਮਨ.

ਚਕੁ [caku] See ਚਕ.

ਚਕੋਰਾ [cakotra] *n* pomelo citron, a large sized lemon of the shape of a gourd, Citrus Decumana.

ਚਕੋਰੀ [cakotri] *n* small-sized owl.

ਚਕੋਤਾ [cakota] *n* fixation of agricultural rent after assessing the produce of a field. Rent paid in cash rather than barter of crop.

ਚਕੋਰ [cakor] *Skt n* hill partridge with red legs. Greek partridge. Poets talk about its love for the moon "man priti cād cakor."—Bṛh 3 m 5. In olden times, kings used to tame partridges and take food only after feeding it to the partridge to find out whether the food was poisoned. The partridge's eyes at once turned red and it died that very instant if the food was poisoned. That is why this bird is also named as viśdaśan-mṛtyuk.

Many poets have described this bird as fire-eater. "cūcan cap cāhū dṛṣṭi dolaī caru cakor āgarān bhorē."—keśav. At its back is the belief that the partridge eats glowworms and sometimes by mistake swallows fireballs too.

2 See ਚਿਰੁਪਦਾ and ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11 3 See ਚੁਕੋਰ

ਚਕੋਰੀ [cakori] female partridge.

ਚਕਤ [cakāt] be surprised. "cakāt caru cōdṛika."

—gyan.

ਚੱਕ [cakk] *n* instigation, provocation. 2 marks left when bitten with two upper and two lower teeth. 3 village, marked area. 4 circular disc like potter's wheel; circular wooden

foundation of a well; trough for cooling down sugarcane syrup into jaggery or sugar 5 a round ornament worn by women on the head. 6 direction, side. "car cakk sikkhi vistari."—GPS. 7 See ਚਕ.

ਚੱਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ [cakk guru ka] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 See ਗੁਰਪਰਚਾਪ.

ਚੱਕਣਾ [cakkna] See ਚਕਣਾ and ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਚੱਕਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [cakkprema] See ਚੰਡਾਸਾਹਿਬ

ਚੱਕ ਫਥੇਸਿੰਘ [cakk phatesiḡh], ਚੱਕ ਫਥੇਸਿੰਘਵਾਲਾ [cakk phatesiḡhvala] a village in district Ferozepur, police station Nathana, very close to the Phusmandi railway station. To the east of the village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. About four ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. A Singh of the Nirmala sect is the priest there. The place where the Guru stayed for a while is also called Buraj Sanghu Singh Wala. Ram Singh, grandson of Bhai Bhagtu, had requested and taken the Guru home.

ਚੱਕਭਾਈਕੇ [cakk bhaikē] Chakk Phate Singh is also called Chakk Bhai Ke. 2 a village near Budhlada railway station district Kamal owned by Bhai ke. In Sammat 1899, the village was founded by Bhai Masadda Singh, a descendant of Bhai Bhagtu.

ਚੱਕਰ [cakkar] See ਚਕਰ. 2 See ਚਕੁ.

ਚੱਕ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ [cakk ramdas] a village in Mande police station district Gujjaranwala. Moved by the ardent devotion of Bhai Pirana, Guru Arjan Dev visited the village. A gurdwara has been built at the place where the Guru stayed. Forty ghumaons of land was attached to the gurdwara during the Sikh rule. The land is exempted from revenue. The village is located ten miles to the east of Emnabad railway station. 2 Amritsar was known as Guru Ka Chakk, Chakk Ramdas and Ramdaspur, during the time of Guru Arjan Dev.

चॅक्वे [cakkve] See चक्रवर्ती.

चॅक्का [cakka] *n* big hand-operated mill to grind flour; big circular stone.

चॅक्की [cakki] *n* See चक्की. 2 a hilly river in Chamba, that joins river Beas (Vipash) in Gurdaspur area. 3 a ram with a fatty tail.

चॅक्कु [cakku] *n* knife; blade to sharpen a wooden pen.

चक्र [cakr] *Skṛ* *n* ruddy sheldrake, brahmmy duck (a bird). 2 group, community. 3 country, area. "cakr-paṭi agyavartī."—*śaḥ*. 4 direction, side. "catur cakr vartī."—*japū*. 5 army, military. "bhedke arīcakr."—*śaḥ*. 6 wheel of a chariot. "syādan cakr sabbā dīsi ṭhor."—*GPS*. 7 toothed discus; weapon used for chopping off the enemy's head by rotating it. "cakr calai girai dyo arī."—*cāḍi* 1. 8 potter's wheel. 9 authority, rule. "catur dīscakr phirā."—*akal*. 10 a group of people close to the raja; inner circle. 11 six cycles of the body. See चटचक्र. 12 whirlpool, swirl. "sronat nir me cakr jayō phirē garta."—*cāḍi* 1. 13 according to palmistry or the art of fortune telling, circular lines on the fingers and the thumb. "cakr cīhan aru barāṇ jatī."—*japū*. 14 a circular (round) sphere made by tantriks for the worship of Bhairav and Kālī "cakr baṇai kare pakhād."—*bher* *m* 5. 15 deceit, fraud, hypocrisy. 16 sandalwood mark of Vishnu's wheel made on the body. "kari isanā tani cakr baṇae."—*prabha* *a* *m* 5. "dehī dhove cakr baṇae."—*var* *ram* 2 *m* 5. 17 movement of planets; orbit. 18 enclosure, pen; circle.

चक्रक [cakrak], चक्रका [cakraka] See चक्रिक.

चक्रकट [cakrakhaṭ] See चटचक्र.

चक्रगणेश [cakraganēś] See बटेशचक्र.

चक्रचिह्न [cakracīhan] See चिह्नचक्र.

¹Now-a-days round metallic discs don't have serrated edges, but all discs in olden days did have serrated edges. See चक्र.

चक्रजीवक [cakrajivak], चक्रजीवी [cakrajivī] potter who earns living by making pots of mud.

चक्राणी [cakraṇī] an armed battalion that keeps weapons which are round in shape—*śanama*.

चक्राड [cakrat] See चक्रिड.

चक्राटन [cakratān] See चक्राटन.

चक्रातीरथ [cakratīrath] *Skṛ* चक्रतीर्थ *n* a place of pilgrimage on the bank of river Tungbhadra near Rikhmuk hill. 2 a Vaishnav place of pilgrimage in Prabhas area of Gujarat (Deccan) "cakratīrath jai dēdout kia."—*JSBM*. There are many more places of pilgrimage by this name. See सर्वस्वरथ, पूज्यमंडल. Wherever Vishnu or some other deity washed blood-stained cakkar used for killing the enemies, the place is called Chakratīrath. 3 a place relating to the Gurus, called Sadhubela, near Sakkar is also called Chakratīrath. 4 a place of pilgrimage near Kurukshetra.

चक्रादन [cakradān] See चक्रादन.

चक्राधर [cakradhar] *adj* one who keeps a round circular weapon. 2 *n* Vishnu who carries a round circular weapon called Sudarshan Chakar. 3 Nihang Singh. 4 ruler of a particular region. 5 administrator of an area. 6 potter. 7 the Creator who rules over the cosmos. "bhaj cakradhar sarnā."—*guj* *j* *dev*. 8 snake, that makes a round circular coil while sitting. चक्राधरचरित् चक्र चरित् [cakradharcaritr caru cāḍrika] a translated version of Japū Sahib written by Pandit Nihal Singh. The work was begun in Sammat 1927 and completed in 1929. See चिह्न चिह्न नै: 3.

चक्राधारी [cakradhārī] See चक्राधर.

चक्रापानि [cakrapāṇī] *adj* one who has a cakkar in his hand. 2 *n* Vishnu. 3 See चक्राधर.

चक्रवर्ती [cakravartī] *Skṛ* चक्रवर्तिन् *n* one whose word rules the entire country; an emperor, whose army can freely move on the whole earth.

ਚਕੁਚਕ [cakravak], ਚਕੁਚਾਕੀ [cakravaki] See ਚਕਰ-ਚਕਲੀ.

ਚਕੁਵੈ [cakrave] See ਚਕੁਵਰਤੀ. "mādhata gura rāve jen cakrave kaharo."—*saveye m / ke*.

ਚਕੁਵਰਤੁਹ [cakravvyuh] See ਚਕਾਬਰਤੁਹ.

ਚਕੁਰੀਕਿਤ [cakrākit] *Skt* चक्राङ्कित *adj* one whose body is marked with Vishnu's cakkar; stamped with the cakkar. 2 *n* a sect of Vaishnavs who stamp their bodies with a hot metal to make the mark of Vishnu (Chakar), in Dwarka or ashram of their guru. For more details See ਪਦਮਪੁਰਾਣ ੨251.

ਚਕ੍ਰਿਕਾ [cakrika] *Skt n* small circular disc. 2 knee cap, patella. 3 hand-operated mill for grinding wheat. 4 whirlpool. 5 beating around the bush and not carrying forward the argument, regarded as a flaw in the art of discourse.

ਚਕ੍ਰਿਤ [cakrit] See ਚਕਿਤ.

ਚਕ੍ਰੀ [cakri] *Skt* चक्रिन् *adj* one who has a cakkar. 2 *n* Vishnu 3 the creator. 4 ruddy goose. 5 all powerful emperor. 6 potter. 7 snake. 8 spy, detective 9 oilman. 10 donkey. 11 crow. 12 charioteer. 13 Nihang Singh.

ਚਕ [caks] *Skt* चक् *vr* speak clearly; see; suck.

ਚਕੁ [caksu] *Skt* चक्षु *See* ਚਖ. 2 in Vishnu Puran, a river which is now called Amu (Oxus).

ਚਖ [cakh] *Skt* चख् *vr* eat, have meals. "aghae rae cakhā."—*serm 5*. 2 *Skt* चक् *vr* speak clearly, see, suck. 3 *Skt* चक्षु *n* eye. 4 *P* छ battle, war. 5 enmity. 6 effort, endeavour.

ਚਖਣਾ [cakhṇa], ਚਖਣਾ [cakhna] *v* taste. "cakhṇ anad purān sad"—*br/s ੨ m 5*.

ਚਖਮਕ [cakḥmak] See ਚਕਮਕ.

ਚਖਿ [cakhī] *adv* after tasting. See ਚਖਣਾ.

ਚਖੀ [cakhī] *adj* who has superbly beautiful eyes, a deer.—*sanama* See ਚੋਖੀ.

ਚਖੀਦਨ [caxiden] *P* چکھيد fight, quarrel, enter into dispute.

ਚਖੁ [cakhū] ਚਖੁ eye.

ਚਖੋਗੀ [cakhōgi] *adj* ਚਖੁ-ਅੰਗੀ. "cōcla cakhōgi."—*akal*. "a female whose eyes shine like lightning."

ਚੋਖੀ [cakhhi] See ਚਖ *vr*. 2 *n* feed given to birds of prey like a hawk to allure them to prey Only a little is given to tempt them to prey for more. "cakhhi baj det bzgsee."—*GPS*.

ਚਗਤਾ [cagta], ਚਗਤਾਈਆ [cagtaixā], ਚਗੱਤਾ [cagatta] Chagtai Khan, son of Changezkhan, Tartar Mughal, was king of Balakh, Badkhasan, etc in the year 1227. One of his descendants, Mehmood Khan, was brother of Babur's mother. Being from this dynasty of their maternal grandparents, the descendants of Babur were called Chagtais or Chagattas 2 See ਚੋਗੱਤਾ

ਚਗਲ [cagol] *n* act of chewing or masticating something without swallowing. 2 something debased and low in quality. 3 *P* چال leather washer used in handpumps to lift water from under the ground for bathing etc. It is used by all. That is why a debased and mean person is given this epithet in Punjabi.

ਚਗਾਰ [cagar] See ਚੁਗਾਰ.

ਚਗੁਨ [cagun] *adj* fourfold, quadruplicate. "dīnprātī cah cāt cagun hoī."—*GPS*.

ਚਗੁਨ [cagūn] See ਚਗੁਨ. 2 *P* چوگه well being, remarks about why and how a thing is. See ਬੇਚਗੁਨ.

ਚਚਹਜਾਰਾ [cac-hajara] See ਚੜ ਯਜਾਰਾ.

ਚਚਕ [cacak] See ਚਚਿਦਣੋਚਕ. 2 female hawk, also called cīpak. See ਸਿਕਰਾ.

ਚਚਰ [cacar] *Skt adj* inconstant, transitory.

ਚਚਰਚੀ [cacracrī] *Skt* चर्चरी *n* division or parting of the hair. "cacracrī kākān mudrīka mahīdī bēnī."—*BGK*.

ਚਚਰੀਆ [cacria] There is no evidence of this word in Dasam Granth. But there is a reference to it in Shastarnammala.

"ho, chād cacria māhī nīṣāk pramanīye"

This poetic form has been referred to as cārcari, cācri, cācli and vibudhpriya in books of prosody. It has four lines; each line is structured as SSS, SS, SS, SS, SS, SS.

Example:

aro tñkal brahmān yagy ko thāl dekhke,
tahī puchā bolke rikhī bhāt bhāt vīsekhe,
sāg sōdār ram lakṣmān dekhī dekhī su harkhai,
beṭhke sui rajmādal vārnai sukh varkhai.

—ramcādrīka.

2 matrk cācri metre comprises four lines, each line having 46 matras, with three pauses at the intervals of 12 matras each with assonance, fourth pause after 10 matras, and the last matra is guru.

Example:

tyagdehu māno pap, kīe sabh se mīlap,
japo kartar jap, sātcī horkē,
deṣ sath prem dhar, jāi ābhīman tar,
vidya karke prācar, ābhīman khorke....

The difference between this metre and kabītt lies in it being based on matras and the kabītt, being vārnīk, based on characters. If the first two lines are read as “tyag dīo māno pap, kīe sabh se mīlap, japo kartar jap, sātcī horkē,” it would be a kabītt, not cācri.

॥॥ [caca] *n* father's younger brother. 2 11th character of Punjabi script. “cacca cārankamal gur laga.”—bāvan. 3 pronunciation of 11th character of Punjabi script. 4 short for cāca. “āli āli mer caca gun re.”—maru *m* 1. ‘The male and the female blackbees are engrossed in lauding the lotus flower.’ See मेर 3.

॥॥ [cacaphaggo] name of a merchant, who was a resident of tehsil Sasram, district Shahbad in Bihar. As a devoted Sikh of the Guru, he pledged not to shift to his newly constructed house, until the Guru visited and stayed in it. Guru Teg Bahadur graced his house by his holy visit. Now there is a

gurdwara located at this place.

“gamne sātī gur gae āgari.
sahasrav ke pahuc mājhari
cacaphaggo ke ghar gae.
kān prātīgya purāt bhāe.”

—GPS.

॥॥ [cacāda] *Skt* बबेडा a fruit like cucumber that grows on climbers. It has white spots on it. It ripens in summer and rainy season and is cooked as a vegetable. It is also called snake gourd.

॥॥ [cacūdhar] ॥॥ [cacūdar] ॥॥ [cacūdhar] *Skt* चकूदरि *n* a rodent, which emits very foul smell. It is a well known belief that if a snake happens to catch this rodent, he can't eat it because of the foul smell it emits and for fear of getting leperous. If he does not eat it and lets it go, it attacks the snake in the eye as a result of which it turns blind “gah phāni cacūdharī tāj na khāi yō bhāyo.”—NP. See बहूँदर. 2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

॥॥ [cacera] *adj* pertaining to the uncle; for example : “cacera bhāi” ‘cousin, son of father's younger brother.’

॥॥ [cach] eye. See चह, चय and चँह.

॥॥ [cachrasur] ॥॥ [cacchar] *Skt* चक्षुर a demon that annihilates the enemy just by looking at him. 2 *Skt* चक्षुर a demon that fought against Durga. See देवी उग्रालय, सर्व 5, a 14. “cachrasur maran.”—akāl. See चिह्न.

॥॥ [cacchu] *Skt* *n* eye.

॥॥ [caj] *n* the area of Doab between Chenab and Jehlum. 2 *Skt* चय something worth doing; way of doing something. “caj acarkichubidhi nahī jāni.”—asa *m* 5. See चह.

॥॥ [caju] See चह 2 and चुकलसु. “gur mīlī caju acaru sikhū.”—sri *m* 5.

॥॥ [ca] *Skt* चट, चट pour, dismantle, unsettle, pack up, roll up, break. 2 *Skt* चटिचि *adv* quickly,

instantaneously. "iriy rovat kujvar ke taje caṭ kuki jai."—*caritr* 76. 3 *n* disciple, pupil, novice, follower. 4 student.

चटसा [caṭsar], **चटसाल** [caṭsal], **चटसाला** [caṭsala] *Skt* चटसाल *n* school, where students enrol themselves for studies. 2 boarding house.

चटसालि [caṭsali] in the school. "caṭsali balaku para."—*ram m 5 bhāṇo*.

चटव [caṭak] *n* love, devotion. 2 brilliance, lustre. 3 nimbleness, quickness. 4 creaking sound; sound of something getting torn. 5 *Skt* male sparrow.

चटवना [caṭakna], **चटवना** [caṭakna] *v* be torn; make a sound of tearing apart. 2 knock, throw down. "chitri pe caṭke caṭkile."—*caritr 1*. 3 descend.

चटका [caṭka] *n* taste, ardent desire. 2 cracking sound, sound of something getting torn. 3 female sparrow.

चटकीला [caṭkila] *adj* of gaudy colour. 2 clever. See **चटवना** 2. 3 praiseworthy. 4 blossoming. "upbān me gulab caṭkile."—*GPS*.

चटहा [caṭha], **चटन** [caṭna] *v* lick, pass tongue over. "siṭi jog aluṇi caṭie."—*var ram 3*. See **लित**.

चटनी [caṭni] *n* something worth licking; sauce. 2 sauce made by crushing together mint, salt, sour lemon juice, chilli.

चटपट [caṭpaṭ] *adv* at once, instantaneously. "caṭpaṭ bhaje."—*ramav*.

चटपटना [caṭpaṭana] *v* feel uneasy, agitated or perturbed. 2 be in a haste; be rash. 3 writhe with pain. 4 make noise. "caṭpaṭaṭ triṇ jayō jaryo."—*xam*.

चटपटी [caṭpaṭi] *n* excitement, haste. 2 nervousness. 3 something saucy and delicious.

चटवना [caṭvana] See **चटव**.

चटा [caṭa] *n* disciple, pupil, novice. 2 earthen vessel, pitcher. 3 cup made by palms of the hand. "sati caṭe sirī chai."—*var majhi m 1*. 4 See **चटा**.

चटावना [caṭavana] *v* make someone lick. 2 bribe.

"kahūko muhrē caṭvai."—*caritr 55*.

चटाही [caṭai] *n* act of licking. 2 mattress made of straw.

चटाक [caṭak] *n* blemish, stain. 2 sudden sharp noise. 3 *adv* promptly; hastily. "caṭak caṭie."—*ramav*.

चटान [caṭan] *n* level ground in a hilly area; rock, large boulder.

चटाना [caṭana] See **चटावना**.

चटारा [caṭara] *Skt* *n* young one of a sparrow. "cirgaṭ phari caṭara lagaro."—*asa kabir*. A caṭara has a delicate body. See **चिरगाट**.

चटी [caṭi] *n* penalty, fine. "badha caṭi jo bhara, na guṇu na upkaru."—*var suhi m 2*. 'What one bound by order performs, does not have any merit.'

चटीला [caṭila] *n* earthen vessel. 2 disciples, pupils. See **चट**. "caṭia sabhe bigare."—*bher namdev*.

चट [caṭ] *Skt* *n* lovely remark. 2 flattery. 3 raised seat for a holy man. 4 belly, abdomen. 5 disciple, pupil. 6 *adj* beautiful, lovely.

चटवकर [caṭukar] *Skt* flatterer.

चट्टा [caṭṭa] *n* disciple, follower. 2 heap of bricks laid in order. 3 *adv* immediately; quickly. "kar tau apne bal ko tan caṭṭa."—*krisan*.

चट्टी [caṭṭi] See **चटी** 1. 2 sucked or licked. See **चट्टा** 3 halting place for pilgrims on way to Badrinath.

चठ [caṭh], **चठ** [caṭh] *Skt* **चठनेति** *n* deity of the house, to whom prayers are said at the time of inaugurating the house. (house-warming ceremony) "caṭh arābhi guru kartar."—*GPS*.

चठा [caṭha] a Jatt subcaste, that fought Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The battle finds mention in Chatthian di Var. 2 Several villages founded by farmers of this subcaste go by this name.

चडा [cada], **चडा** [caḍḍa] *n* praise, flattery. "tinha nahu kise di kichu cada ram."—*brha chāt m 4*. 2 hip, buttock. 3 See **चडे**.

ਚੰਡੇ ਗਾਟੇ ਕਰਨਾ [cāḍe gaṭe karna] v throw somebody on the ground by holding him firmly by the hip, "kahe mardana yāko marō cāḍe gaṭe kar."—NP.

ਚਢਾ [cāḍhat] n offering to the guru or deity; oblation. 2 attack, invasion, assault.

ਚਢਨਾ [cāḍhna] v ascend, ride. 2 climb. 3 attack the enemy.

ਚਢਾਉ [cāḍhau] n uphill climb i.e. ascent. 2 improvement, enhancement, progress.

ਚਢਾਉਨਾ [cāḍhauna] v help someone climb or go up. "dharti te akasī cāḍhave."—sar kabir.

ਚਢਾਈ [cāḍhai] n act of ascending or climbing. 2 assault on the enemy 3 march, departure. 4 xā death.

ਚਢਾਵਨਾ [cāḍhavna] v make someone ascend or climb. "budimue nāuka milē kahū kahī cāḍhavau?"—Bīrā sādḥna. 2 See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ.

ਚਢਾਵਾ [cāḍhava] n offering made to the deity; donation. 2 gifts (clothes and ornaments) sent by the bridegroom to the bride to be worn at the time of wedding; i.e. varī.

ਚੌਢਾ [cāḍḍha] See ਚੌਢਾ. 2 See ਚੌਢੇ.

ਚੌਢੇ [cāḍḍhe] a subcaste among Jatts. 2 a higher caste among Khukhrain Khatri. "jāṭu bhanu tirtha carcāle cāḍḍhe care."—BG

ਚਣ [cāṇ] n a variety of sugarcane which is extremely sweet and of good quality. 2 Skt suf famous. 3 a suffix, meaning competent, for example vidyacāṇ.

ਚਣਕ [cāṇak], ਚਣਾ [cāṇa] Skt ਚणक n gram, chicken pea. See ਫੋਲਾ.

ਚਣਾਕਾ [cāṇaka] See ਚਾਣਕਜ.

ਚਰਚ [cār] See ਚੜ੍ਹਚ.

ਚੜ੍ਹ [catu], ਚੜ੍ਹਆਚ [catuar] Skt four. "pālke kare calu bhai."—gyan. 'four parts of the mouth.' "varatahr jug catuare."—maru solhe m 1.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸਟਯ [catuṣṭay], ਚੜ੍ਹਸਟੈ [catuṣṭe] See ਚੜ੍ਹਸੂਯ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸਪਦੀ [catuṣpadi] Skt ਚਤੁਸ਼ਪਦੀ a poetic form comprising four equal parts. It has four lines,

each line having thirty matras, first pause at the 10th, second at the next 8th and the third at the subsequent 12th, ending with one sāgaṇ and guru. It is also called cāvpeya or cōpeya.

Example:

jap-hē nā bhavani, akath kahani,
papakaram rati ese,
manhē nā devā, alakh abhevā,
durkrit munivar jese,
cinhē nā batā, partriy ratā,
dharām nā karam udasi,
janhē nā batā, adhik agyatā,
śt narak kar basi.

—kalki.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸੂਯ [catuṣṭay], ਚੜ੍ਹਸ੍ਟੈ [catuṣṭe] Skt ਚतुष्टय n a group of four, as for example. catuṣṭay sādhan (four approaches), that is, vragy, vivek, khaṣṭāpatti and mumukṣa.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸ੍ਟੈਸਾਧਨ [catuṣṭesādhan] See ਚੜ੍ਹਸੂਯ

ਚਤੁਰ [catur] Skt adj clever. 2 alert, active. "janāhu catur sujan."—s m 9. 3 skilful, sagacious, wise. 4 Skt four "catur diśa kuno bal apna."—dhana m 5.

ਚਤੁਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [catur avastha ari] enemy of the fourth stage of life : the enemy of old age i.e. amrit. —sānām. See ਚਤੁਰਚ ਅਵਸਥਾ 2.

ਚਤੁਰਗੁਣ [caturguṇ] See ਚੜ੍ਹਗੁਣ.

ਚਤੁਰਚਤੁਰ [caturcatur] adj clever and discreet, sensible and smart.

ਚਤੁਰਥ [caturath] adj fourth.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ [caturath avastha] n stage of enlightenment that is beyond waking, sleeping and dreaming. 2 old age, the fourth stage; the last stage of life as childhood, adolescence, youth and old age.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [caturath avastha ari] the fourth stage; its enemy, amrit. —sānām. 2 In medicine, elements that destroy the effect of old age.

ਚਤੁਰਥਪਦ [caturathpad] n fourth stage of spiritual

enlightenment in which the soul becomes one with the divine. 2 fourth line of a poetical metre.

चतुर्थी [caturathi], **चतुर्थी** [caturthi] *Skt* चतुर्थी *n* fourth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon. "caturathi care bed suni sodhio tatubicarū."—*gāu thīti m 5*.

चतुर्दश [caturdas] *Skt* चतुर्दश *n* fourteen. "caturdas haṭ dive dui sakhī."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'fourteen worlds, sun, moon.'

चतुर्दश हाट [caturdas haṭ] fourteen worlds See **चतुर्दश**.

चतुर्दश विद्या [caturdas vidya] See **चतुर्दश विद्या**.

चतुर्दशी [caturdāśī] *Skt* चतुर्दशी *n* fourteenth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon.

चतुर्दस [caturdas] a pandit, resident of Kashi, who became a devotee of Guru Nanak. 2 a learned pandit of Kashmir who, on listening to Guru Nanak Dev's discourse, became his ardent disciple. 3 a Khatri of Kapoor clan, who attained spiritual enlightenment after becoming a follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

चतुर्धा [caturdha] *Skt* चतुर्धा *adj* something divided into four parts. 2 of four kinds.

चतुर्पदी [caturpadī] See **चतुर्पदी**.

चतुर्मुख [caturbakra] *Skt* चतुर्मुख *n* one who has four faces Brahma, Chaturanan. "su koṭi caturbakraṇṇ."—*gyan*.

चतुर्मुखीत [caturbakita] See **चतुर्मुखीत**.

चतुर्बाहु [caturbahu] *Skt* चतुर्बाहु *adj* of four arms. 2 *n* Durga, who had four arms. 3 *Skt* चतुर्बाहु *a* cart driven (pulled) by four horses.

चतुर्भुज [caturbhuj] *Skt* चतुर्भुज *adj* a male who has four arms. 2 *n* Vishnu, who has four arms. 3 the Creator, who looks after all the four sides (directions) of the universe. "caturai na caturbhuj paie."—*gāu kabur*

चतुर्भुज [caturmas] See **चतुर्भुज**

¹Purans talk of deities with two arms, four arms, eight arms and ten arms.

चतुर्मुख [caturmukh] Brahma, who has four faces

चतुर्मुख [caturvaktra] See **चतुर्मुख**.

चतुर्वर्ग [caturvarag] *Skt* चतुर्वर्ग *n* a group of four assets, religion, sex, emancipation. 2 according to Gyan Prabodh. "ik rajdharam ik dandharam ik bhogdharam ik mochkaram. ih caturvarag sabh jag bhanāt."

चतुर्वेद [caturved] four Veds. See **वेद**.

चतुर्वेदी [caturvedi] *Skt* चतुर्वेदि *n* one who knows all the four Veds. 2 a subcaste of Brahmins which gets this name for having knowledge of the four Veds.

चतुर्व्यूह [caturvyuh] चतुर्व्यूह *n* a group of four things. "guru nanak ji ko vahguru caturvyuh avtar milia he"—*JSBM*. a collection of four characters: va+hi+gu+ru. 2 according to Vaishnavism, Krishan, Balram, Prayuman and Anurudh.

चतुराई [caturai] *n* shrewdness, cleverness "caturai na para kine tu."—*anādu*.

चतुरंग [caturāṅg], **चतुरांग** [caturāga] *Skt* चतुरांग *n* four divisions of the army consisting of elephants, chariots, horses and infantry "hasati rath asv pavantej dhaṇi bhūman caturāga"—*jet m 5* 2 *adj* who owns all the four divisions of the army.

चतुरानन [caturanan] one who has four faces i.e. Brahma.

चतुरिया [caturīya] *adj* woman having shrewdness, a clever woman.

चतुरंग [caturāṅg] *Skt n* chess. 2 See **चतुरांग**. 3 a raja who keeps and maintains all the four divisions of the army. 4 chess board, having a knight, king, queen and pawn as its components, dice. 5 See **चतुरंग** २ वें ३.

चतुरंगिणी [caturāṅginī], **चतुरंगिनी** [caturāṅginī] *ad*, which has four parts (feminine). 2 *n* army which has four divisions. See **चतुरांग**.

चतुर [catur] See **चतुर**.

चैतौर [cetr], **चैतौर** [cetr], **चैतौरगढ़** [cetr-gar] चतुकोट
a famous fort in Rajputana which was the
capital of Mewar. It is three and a quarter miles
long and twelve hundred yards wide. Spread
over 690 acres, it was constructed on 500 ft
high hill by Mori Rajput Chitrang¹ in the 7th
century AD. Bapparav captured the fort in 734
AD. Afterwards, it remained the capital of
Mewar till 1567.

The fort was first attacked by Alaudin Khilji
in Sammat 1361, who, charmed by the beauty
of bewitching Padmavati,² the attractive wife
of Bhim Singh, the uncle of raja Lakshman
Singh of Mewar, invaded Mewar to possess
her. After the victory, he entered the fort, only
to find that Padmavati had already immolated
herself. Alaudin Khilji entrusted the fort to his
son Khijar Khan, after whose name, it was
renamed Khijrabad.

The second attack on the fort was launched
by emperor Akbar in Sammat 1624 during the
time of Rana Udai Singh. The injured Rana
had to flee. Jaimal and Patto (phatta) gave a
tough fight but were killed. After this, Udaipur
was made the capital of Mewar.

Of the many historical memorials and
temples in Chataur, the following two are most
famous.

1. Nine storeyed and 120 ft high pillar of
glory built in memory of Rana Kumbh, who
ruled over Mewar for 35 years from 1433 to
1468.

2. The other most famous memorial was
constructed in the name of brave Rajputs
Jaimal and Patto.³ A pillar, 80 feet high, has

¹Some scholars believe that this fort was called Chitarkot
or Chitrangkot after the name of king Chitrang who built
it.

²She was the daughter of Hamir Shankar.

³See अक्षर.

also been built to commemorate Jain
Tirathankar Adinath. Chataur is also called
Chitaur.⁴

चैतौरगढ़ तैलना [cetr-garh tonā] v x a piss, urinate.
It means that the Khalsa can accomplish easily
tasks, found arduous by the people.

चैतौर मरैरा पप [cetr marera pap] See अक्षर.

चतु [cetr] See चतुर. "cetr cetr karta."—japu. a
clever 'cetr karta'.

चतुआन [cetr-an] Brahma. See चतुआन. "bisekh
cetr-an ko."—brahm.

चतुर [cetr] *Skt n* platform, dais. 2 crossing.
3 place cleaned for the performance of an
oblation 4 four.

चतुस [cetr-s], **चतुस** [cetr-s] *Skt* चतु-चत्वार. four.

चतुर्विंश [cetr-varīṣ] *Skt adj* fortieth.

चतुर्विंशत [cetr-varīṣat] *Skt n* forty

चनक [canak] See चटक.

चनकली [can-naṭhi] cādan-kāṭhi *n* a piece of
sandalwood. "tera namo kari can-naṭhia je
manu ura hot."—gurm 1.

चन [cana] See चन and चन. "jiu kapī ke kar
mosaṭi canan ki."—gaur kabir. "kab-hu kuranu
cane binave."—bhar namdev

चनटिह [canatīḥ] *n* moonlight. 2 brightness,
illumination.

चनब [canab] See चंदन.

चनार [canar] *P* च२ *n* a tree that grows in
northern India especially in Kashmir. *L*
Platanum Orientalis (Poplar). It is a tall shady
tree. Its leaves resemble an open human hand.
Its wood is used for furniture and buildings
According to the Persian poets, this tree burns
in its own fire. "ā cuna soxtem zā atīṣ. har kī
baṣurid cū canar baṣoxat."—digo. 2 See चनार.

⁴Rana Sangram Singh (Sanga) of Chataur fought a battle
against Babur on 16th March 1527, in the battlefield of
Khanuan or Kanhwa, located in Bharatpur state to the
west of Agra. Rana was defeated in this battle. He died
in the year 1529 (Sammat 1586).

ੳੳ [cap] *Skt* ੳੳ *v* explain, instruct, thrash, beat, dupe. 2 *n* obstinacy, tenacity. 3 *P* ੳੳ trick, fraud. 4 *adj* left. 5 opponent. 6 This word has been used in place of ੳੳ: "sadhū samuh prasān phirē jag, satru sabhē avilok capēge" —akal. 7 See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [capək] *Dg n* left flank of the army.

ੳੳੳ [capta] See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [capṭi] See ੳੳੳੳ. 2 *n* artificial reproductive organ. See ੳੳੳੳ 109. ੳੳ 52

ੳੳੳ [capna], **ੳੳੳ** [capna] *v* resist, retaliate. 2 take a stand. 3 be surrounded. 4 be vexed. All these words have their root in the Persian word cap.

ੳੳੳੳ [capras] *n* a metal badge in the belt or baldric, with a sign of office or licensed employment, worn by an orderly See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [caprasī] an orderly; peon. 2 policeman who regulates traffic. 3 watchman.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ [capraharpur], **ੳੳੳੳ** [caprar] name of a place, where Guru Hargobind stayed on his way to Kashmir. The Guru thrust a lance in the ground and water gushed out for the congregation and troops to satiate their thirst. A gurdwara exists here on the land of village Rahisma. See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [capal] *Skt adj* playful, inconstant. "capalbudhi sru kaha basar?"—basāi kabir. 2 *n* mercury. 3 fish.

ੳੳੳੳ [capalta], **ੳੳੳੳੳ** [capaltai], **ੳੳੳੳ** [capaltva] *n* cleverness, playfulness.

ੳੳੳ [capla] *Skt adj* fickle, inconstant 2 *n* lightning. 3 wealth, goddess of wealth. 4 prostitute, harlot. 5 tongue.

ੳੳੳ [capli] *n* posture of sitting cross-legged. 2 Kashmiri slippers made of straw and leather.

ੳੳੳੳ [caplāg] *adj* fickle and uncertain. "tahi same caplāg turāgan."—krīśan.

ੳੳੳ [capra] *n* flat piece of a purified sealing wax. 2 a kind of flat dagger which is less long

but more broad "capra asī sar sīpar"—saloh. **ੳੳੳੳ** [capras], **ੳੳੳੳ** [caprasī] See ੳੳੳੳ and ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [capati] *P* ੳੳ *n* thin and flattened bread; thick sweet bread.

ੳੳ [capɪ] *adv* because of enmity. 2 irritatingly. 3 by resisting. See ੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [capet], **ੳੳੳ** [caper] *Skt* ੳੳੳ *n* slap given as a warning; blow.

ੳੳੳ [capol] sudden and quick attack on the enemy.

ੳੳੳ [cappni] lid to cover an earthen vessel. 2 knee cap; patella.

ੳੳ [cappa] *n* one fourth. 2 measurement, four fingers broad. 3 oar. 4 forehead, front part of the hand.

ੳੳੳ [cabacca] *P* ੳੳ *n* water reservoir, tank. 2 special tank at the birthplace of the Gurus, where the newborn is given a bath. It is called Chabacha Sahib. 3 See ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ [cabaccasahib] See ੳੳੳੳ 2 and ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [caban], **ੳੳੳ** [cabana] *Skt* ੳੳੳ *n* chewing with teeth, grinding with teeth. "sarū cabi cabi harīras piṇ"—kalī a m 4. 2 teeth with which something is chewed. "caban calan ratān se suniār baṛigae."—s farid. 'Teeth, feet, eyes and ears got disabled in old age.'

ੳੳ [cabɪ] by chewing. See ੳੳੳ 1.

ੳੳੳ [cabina], **ੳੳੳ** [cabina] *n* that which is worthy of chewing; roasted corn etc.

ੳੳੳੳ [cabutra] *n* See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [cabolna] *v* relish something by rolling it between the tongue and the palate.

ੳੳੳ [cabola] See ੳੳੳੳੳ. 2 *adj* something chewed and masticated. 3 swallowed, gulped. "prem pīala cupp cabola."—BG.

ੳੳ [cabba] a village located at about two and a half kohs south of Amritsar. A famous place called Sangrana, connected with the sixth Guru,

is located here. Sulakhni, a Jatti, got a boon at this place. See ਸੰਗਤਾਨਾਹਿ.

ਚਮ [cam] *Skt* चम् *v* take semi-liquid food, sip some liquid. 2 *Skt* short for ਚਮੀ.

ਚਮਦੀਆ [camala] *adj* one who earns his living by tanning leather and making leather goods. "ravdas camtar camala."—*bila m 4*.

ਚਮਸ [camas], **ਚਮਸਾ** [camsa] *Skt* चमस *n* tumbler or cup for taking liquid; bowl used in vedic rituals. 2 spoon.

ਚਮਕ [camak] *n* miracle, light, illumination.

ਚਮਕਣਾ [camakṇa], **ਚਮਕਨਾ** [camakṇa] *v* sparkle, shine, radiate 2 be provoked.

ਚਮਕਾ [camaka] *adj* alert, vigilant, cautious. "jo nrup camka na rahe."—*caritr 50*.

ਚਮਕਾਰ [camkar], **ਚਮਕਾਰੂ** [camkaru] *n* miracle, radiance. "camkar bijul tahi."—*sor namdev*. 2 act of provoking. "hash dino camkar."—*bher namdev*.

ਚਮਕੀ [camakī] *adv* by flashing. "damani camakī dāraio."—*sor m 4*.

ਚਮਕੀ [camkī] *n* leather whip, thin twig-like whip of leather.

ਚਮਕੌਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [camkar sahib] a village under Morinda police station, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Three historical gurdwaras are located here:

(1) After leaving Anandpur Sahib, Guru Gobind Singh, along with his two elder sons and forty Sikhs, fought the Mughal army from inside the fortress of Chamkaur on 7th Poh, Sammat 1761. The place is now called Garhi Sahib. A gurdwara has been built here; Patiala state gives annual grant of Rs. 25 to the gurdwara. It was here that Guruship was bestowed upon the Khalsa. For this reason the place has been named Tilak Asthan. It is located 25 miles east of Doraha railway station.

(2) Katalgarh. Baba Ajit Singh and Baba Jujhar Singh, elder sons of Guru Gobind Singh

after showing rare valour attained martyrdom in Chamkaur Sahib on 8th Poh, Sammat 1761. An elegant gurdwara has been constructed at the place where the bodies of the Sahibzadas and other martyrs were cremated. A fair in memory of the martyrs is organised here every year on 8th Poh. During the Sikh rule, 100 bighas of land were allotted to the gurdwara. A grant of rupees 300 per annum was allocated by raja Bhup Singh of village Raipur. A sum of rupees 661 per annum was granted by Patiala state.

(3) Dandama Sahib. The tenth Guru stayed here for sometime while on his way to Kurukshetar. seventeen ghumaons of land is allocated to the gurdwara.

Another monument in the name of the valiant Jiwan Singh is also located in Chamkaur Sahib. **ਚਮਕੀਨੀ** [camkānī] perform miracles. "bijulia camkānī gharānī ghaṭa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਚਮਕਾਦਰ [camgadār], **ਚਮਕਿਦਰ** [camgidār] *n* a bird with the face of a jackal. It has leather wings and hangs upside down on the tree. It is a night bird that lives on vegetarian diet. Flying fox (Bat).

ਚਮਚ [camac], **ਚਮਚਾ** [camca] See ਚਮਸ. *P* ੫ small ladle, spoon.

ਚਮਕਿਦਰ [camkidār] *n* something that sticks to the body; by making a loop in the skin, it sucks blood; a tick. 2 a man that sticks like a tick and refuses to leave. 3 one who sheds merit and sticks to demerit

ਚਮਚੀ [camjī] louse that sticks like a tick to the body; tick, louse.

ਚਮਕਾਰ [camakar] *Skt* चमत्कार *n* marvel, wonder. 2 something amazing. 3 miracle, ascetic's magical exercise. 4 dazzling light. "damini camatkar tu vartara jagkhe."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 5 literary feat that charms the reciter and the listener.



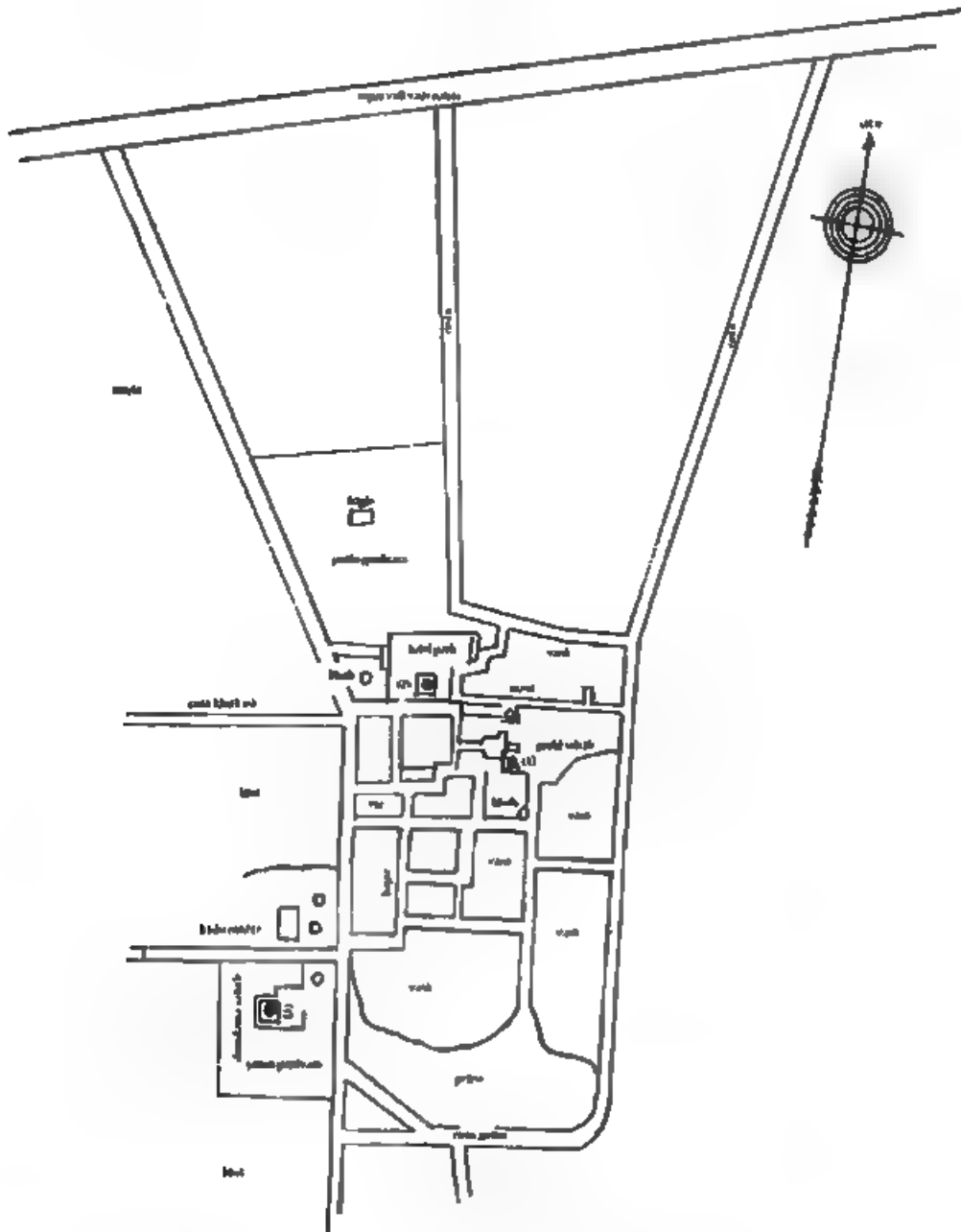
GURDWARA TILAK ASTHAN, CHAMKAUR SAHIB



GURDWARA KATALGARI, CHAMKAUR SAHIB

nəxşə cəmkər sahıb

nəşən gurdvərə.....●



MAP OF CHAMKAUR SAHIB

उभरवाही [camatkar] *adj* marvellous, wonderful.

2 miraculous. 3 illuminating, resplendent.

उभरवाहिरि [camatkriri] *n* wonder. 2 rarity.

3 miracle, magical exercise

उभन [caman] *P* उ न *n* lawn, garden. 2 flower garden, flower bed. 3 a railway station on the border of Balochistan, 4,311 feet above the sea level.

उभर [camar] *Skr* बभरी *n* heavenly cow. 2 tuft of hair at the tail end of a heavenly cow, i.e., sura guu (camri). "tā par hot camar chēḥ bhag." —*NP*. 3 opposite of cāram. "camarpos ka mādar tera." —*bher namdev* 'living beings having body covered with skin.' 4 This word is used in place of cimār (cimət). cāmār (cābār). "jahī camar tū mukh te kēḥ hē." —*cāritr* 68.

उभरन [camras] *n* boil or wound caused by a scratch on the skin.

उभरटा [camarṭa] *n* son of a cobbler; leatherman's son. "camarṭa gāṭhī nā jānē." —*sor ravidas*. See उभरेटा.

उभरना [camarna] *v* cling, stick.

उभरपेस [camarpos] See उभर 3.

उभरवा [camarva] *adj* pertaining to cobbling; of the cobbler.

उभरा [camra] *n* leather, hide, skin. 2 *adj* of the cobbler. "sabhī dokh gae camre" —*maru m* 4. 'All troubles of the cobbler Ravidas have come to an end.' "uh dhove dhor hathī camu camre." —*bīla m* 4. 'Cobbler Ravidas always had a hide in his hand.' 3 something sticking (to the skin).

उभरेटा [camreṭa] *n* son of a cobbler.

उभरेही [camreḥī] *n* female cobbler. See उभरेही.

उभर [camar], **उभरा** [camra] *n* hide, skin. "kaparu choḍe camar lie." —*asa m* 1. 'wore the skin of a deer.' 2 See उभरन.

उभरी [camri] See उभरवाही 2 *n* skin or hide. "khopri lakri camri." —*asa m* 1. 'a celibate who carries a skull, and covers himself with deer

skin.'

उभर [camar], **उभरवा** [camiar] *Skr* *n* one who works on the hide of animals, one who skins animals, dyes the skin and makes objects from it. "mukat bharo camiaro." —*guj m* 5. 2 per Hindu scriptures, son of a Kshatriya woman from a sudra is a camar. See उभरवाही सिद्धि 4.

उभरवा [camial] See उभरवा.

उभ [camu] skin, hide. 2 See उभ.

उभटा [camuṭa] *adj* sticking with something. "janu dālī camuṭe avle." —*cādi* 3.

उभडा [camūḍ], **उभडा** [camūḍa] See उभडा.

उभ [camu] *Skr* *n* who vanquishes the enemy army. "bhaji camu sabh danvi." —*cādi* 1. 2 army of specific strength: 729 elephants, 729 chariots, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot soldiers.

उभरन [camural] *n* disorder in the army. 2 army's departure.

उभना [camuna] See उभ.

उभेली [cameli] *Skr* a climber with white moon-like flowers. *L. Jasminum grandiflorum*. Flowers of this perennial plant give out very pleasant smell from which scent is made. Yellow-coloured cameli is called cāpakvallī. These flowers don't have any fragrance.

उभेटा [camoṭa] *n* piece of leather. 2 *adj* made from leather.

उभेरन [camoren], **उभेरना** [camorna] *v* stick, paste; tempt, involve. "dās narī aḍhut denī camorie." —*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 'Ten sense organs can tempt even an ascetic.'

उभ [cay] *Skr* *n* group, pile. 2 fort, rampart. 3 foundation, base, root, origin. 4 dais, platform.

उभन [cayan] *Skr* *n* collection, accumulation etc. 2 laying bricks; raising with bricks or stones. 3 picking, selecting.

उभ [car] *Skr* चर *vr* go, wander, stroll about, consume, eat, rob, enchant, disobey, serve, indulge in depravity, raise character, think deeply. 2 *n* spy; he who keeps watch in order

to collect information. 3 adj one who wanders.

4 See चरन. 5 See चरन.

चर अक्षर [car acar] *n* animate and inanimate, movable and immovable.

चरस [ceras], चरसा [carsa] leather bag to draw water with. See चरस and चरसा.

चरक [carak] *Skt n* messenger, spy. 2 beggar. 3 traveller, path finder. 4 an ancient ascetic, who wrote a treatise on medicine called Charaksanhitā. Sanskrit scholars believe that Sheshnag took the form of a saint and appeared on this earth and saw the miseries of the people, and preached the lore of traditional Ayurvedic medicine. 5 short for caraksāhita. 6 See चरक 2.

चरकटा [carkatā] *n* chopper that cuts fodder for animals. 2 person who cuts and feeds fodder to the elephant. 3 now, in Punjabi, a mean person is given this epithet.

चरकटा [carakṇa] *v* squabble. 2 sound of frothy liquid falling from the intestines. 3 suffer from dysentery due to fear.

चरक [carakh] *P* चक्र *n* circular disc. 2 lathe. 3 whetstone, grindstone. 4 celestial sphere, celestial globe. 5 name of a village near Gazni. 6 melting of a metal on fire.

चरक [carkhar] *n* circular disc with serrated edge. "carkhar sāgā."—*ramav.*

चरकड़ी [carkharī] See चरकी.

चरका [carkha] *P* चक्र *n* circular wheel etc. 2 spinning wheel—an instrument to spin cotton with. "koḷu carkha cakī cakū."—*varasa.*

चरका सहेरना [carkha saherṇa] *v* marrying a woman who spins cotton on the spinning wheel. "ab saherbo carkha cahiz. jis te briddhpano nīrbahiz."—*GPS.*

चरकी [carkhi] a huge circular instrument like a spinning wheel, used to punish a convict. Half of his body was tied to this device while the rest was left hanging. When the wheel

revolved fast, the hanging part of the body was cut into pieces. Many people were tortured to death in this way during the Mughal rule. Lawyer Subeg Singh, Shahbaz Singh and many Singhs were put to death and martyred in this manner. "cārḥ carkharī marō dukh de bhare." and "sīgh carkhi pā cārḥvā."—*PP.* 2 horse's movement in a circle. "carkhi phīr gerāh avār."—*GPS.* 3 small spinning wheel

चरकी चक्रचक्र [carkhi carāṇa] *v* tie someone to the serrated wheel. See चरकी 1.

चरक [carag] *n* car (to move) ga (sky). a bird, that flies in the sky, called چرک in Persian and چ in Arabic. It is a black-eyed bird of prey, of the hawk species, smaller in size than a large kite. It has heavy claws, but is very agile. Its eyes are bigger than those of a kite. It is not a native of Punjab. It migrates from the hills at the start of winter and retreats in summer. It lays eggs in hilly caves. It lives on rats and lizards and sometimes preys on birds also. When domesticated, it is good for hunting hares and curlews. Hunters keep it for only six months or at the most for one year. After that, it gets useless. While eating meat, it shakes its head vigorously.

This bird is a female. The male called cargela is short-statured and is useless for hunting. See सियली पंढीर का चिह्न. "siha baja carga kuhia ena khavale ghah."—*var majh m* 1. 2 tarak, a hyena, is also called carak and carag.

चरगेला [cargela] male species of carag. It is not tamed for hunting.

चरक [carac] *Skt* चर्च *vr* speak, discuss, vilify, torture, think, study. 2 See चरचन. 3 See चरका.

चरचन [carcan], चरचना [caracna] *v* plaster with sandal wood. 2 anoint a deity or a scripture with sandalwood.

'A bird that eats while flying is also called a carag.

ਚਰਚਰੀ [carcari] See ਚਰਚਰੀਆ. 2 *Skt* ਚਰਚਰੀ *n* song sung in the month of Phaggaṇ during the Holi celebration 3 tamburine, drum 4 bustle and elaborate show of dance and music "karot karot carac carac carcari."—*kan m* 5. 'Worshippers sing, dance and besmear themselves with sandalwood paste.' 5 *giddha*, a female folk dance. 6 a poetic metre. See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 7 a posture in yog.

ਚਰਚਾ [carca] *Skt n* description, explanation. 2 dialogue in question and answer form. There are four kinds of discussions.

(a) *vaś* [vad] is to satisfy the other person by answering his questions with a feeling of love.

(b) *hit* is to give a rejoinder without having any ill-will.

(c) *jalap* is to refute the other person's viewpoint.

(d) *vitāḍa* is to defeat the other person's argument by hook or by crook.

3 besmear or plaster with sandalwood.

4 fame, rumour etc.

ਚਰਚਾ ਚਰਚ [carca carac] remembering and worshipping the Creator, and pondering over His attributes

ਚਰਚਾਰ [carcar] *Skt* ਚਰਚਾਰਿ *adj* worthy of worship. 2 worthy of description. "carcar caracaryā huḥarā."—*vina*.

ਚਰਚਿਤ [carcit] *Skt* ਚਰਚਿਤ *adj* worshipped; plastered with sandal paste etc.

ਚਰਣ [caran] *Skt vr* gñ, roam about. 2 *n* feet. "caran thakur ke ride samāne."—*majh m* 5. 3 a line of metrical verse. "iithi hōi kala prathme caran."—*rupdip*. 4 swallow, eat. 5 character, temperament, conduct. "jin sadhu caran sadhpag seve."—*jet m* 4.

ਚਰਣਸਮੂਹ [caransamuh] *Skt* ਚਰਣਸੂ ਸਮੂਹ one who moves about everywhere; omnipresent. "mai ri, mai caransamuh."—*sar m* 5.

ਚਰਣਕਮਲ [carankamal], ਚਰਣਕਵਲ [carankaval] *adj* lotus-like feet, feet like lotus flowers. "carankamal man pran adhari."—*suhi m* 5. 2 *n* See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆ. 3 See ਚਰਣਕੋਲ.

ਚਰਣਕੋਲ [carankol] See ਚਰਣਕਵਲ. 2 There is a village, Jindowal, in police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar, district Jalandhar. Two furlongs to the north west of it, is the gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who stayed here for a number of days while going to Kiratpur from Phagwara. His horse Suhela was taken ill here.

Thirty-five acres of land are attached with the gurudwara in villages of Taharpur and Banga. An Udasī Sikh is the priest here. The building and residential plots were got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A huge pond got built by the daughter of Sardar Dhanna Singh lies close by. A fair is organised on the 14th Chet. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the east of the railway station Banga.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸ [carandas] Ranjit, son of Murlidhar Dhusar of village Dehra in the state of Alwar in Sammat 1760, who became an ascetic; and also called Charandas. He used to preach the worship of Radha and Krishan. Charandas died in Delhi in Sammat 1839. A fair at his memorial is organised on Vasant Panchami. His disciples are called Charandasie. They consider their guru Charandas as an incarnation of Shukdev. His disciples can get married or remain celibates. With devotion they read Bhagwat Gita as also Svarodaya, a book by Charandas. They preach that one should not indulge in slander, adultery or violence etc termed by them as ਨਾਧੂ [naru]. See ਸੁਰੋਦ

2 Charandas was an adopted son of Mata Sundri. He ran away from Delhi after the murder of Ajit Singh. He changed his name

from Singh to Das and spent the rest of his life at Bhadaur in Patiala state.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀ [carandasi] *n* maid; female who serves and sits at the feet of her master. 2 Sadhus, or ascetics, use this word for shoes. 3 Some people even call their wives by this

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀਆ [carandasia] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ.

ਚਰਣਧੂਰਿ [carandhūrī] dust of the feet. "carandhūrī tere jān kī hova."—*suhi m 5*.

ਚਰਣਪ [carṇap] one who takes water with feet; tree, which absorbs water through its roots.

ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ [carṇapaduka] *n* traditional wooden sandals. 2 See ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਬੰਦਨਾ [carṇabēdṇa] *n* act of bowing head on somebody's feet. "carṇabēdṇa amol dasro."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣਰੇਨੁ [carṇrenu] *n* dust of the feet. "carṇrenu gur kī mukhī lagi."—*gau m 5*.

ਚਰਣਾ [carṇa] *v* move about. "gaganu rahara hukme carṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The movement in the sky takes place as per His Will.' 2 manger; trough for feeding animals. 3 See ਚਰਣ. "balī balī jāi satigur carṇa."—*bher m 5*. 4 eat, devour. See ਚਰ *vr*. See ਚਰੀਦਨ.

ਚਰਣਾਕਾ [carṇaka] See ਚਾਣਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਾਠੀ [carṇaṭhī] See ਚਨਣਾਠੀ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਰ [carṇamat] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਰਿ [carṇamatī] feet worthy of reverence. "rakḥ le raj bīkḥ carṇamatī."—*ramav*. 'Hey Rām! let me revere your feet while I am performing my duty towards the kingdom.'

ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [carṇamrit] *n* nectar (amrit) from the sacred feet of a deity or Guru; water in which the Guru's feet have been washed. The first nine Sikh Gurus used to initiate new entrants, by administering them water in which the Guru's feet had been washed. It was also called carṇpahul or pagpahul. See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਚਰਣਧੂਰ [carṇayudh] *n* one whose feet are his weapons: cock, rooster etc.

ਚਰਣਚੀਰਿਟ [carṇarbid], ਚਰਣਚੀਰਿਟ [carṇarvid] *adj* feet like lotus. "carṇarbid man bīdhyā."—*gatha*.

ਚਰਣਿ [carṇi] with the feet. 2 *Skt n* human being. 3 *adj* who moves around.

ਚਰਣੀ [carṇi] (second declension) to the feet. "carṇi lage tā mahaku pave."—*gau am 3*. 2 (third declension) with the feet. "carṇi calau maragī thakur kr."—*sar m 5*. 3 (seventh declension) in the feet. See ਚਰਨੀ.

ਚਰਣੀਯਾ [carṇīya] *Skt* adorable feet, loving feet. "balī balī prabhu carṇīya."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣੋਦਕ [carṇodak] *Skt n* water in which sacred feet are washed. "carṇodak le acman haume dubīdha rog gavae."—*BG*

ਚਰਨ [caran] See ਚਰਣ. 2 graze, pick. "uṭḥk caran lage pun sare."—*NP*. 3 character, conduct. "sāt caran caran man lak."—*brīla m 5*. 'Let us dwell upon the feet and the conduct of devout persons.' 4 ascend, ride a horse. "sri harigobīd ap caran ko. rakhvayo kar suṣṭu varan ko."—*GPS*. 'had a horse to ride on.'

ਚਰਨਕਮਲ [carankamal], ਚਰਨਕਵਲ [carankaval] See ਚਰਨਕਮਲ. "carankamal asthī rīd ātarī."—*sar m 5*. "carankaval hīdē gāhī nanak."—*gau m 5*. 2 See ਚਰ ਚੋਕੀਆ.

ਚਰਨਦਾਸ [carandas] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ. 2 a spiritually awakened disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachī Darhī.

ਚਰਨਪਾਹੁਲ [caranpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ, ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ and ਪਹੁਲ.

ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ [caranpaduka] See ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ. 2 Many gurdwaras of this name exist in the sacred memory of Guru Nanak Dev. Apparently, the wooden sandals of the Guru were respectfully installed at these places in earlier times. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ, ਕੋਟਫੂਰ, ਚੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ and ਢਾਕਾ.

ਚਰਨਬਧਿਕ [carṇabadhik] *adj* one who causes perforation in the feet. "carṇabadhik jān teu

¹Bharat says so.

mukat bhāe."—*gau namdev*. 'The huntsman was liberated who pierced the feet of Krishan with his arrow.' See ਸਰ 5.

ਚਰਨਚਾਰ [cārṇcāvar], ਚਰਨਚਾਲ [cārṇcāval], ਚਰਨਚੇਤ [cārṇcāreṇu], ਚਰਨਚੇਨ [cārṇcāren] *n* dust of the feet. "bachē cārṇcāvaro."—*guj m 5*. "cārṇcāren bāche nit nanak."—*dhana m 5*.

ਚਰਨ [cārṇa] See ਚਰਣਾ. 2 ascend, climb. "mādarī cārīke pāthū nīharau."—*sor m 5*. "cārī sātān nav tarāio."—*gau a m 5*. 3 receive, get. "phiri īa ausaru cārē na hātha."—*bavan*. 4 rise. "as cākvi dīn cārē."—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਠੀ [cārṇaṭhī] See ਚਰਣਾਠੀ.

ਚਰਨਮਘ [cārṇamāṭ], ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [cārṇamrit] nectar; water in which guru's feet have been washed. See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "cārṇamritsīkkhā pilaya."—*BG*.

ਚਰਨਾਰਥਿਦ [cārṇarṭhid] ਚਰਣਕਮਲ lotus-foot. See ਚਰਣਾਰਥਿਦ. "cārṇarṭhid bāsai hīrdē."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਰੇ [cārṇarē] (second declension) to the feet, towards the feet. 2 short for cārṇarēnu.

ਚਰਨਾਵੇ [cārṇavē] *Skt* ਚਰਣਯੇਵ feet, only the feet. "man avar na bhavē cārṇavē cārṇavē."—*bīla m 5 pāṭal*.

ਚਰਨੀ [cārṇī] (seventh declension) in the feet. "gurcārṇī man laga."—*sor m 1*. 2 See ਚਰਣੀ. 3 *n* the initiated Sikh. See ਸਰਨੀ.

ਚਰਨੇਰੇ [cārṇerē] (third declension) to the feet. "sevai sadh sāt cārṇerē."—*kan m 5*.

ਚਰਨੋਦਕ [cārṇodak] See ਚਰਣੋਦਕ.

ਚਰਨੋਲੀ [cārṇolī] a village which falls under Narpur police station, tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur. It is situated twenty-eight miles to the south east of Nawanshahar railway station, and less than two miles short of Kiratpur across the river. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru used to stay here while going across Satluj from Kiratpur on way to Doaba. A Manji Sahib is also there. A baptised Singh performs the duties of the pujari. No land is attached to the gurdwara.

ਚਰਪਟ [carpat] *Skt* ਚਪਟ *n* slap, blow, spank. 2 robber, thief, pickpocket. 3 name of an ascetic said to be born from the eyes of yogi Machhandar Nath. "cārṇitcārṇcarpatḥvedīkḥsa. carpatḥnath tadīn se nīksa."—*paras*. 4 a Gorakhpanti ascetic who had a dialogue with Guru Nanak Dev. "cārṇaṭu bolē aṇḍhu nanak."—*ardh-agosarī*. 5 a poetic metre. There are two forms of this metre in Dasam Granth.

The first one a transform of uchal, hāsak, and pākī, and has Sī, S, S as its structure:

Example:

āmrit kārṇe. āmrīt dhārṇe.
akkhāl jogē. āccāl bhogē.

—*japu*.

The other one has llS, S, S structure in each line. Hence

sārbā devā. sārbā bhevā.
sārbā kale. sārbā pale.

—*japu*.

This form reccurs in Dattavtar. Hence
gālītā jogā. dālītā bhogā.
bhagvē bhesā. suphlē desā.

6 adj broad and flat.

ਚਰਪਟ ਭੀੜਾ [carpat chigā] a form of carpat metre. It comprises six matras and one guru, making a total of eight matras.

Example:

citrā bārṇa. carā cārṇa.

'An instance of the dialogue between Charpatnath and Guru Nanak, regarded authentic by Udasi sadhus is given below:

"actī na bādhō na pahīrō mrigānī.
khāitā na oḥhō jo hoījā purānī.
bībhūtī na carāḥ jo utar utar jāī.
khar vakar lejēgi merī bolāī.
duarā dekh dhupī na pāḥ.
sādhā dekh sīgi na bājā.
grahī grāhī kukar nīlī māgān jo jāḥ.
bhekh kī jogī kade na kāhēḥ..."

birā bērnā bhīrā bhērā.—ramav.

2 With characteristics of the above metre, it can take the form of akva, əjba, kānya, and tika. Hence

khaggā khyata. gyanā gyata.

citrā jodhi. juddhā krodhi.—ramav.

चरपटन [carpatnath] See चरपट 3 and 4.

चरपट [carpatu] See चरपट 4.

चरपरा [carpara] *adj* pungent taste like that of a chilli. "madhursalvaṇ turaṣ carpare."—GPS.

चरब [carab] *Skt* चर्च *vr* go, depart; chew, eat etc. 2 *P* चर्च *adj* pungent in smell and biting in taste. 3 thick, dense. 4 strong. 5 greasy. 6 *n* victory, conquest. "arab kharbā purā carab sarbā kare."—ramav.

चरबट [carbāṇ], चरबण [carbāṇ] *Skt* चर्चट *n* roasted corn. 2 act of chewing, masticating.

चरबनी [carbānu] *adj* (a female) who chews.

चरबाक [carbāk], चरबाक [carbakh] *adj* of pleasant disposition, sweet-tongued. "dut ge carbakh."—ramav. 2 *P* چرباک clever. 3 alert, active in work.

चरबी [carbī] *adj* fat; obese. 2 victorious, triumphant. See चरब 6. "sarab carbian carab."—caritr 2/7 3 *P* چربی *n* body fat.

चरबीदन [carbīdan] *P* چربیدن *v* gain victory, conquer. 2 be ahead of the other.

चरम [caram] *Skt* *adj* last, final. 2 best. 3 *n* western side. 4 end. 5 *Skt* चर्म skn, hide, leather. "lepā raket carmanah."—sahas m 5. 6 shield, made from rhino's skin. "oṭ gursabad kar carmanah."—sahas m 5. "chuṭi hath cermā."—VN. 'The shield slipped from the hand.'

चरमकार [caramkar] See चरम.

चरमक [carmakh] *Skt* चर्मक *n* spindle of a spinning wheel.

चरमछेदक [carmchedak] *n* arrow that can pierce a leather shield.—sanama. 2 cobbler's awl.

चरमज [carmaj] *Skt* चर्मज्य leather goods. 2 See चरम.

चरमजी [carmaji] which has shields—the army.—sanama.

चरमद्रिष्टि [caramdristi] *n* vision, eyesight. "caramdristi mūd, pekhe dibbdristi ke."—BGK. 2 farsighted, prescient, prudent. See

चरमन [caramnag] western hills, where the sun sets.

चरमनुवी [caramnvati] See चरम.

चरमपो [carampos] *adj* (one) who wears skins of animals. 2 *n* leather bag in which soldiers keep their ammunition. "lakk jinā de carampos."—jāgnama.

चरमवि [carmari] enemy of the shield, sword. 2 arrow.—sanama.

चरय [caray] *Skt* चर्य *adj* worth doing; duty.

चरय [carya] *Skt* चर्य *n* character, conduct, behaviour. 2 deed, effort. 3 livelihood, profession. 4 act of eating. 5 act of going; voyage.

चररा [car-ra] *n* short for carāṇ-raj; dust of the feet. "jan car-raj mukhi mathe lagi."—brīla m 5.

चरवार [carvaha], चरवार [carvara], चरवार [carvaro] *n* shepherd, herdsman 2 *adj* (one) who tends sheep and cattle etc. "carvaro syam dhenu he."—krīsan. See चरवेदार.

चरवेदार [carvedar] *P* چارو one who looks after the cattle; shepherd boy. "carvedar tāhī legayo."—caritr 122.

चरविट [caraviṭ] *v* graze the cattle. "kab-hū na par utari caraviṭu."—asa kabir. 2 employ, use, apply. "bhasam jarai caravibhuta."—gau m 5.

चरविट [caravita] See चरविट.

चरवी [carai] wages for grazing the cattle. 2 act of grazing the cattle. 3 See चरविट 2.

चराहा [caraha] See चरवार. "banī ape gūcaraha."—sor m 4.

चराक [carak], चराक [carag] *P* چراغ *n* oil lamp; earthen lamp. 2 light, radiance. "koṭi cādrame

karahi carak"—*bhera kabir*. "guru canan gran carag"—*var bala m 4*.

ਚਰਾਗੀ [caragci] *P, T* ਚਾਗੀ *adj* who lights the lamp. 2 *n* torch-bearer.

ਚਰਾਗਾਹ [caragah] *P* ਚਾਗਾਹ *n* place where cattle are grazed; pasture.

ਚਰਾਗੇਸਰ [caracejha], ਚਰਾਗੇ ਫਲਕ [carace folak] *P* ਚਾਗੇਸਰ *n* lamp of the world i.e the sun.

ਚਰਾਚਰ [caracer] animate and inanimate, living and non-living, active and inert

ਚਰਨ [caran] feet, plural of caran. "seva gurcaran hā."—*asa m 5*. "basehi rīde mohi hāri carane."—*kāli m 5*.

ਚਰਾਨ [caravan] *v* graze cattle. 2 apply, fix. "hāri hāri namu caravahu rāganī."—*asa m 5*. 3 offer, present. "gobīd puja kahā le caravau?"—*guj ravidas*. 4 put over (something). "basan māji caravahi uparī."—*asa kabir*. 5 climb, make someone mount a conveyance.

ਚਰਾਵਾ [carava] See ਚਰਾਵਾ. 2 See ਚਰਾਵਾ.

ਚਰਿ [carī] See ਚਰਨ. 2 having climbed. "gāu carī sīgh pachē pave."—*gāu m 5*. 'One cannot succeed by attacking a lion while riding a cow.'

ਚਰਿਓ [carīo], ਚਰਿਆ [carīa] *adj* grazed, ate. 2 found, got. "hath carīo hāri thoka."—*guj m 5*. 3 roamed, moved. "khopat carīo dekhaū priā jāi."—*suhi m 5*. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਆਰ [carīar] *adj* who has four paramours. "carīar nārī āthkheh."—*BG*. 2 who moves about. 3 who grazes. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਕੇ [carīkē] by climbing. See ਚਰਨ 2.

ਚਰਿਤ [carit] *Skt n* trait, misdeed. 2 action, deed. "apne carit prabhī apī banāe."—*sukhmanī*. 3 ritual, custom. 4 description, narration.

ਚਰਿਤਾਰਥ [caritarath] *Skt* ਚਰਿਤਾਰਥ *adj* grateful, useful. 2 successful. 3 proper.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ [caritr] *Skt n* footman, soldier (infantry). 2 character, misdeed, trait. 3 narration, description. 4 a part of *Desam Granth* containing stories of the tricks played by men and women

on one another is often called *caritr* though the original title is *caritropakhyān*. Though they are 405, the actual number is 404. Number 325 is given after writing only "itrī sri", without any *caritr*.

In the preface to this book, it is written that a celestial beauty felt drawn' to a handsome king Chitar Singh¹ and a son, Hanuwant Singh, was born to them.² Chitar Singh's newly married wife Rani Chitarmati was charmed by the elegant and handsome youth Hanuwant Singh. She expressed a desire for union with him. But the pious Hanuwant Singh refused to have any immoral relationship with his step-mother. As a result, Chitarmati accused Hanuwant Singh of immoral conduct and compelled her husband to order his execution.⁴ But the wise and sagacious minister of the king tried to dissuade him from doing so. Hoping to remove the doubts of the king, he narrated the fraudulent ways by which cunning women have tried to have their sway over their husbands.⁵

In these *caritrs* figure incidents from Hindu shastars, and the book entitled Bahardanish, stories from the Mughal dynasty, narratives from Rajputana and tales from Panjab. Some

"citravati nagri vikhe citrasīgh nrīp ek."

"rahi apse rīh rūp lakh rāz ko."

"ek putr tāte bhayo anrī rūp kī kharī. meharudr hū rīs korē kamdev pahīcānī."

"oḍhesojā kī hitu citr-matī tīz nam."

kanvat sīgh-hī so rahī citvat athō jam."

"vāki kahi nā nrīropūt mānī."

citr-matī lāb bhāi khīzānī."

"phar citr kār apne mukh nakhgharī lagāz."

raja ko rokhtī kīyo tēn ko cīhen dīkhar"

"bocan sunat krudhhtī nrīp bhayo."

maran bet sūt-hī kīyo."

"mātrīn an rāv samīhāyo."

trīyārītr kīnīdī nahīz payo."

incidents from individual experience too have been related. The idea behind these narratives is that, driven by passion, men should not blindly follow the wiles of cunning women as by doing so, they run the risk of ruining themselves completely.¹

However it does not mean that one should not trust one's virtuous wife or other noble women. What is actually meant is that one should not lose one's sense of discretion by giving way to carnal desires.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਥਸ਼ਾਨ [caritropakhyān] See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 4.

ਚਰੀ [carī] millet, green fodder. See ਜਵਾਰ. 2 adj eaten. 3 (feminine gender) rode. "cāp carī caturāṅg cāmu."—*kāṭki*. 4 found, discovered (used for feminine gender). "acēt carī hāthī hārī hārī ṭeka."—*bher a m 5*. 'has got the support of the One who is free of all anxiety.'

ਚਰੀਆ [caria] adj who grazes. "caria jōu bache."—*kṛsān*. 'who grazed calves.'

ਚਰੀਥੇ [carīṭhe] let us eat or swallow. 2 let us ride. "bohithī carīṭhe."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚਰੀਦਨ [carīdan] *P* ਚਰੀਦਨ *v* cattle's act of grazing. See *Skt* ਚਰ *vr*

ਚਰੁ [caru] *Skt n* sacrificial food, grains and other eatables, meant to be used during religious ceremonies. 2 containers for food to be used during such ceremonies. 3 boiled rice which has not been strained. 4 meadows, pastures. 5 rent for using the meadows. 6 oblation. 7 cloud, rain.

ਚਰੁ [caru] See ਚਰੁ.

ਚਰੇ [carē] grazes or eats grass. "kudī kudī carē rāsataḥ pāṭ."—*gāu kabir*. 2 get, find. "phirī īa aṣaṛu carē nā hātha."—*bāvan*. 3 (the sun) may rise. "sur carē priu dekhe

¹"koṭī kāsī syāne sahī, kṛsā dāhe anāḡ,

nek neh nahī kījye tō tātunī ke sāḡ—*caritr 71*.

"pore apdā kṛsīye koṭī kāsī sōhīet

tō sugheh nār īstīān bhēd nā apnō det—*caritr 19*.

nenī."—*mālā m 5 parāḥ*. 4 rises. "bhar parāi sirī care."—*s kabir*.

ਚਰੇਯਾ [carēya] adj cowherd, shepherd. 2 who moves about. 3 one who makes an offering.

ਚਰੇਜੀ [carājī] See ਚਰੇਜੀ.

ਚਰੇਜੀਵੀ [carājivī] See ਚਰੇਜੀਵੀ. "bapū hāmā sād carājivī."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਰੇਤਾ [carēt-ta] *n* movement, act of moving. "sthavro sthīrat-ta, carē bīkhe carēt-ta."—*NP*.

ਚਰਨ [carān] to the feet. See ਚਰਨ. "dekh carān aḡhān hāyau."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰਨਿ [carāni] at the feet. "jū carāni guru cit lavat hē."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰਾਯਨ [carhayan] *v* offer, donate, surrender. "manahī carhāvau dhup."—*jet m 4*.

ਚਰਾਯ [carhaya] *n* offering, donation, dedication. "kōu carhaya lūṭṭbhāyo."—*NP*.

ਚੜ੍ਹੇ [carhe] may climb. See ਚੜ੍ਹੇ

ਚਲ [cal] *Skt* चल *vr* shake, tremble, vibrate, gambol. 2 adj inconstant, fickle. "cal cit bīx anit priā bin."—*brīhā chāt m 5*. 3 *n* mercury. 4 mind; heart. 5 a poetic form; a couplet in Punjabi. See ਚੋਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8. 6 fraud, deceit. 7 defect, fault.

ਚਲਾਯੋਚ [calcoza] See ਚਿਲਾਯੋਚ.

ਚਲਚਿਤ [calcit], ਚਲਚਿਤ [calcitv] *Skt* ਚਲਚਿਤ adj who has a fickle and inconstant mind; who is not stable. "calcit vit bhṛama bhṛamā."—*guṇā m 1*. "mātrī bhāvī phirāhī calcitv."—*sava m 3*.

ਚਲਣ [calāṇ] *n* conduct, misdeed, character. 2 departure, act of going (dying). "jīnī calāṇ jānīa, se kīu karāhī vīthar?"—*var suhī m 2*. 3 custom, tradition. 4 movement. 5 *Dg* feet; limbs which help in movement. "cābāṇ calāṇ ratān."—*s farid*. 'teeth, feet and eyes.'

ਚਲਣਹਾਰ [calāṇhar], ਚਲਣਹਾਰ [calāṇhara], ਚਲਣਹਾਰੂ [calāṇharu] adj mortal. 2 who departs (from this world). "calē calāṇhar."—*asa farid*. "sābhū jagu calāṇharu."—*var asa*.

ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ [calāṇvara] adj See ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ. 2 *n* time

to depart. "Śi sakhai calaṇvara."—*maru solhe m 1.*

सलटा [cala] *v* go, depart. 2 disappear from one's place of stay See **सल**.

सलट्ट [calṭu] See **सलट** 2 "calaṭṭu ride samaṭṭi."—*maṭa m 3.* 2 See **सलट** 3. "aṭṭe calaṭṭu or he bhāi."—*maṭa m 5.*

सलट [calet] *Skt* चरित *n* conduct. "jis de calet anek."—*ari m 5.* 2 account of credit with a grocer. 3 *adj* mortal, inconsistent. "tan dhan joban calet gāṭa"—*bṛīṭa m 5.* 4 continuing, departing.

सलट्टि [calṭau] *adj* clever, fickle. "calṭau manū rakhe śmrītu cakhe."—*asa m 1.*

सलट्टु [calṭaru] See **सलटल**.

सलटीबच [calṭibar] *n* time to depart from this world; time to die. 2 *adv* at the time of death. "calṭibar tero kachu nahī."—*bhāṭ a m 1.*

सलटै [calṭo], **सलटै** [calṭo] *adj* transitory, fickle. 2 *n* mind. "calṭo thakī rakhahu gharī apne."—*sor m 1.*

सलटल [calḍal] *Skt* *n* peepul tree of which the leaves are always moving. *L* *Ficus religiosa*. "so calḍal ko taru tatkala. haro hotbha pēṭ bṛīṭa."—*NP*

सलन [calan] See **सलन**. 2 *n* act of going, movement. "cetan calan kau."—*ram a m 5.*

सलनहार [calanhar], **सलनहारा** [calanhara], **सलनहारु** [calanharu] See **सलनहार**.

सलना [calna] *v* depart, move, go. "calā ta bhīṭe kōbli."—*s fārid.* 2 have sway over, have a say. "datī sahib sādīa kīa calē tisu nahī?"—*var sri m 1.* "jivjāṭun ka calī? cīt let cor su men."—*paras.* 'What power do men have? It steals the heart of even Kam.'

सलनी [calni] averting, avoiding. "sahe likhe na calni."—*s fārid.* 'The time of death can't be averted.' It is inevitable. *n* sieve. "calni me jise dekhuat hē anek chīdrā."—*BGK.*

सलनेया [calveya] *adj* who makes a thing move,

who inspires. 2 clever, which moves when desired; for example, a horse.

सला [cala] See **सलु**. 2 *Skt* *n* lightning. 3 goddess of wealth; material world

सलावुटा [calauna] *v* urge, goad, drive, persuade, set in motion 2 remove, efface. "na calē calaia."—*var majh m 1.* 'Consequences can never be averted.'

सलावु [calau] *adj* mortal, transitory. "sonṛvahu gāḍī jo calau na thīc."—*var maru 2 m 5.* 2 which makes something move.

सलावुहि [calaihi] moves. 2 inspires. "jīu tu calaihi tīv calah suamī."—*anādu.*

सलायी [calai] *n* act of going; movement. 2 gait. 3 reference, context. "manukh kī kahu ket calai."—*asa m 5.* 'What is there to talk of man?'

सलाहा [calaha] *adj* temporary. 2 wiped off. "kīrat na calē calaha hē."—*maru solhe m 3.*

सलाक [calak], **सलायी** [calaki] See **सलाक-सलायी**.

सलाटा [calaṇa] departure, march. 2 *xa* pass away, leave for the next world.

सलावा [calava] *adj* one who drives or moves. 2 *n* movement, speed, gait.

सलि [cali] on the move, moving cleverly. "manū dah dīsi calī calī bharmīa."—*suhi chāt m 4* 2 by moving, by walking.

सलित [calit], **सलितु** [calitr] See **सलित** and **सलितु**. "calit tumare pragat prare."—*majh m 5.*

सलिदा [calida] *adj* who makes something go. "cap ke calida."—*gyan.* 'who employ bow and arrow.' 2 mortal.

सलु [calūbh], **सलु** [calūbha] See **सलु**.

सलुल [calul], **सलुला** [calula], **सलुलिया** [calulīa], **सलुली** [calulī], **सलुलु** [calulu], **सलुले** [calule] **सु-सुलु** like a pearl, shining like a pearl. 2 deep red. "suke kazaṭ hāre calul."—*ram m 5.* 'Dry trees have blossomed into green leaves and deep red flowers' i.e.; 'The poor, humble, unfortunate people who were afflicted with pain are flourishing with joy.' "rūḡ calule nahī."—*sri m 4.*

"bestra hamare rōg calul."—*asa m 5*. "rupa lai calulu."—*sor a m 1*.

ਚਲੇਸਹਿ [calesah] ਚਲਿਸਹਿ will go, will proceed.
ਚਲੰਤਾ [calāta] adj inconstant, mortal. 2 adv on the move, in motion. 3 continuous.

ਚਲੰਤੀਯੋਲ [calātikhel] *n* game of skill, trick involving nimbleness of hand. "jotrik ved calātikhele."—*BG*. 2 act (art) of playing roles.

ਚਲੰਥੋ [calātho], **ਚਲੰਥੋ** [calātho] adj (one) that goes; (something) that can go. "kīrat sath calātho."—*gatha*.

ਚਲੰਭ [calābh] See **ਚਲੰਭ**.

ਚਲਾ [calha] *P* ੨੮੫ ਚਹ [cah] (well) ਲਾਘ [lay] (slush). slush near the well. 2 pit of mire.

ਚਰ [cav] *n* four. "cār cavgāṇi vāni."—*var vad m 4*. 2 See **ਚਰੜ**.

ਚਰਕਾ [cavka] See **ਚਰੁਕਾ**.

ਚਰਗਣ [cavgaṇ], **ਚਰਗਣਿ** [cavgaṇi], **ਚਰਗੁਣ** [cavguṇ], **ਚਰਗੁਨ** [cavgun] adj four times. See **ਚਰ**.

ਚਰੜ [cavaṇu] *S n* speech, articulation. "gurbāni nīl nīl cava" — *suhi chāt m 4*. "nanak dharam ese cavāhi." — *sava m 5*. "sabhi cavāhu mukhāhu jagānath." — *var kan m 4*. "sacū cavaic." — *var majh m 1*. "hāri hāri nam cavia." — *tukha chāt m 4*. "jūṭhe beṇ cave kami na avae jiu." — *dhana chāt m 1*.

ਚਰਤਾਲ [cavtal] See **ਚਰ ਤਾਲ**. 2 adj forty-fourth. "sātrahi se cavtal me savān sudī budhvar. nāgar pāvṭa me turno racio grāth sudhar." — *krisan*.

ਚਰਦਾਹ [cavdah] *n* fourteen.

ਚਰਧ [cavadh] *n* glitter. 2 panic, dread. "dhyan taj parat cavadh munī." — *ramav*.

ਚਰਨ [cavan] See **ਚਰੜ**. 2 See **ਚਰਨ**.

ਚਰਪੀਯਾ [cavpeya] See **ਚਰੁਪੀਯੀ** and **ਚਰਪੀਯੀ** 2.

ਚਰਰ [cavar] *n* fly whisk. "pāvanu cāvro karē." — *sohila*.

ਚਰਰਾ [cavra] adj wide. "mukh cāvrayo." — *krisan*. 2 See **ਚੋਰਾ**

ਚਰਰਾਸੀ [cavrasī], **ਚਰਰਾਸੀਹ** [cavrasih] *Skr* eighty-

four. "cāvrasih lakh jonī upai." — *saveye m 4 ke*

ਚਰਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿੱਧ [cavrasih siddh] See **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ**
ਚਰਰਾਸੀਹ ਲਖ ਜੋਨੀ [cavrasih lakh jonī] See **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ**
ਲੱਖ ਜੋਨੀ.

ਚਰਰਾਯੋ [cavrayo] widened, spread. See **ਚਰਰਾ**.

ਚਰਰੂ [cavaru] fly whisk. See **ਚਰਰ**. "kesa ka karī cavaru dhulava." — *suhi m 5*.

ਚਰਾ [cavā] to speak (I wish to), to say (I wish to). See **ਚਰੜ**.

ਚਰਾਹੀ [cavaui], **ਚਰਾਹਿਆ** [cavaia], **ਚਰਾਹੀ** [cavai], **ਚਰਾਹੀਏ** [cavaie] to say, said, let us say, may speak. See **ਚਰੜ**.

ਚਰਾਣ [cavaṇ] *n* place of articulation, mouth. "phuṭṭe cavaṇ." — *cāṭī 2*. "kopar cur cavaṇi." — *cāṭī 3*. 'Having crushed the mouth and the skull into powder.'

ਚਰਾਏ [cavave], **ਚਰਾਯਾ** [cavria] See **ਚਰੜ**. 2 may chew. "kubudhi cavave so kitu thāi?" — *siddh gosāṭī*.

ਚਰੀ [cavi] See **ਚਰੜ**. "cavi cavdī." — *VN*. 'Chamunda said so.' 2 See **ਚਰੀ**.

ਚਰੇ [cave], **ਚਰੇ** [cave], **ਚਰੇਦਾ** [cavēda] says. See **ਚਰੇ**

ਚਰੀ [cavhi] twenty-four.

ਚਰਾ [cār] See **ਚਰਨਾ**.

ਚਰਸਾ [cārsa] *n* leather bag used to draw water from the well. See **ਚਰਸਾ** 2 an intoxicant made from the juice of delicate leaves of cannabis. It is modified form of hemp and is smoked. It has the effect of dryness and adversely affects brain and muscles. Those addicted to it lose their manliness, become impotent and look very dirty, filthy and clumsy.

ਚਰਸਾ [cārsa] See **ਚਰਸਾ** 1. 2 a ten-acre measure of land which can be irrigated with a leather bag called cārsa. The measure is only approximate. It may be a little less or more depending on the depth of water in the well. See **ਚੋਰਕਾ**.

ਚਰਸੀ (caṛsi) *adj* who takes hemp, the intoxicant.

2 who draws out water with a leather bag.

ਚਰਤ (caṛat) *n* offering to the deity, donation etc

2 departure. 3 attack on the enemy

ਚਰਤਸਿੰਘ (caṛatsiṅh) brother of Dan Singh, a Malwai (from the Malwa region of Punjab) Sikh in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 head of Sukarchakia misl (confederation), paternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who was born in Samrat 1779. He fought many battles on the side of the Khalsa. On his own initiative and strength, he created a princely state of Gujranwala, over which he ruled. He died in 1832, due to an accidental shot from his own gun. Prachin Panth Prakash refers to his name as Charh Singh.

ਚਰਨਾ (caṛna) *v* ride or mount a horse. "caṛi dehaṛi ghorī."-*vaḍ ghorīā*. 2 go up. "caṛi bohathē calasāhi." *var maru 1 m 4*. 3 xā pass away 4 attack the enemy, invade the enemy territory 5 ascend.

ਚੜਾ (caṛa) *n* kite "tājī mas caṛa uḍē ap calī."-*datt*.

ਚੜਾਊ (caṛau) *n* ascendance 2 progress, improvement, development. 3 surrender, offering. "sevak sevahi karami caṛau."-*var asa*. 'The devout serve the Lord and dedicate themselves and their deeds without expecting anything in return.'

ਚੜਾਉਣਾ (caṛauna) *cause* ascent, rise etc. 2 make a person ride. 3 surrender. 4 wear. "kapar ṣṭi caṛana."-*bīla m 3*.

ਚੜਾਊ (caṛau) *adj* who offers or surrenders. 2 who rides. "bhau beṛa, pā caṛau."-*maru m 1*.

ਚੜਿ (caṛi) *adv* by boarding. See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜੀ (caṛī) See ਚੜਨਾ. 2 See ਚੜਾ 3 will ride. "satiguru apna manāi le la rup caṛī."-*var suhi m 3*.

ਚੜੀਏ (caṛīe) *adj* superior, excellent. "sabh da khasamu he sabh du tu caṛīe."-*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 See ਚੜਨਾ

ਚੜੀਏ (caṛīe) *adj* of superior quality, excellent, the chosen one. "ik du ikī caṛīdia kaunu jāne mera nau jū?"-*sulu m 1 kucā*.

ਚੜ੍ਹਸਿੰਘ (caṛhsīṅh) See ਚੜਤਸਿੰਘ 2.

ਚੜ੍ਹਤ (caṛhat) See ਚੜਤ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ (caṛhna) See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ (caṛhauna) See ਚੜਾਉਣਾ.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਓ (caṛhava) *n* offering to the deity. 2 departure, invasion 3 gifts (clothes, jewellery etc) sent for the bride before marriage.

ਚਾ (ca) *n* elation, exultation, bliss. 2 act of lifting. 3 See ਚਾਖ.

ਚਾਉ (cau) *n* enthusiasm, aspiration, glee. "manī cau bhāia prabh agamū aṇṇia."-*anḍu*.

ਚਾਉ ਚਾਈਲਾ (cau caila) *adj* eager, gleeful. "mīlī cau caile pran."-*asa chōt m 5*.

ਚਾਉਣਾ (cauna) *v* lift, raise.

ਚਾਉਲ (caul) *n* rice. "caul paṣam deṣ mam hoi." *NP*.

ਚਾਉਲਾ (caula) See ਚਾਉਲਾ.

ਚਾਉਤ (caut) *n* playfulness, frivolity. 2 prank.

ਚਾਉ (cau) *adj* eager, fervent. 2 *n* a devotee from Bambi subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur and was initiated into Sikhism by Guru Arjan Dev.

ਚਾਓ (cao) See ਚਾਉ and ਚਿਤਿਤਿ.

ਚਾਓ (caī) See ਚਾਉ and ਚਾਖ. "soda caī hari bhāi."-*saṛye m 4 ke*. "tāmase bahu bidhi caī laṛīrahia."-*saī 9 m 5*. 2 *adv* having picked up, by lifting. "hath caī diṅ."-*caṛīr 109*.

ਚਾਓਆ (caia) *n* picked up. See ਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* yearning, aspiration. "manī upjia caia."-*bīla chōt m 5*.

ਚਾਓਫ (caifu) *S v* utter, get someone speak. See ਚਾਓਫ. 2 lift, pick up.

ਚਾਈ (caī) *lifted*, picked up. 2 *adj* eager, zealous.

ਚਾਈਆ (caia), ਚਾਈਲਾ (caila) *adj* zealous, enthusiastic, eager. "sajaru meḍa caia."-*var*

maru 2 m 5.

ਚਾਸ [cas], ਚਾਸਨੀ [casni] *Dg n* earth, land 2 *P* ਚਾਸ਼ੀ *n* something worth tasting. 3 sweetened water made thick. Syrupy sweets like jalebis are prepared by dipping them in it. See *Skt* ਚਾਸ਼ ਯਰ. 4 colour of gold or silver from which the purity of a metal is checked.

ਚਾਸਵਿਦਾਰ [casavidar] *Dg n* one who ploughs land, farmer, ploughman 2 a blade in front of the plough, ploughshare.

ਚਾਹ [cah] *n* eagerness, keen desire. "cahahi tujahi dātar!"—asa chāt m 5. 2 recollection, vision, sight. "cah rah czt me kṛpa ki ek cah ki."—52 kavī. 3 *P* ਚਾਹੁ deep well. 4 See ਚਾਖ.

ਚਾਹਕ [cahak], ਚਾਹੁ [cahaku] *adj*/desirous, eager. "cahak tat samat sare."—savaye m 4 ke. 'desirer of the supreme spirit, and the ocean of equality. 2 who sees.

ਚਾਹਤ [cahat] wants, desires. 2 sees, looks.

ਚਾਹਨ [cahan], ਚਾਹਨਾ [cahna] *v* desire, seek. 2 see, look. See ਫਾਹ. 3 *n* craving, longing. "manahu prātikhat purvī cahan."—GPS.

ਚਾਹਲ [cahal] a subcaste of Jatts 2 a village in police station Barkī tehsil and district Lahore. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is located here. His maternal grandparents lived here. The Guru visited this place a number of times. Bibī Nankī was born here. A simple building of a gurdwara stands. Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A baptised Sikh performs the duties of a priest. Thirty bighas of land has been attached to the gurdwara, which is located eight miles in the south east corner of railway station Lahore Cantonment.

ਚਾਹਿ [cahi] See ਚਾਹ. 2 *adv* by finding. 3 by looking.

ਚਾਹਿਏ [cahie], ਚਾਹਿਏ [cahyie] *part* ought to, should, ask for. 2 proper.

ਚਾਹਿਲ [cahil] See ਚਾਹਲ

ਚਾਖੀ [cahi] desirous, keen. 2 *P* ਚਾਖੁ related to a

well. 3 *n* land irrigated with water from a well.

ਚਾਖੀਏ [cahie], ਚਾਖੀਏ [cahyie] See ਚਾਹਿਏ.

ਚਾਹੇ [cahe] *part* or, although, though. 2 See ਚਾਹਨਾ.

ਚਾਕ [cak] *n* circular wooden frame. "cak te kūbh turāt utaryo."—kṛṣṇan. 2 wheel. 3 a sub caste of Jatts. 4 *P* ਚਾਕ crack. 5 sound produced by the clash of weapons like swords etc. 6 *T* ਚਾਕੁ *adj* firm, strong. 7 healthy. 8 *n* time, period. 9 *E* chalk.

ਚਾਕ ਚਾਕ [cak caky] *Skt n* glitter, glamour. 2 brightness, shine. 3 grandeur.

ਚਾਕਦੁਹਾਰ [cakcūdhār] See ਚਾਕਦੁਹਾਰ and ਚਾਕਦੁਹਾਰ. "kṛte cakcūdhār cāhe kak bahi."—cārītr 405

ਚਾਕਰ [cakar] *P* ਚਾਕੁ *n* servant, attendant.

ਚਾਕਰੀ [cakri] *n* service, attendance. "jini gur ki kiti cakri tini sad bāihari."—tīlāg m 4.

ਚਾਕਰੂ [cakarū] See ਚਾਕਰ. "cakarū lage cakri je cak khāṣṇe bhāi."—var asa.

ਚਾਕਰੇਮ [cakrem] *P* ਚਾਕੁ short for cakar hastem. 'We are servants.'

ਚਾਕੀ [caki] *n* flour mill, grinding mill. "caki cājahī cun khāhī."—basāt kabir. 2 coagulated piece of some object in the shape of barfi (an Indian sweet). 3 sod around a plant's root.

ਚਾਕੁ [caku] See ਚਾਕ.

ਚਾਕੁ [caku] *P* ਚਾਕੁ *n* knife, penknife.

ਚਾਖ [cakh] See ਚਾਖਨਾ *Skt* ਚਾਖ eat. 2 See ਚਾਖ.

ਚਾਖਤ [cakhāt] tasting, relishing. 2 on realising; just after tasting. "cakhāt hoī rahāhī brismadu."—gāu m 5. 3 *Skt* ਚਾਖਨਾ because of eyesight. "pekhat cakhat kahie ādha."—suhī m 5. 'is regarded as blind even when having eyesight.'

ਚਾਖਨਾ [cakhna] *v* taste, relish a bite. See ਚਾਖ.

ਚਾਖਿ [cakhī] by tasting, on relishing. "cakhī gūga muskavat."—sar m 5.

ਚਾਖਿਯਾ [cakhīyā] tasted, relished. "cakhīyā me hāṛīrās mīthā."—asa chāt m 4.

ਚਾਖਿਬਾ [cakhībā] tasted, relished. "hāṛīrās cakhībā."—jet m 4.

ਚਾਖੀ [cakhī] tasted. "maha bikhīamād cakhī."

-sar m 4. 2 n a piece of meat fed to birds of prey so as to sharpen their taste for preying. "ba| hve gvaran kanh dai| jeb cakhi."-krisan.

चक्षु [cakhu] Skt चक्षुष adj of eyes, relating to eyes. 2 n evil eye. "harī simrāt kachu cakhu na joha."-bher m 5. "ram nam jo| jn jape... tētu mētu nēh johaī tītu cakhu na lage."-briā m 5.

चक्षे [cakhe] takes pleasure in tasting; tastes, relishes. 2 experiences by sight. "sabadu dipaku varte tihu loz. jo cakhe so nirmalu hoz."-dhana m 3.

चंग [cāg] n shout, shriek, call. "kukedra cāgedra mēti dedra nrt."-s fārid. 2 S adj brave. 3 Skt चङ्क n teeth's whiteness or beauty.

चगा [caga], चंगा [cāga] Skt चङ्क adj beautiful, graceful. "jru kusam cari dīn caga."-mali m 4.

चंगेदिया [cāgedra] crying, shouting. See चंग.

चचर [cacar], चचरी [cacti] See चचरी. 2 a poetic metre. It is another name of sudhu metre, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as 131, 5

Example:

alekh he abhekh he.

anam he. okam he..-japu.

(b) Its second form is śaśi which has each line with one yogan, figuring as 133:

gubide. mukāde. udare. apare..-japu.

The same form is used in Kalki Avtar also:

hakarē. pacarē. praharē. kravarē.

Bhai Santokh Singh has also employed the same form in Guru Parlap Suray:

tuphāgē. nisāgē. uḥai. colai

3 Skt चञ्चल adj highly frolicsome. 4 moving aslant. 5 n sword, that cuts in a slanting way. "cacar camkaran."-akaī.

चचरोचरी [cacrocārā] sing songs of Holi. See चचरी 2. "karēt cacrocārā."-ramav.

चञ्चल [cācal], चञ्चलज [cācaly] Skt चञ्चल्य n

frolicsomeness, pertness. "ācācal āgā."-datt. inactive organs.

चचचो [cacaphaggo] See चचचो.

चाट [caṭ] n desire to lick, desire to taste "caṭu pag, caṭ."-kan m 4 pāṭal. 2 worth relishing, sauce-like delicacy worth licking. 3 Skt traitor, traitorous. 4 cheat.

चाटसार [caṭsar], चाटसाल [caṭsal], चाटसाला [caṭsala] See चाटसाल. "ape caṭsal apī he padha."-var briha m 4.

चाटना [caṭna] v lick noisely, lap. "jan nanak priti sadhpag caṭe."-gau m 4.

चाट्रा [caṭra] n disciple, follower, student. This word is derived from vr caṭ. i.e. a person who is attracted towards Guru's teaching after getting detached from others. "apī he padha, ape caṭre pāṭan kau aṇe."-var briha m 4. "padha gunrukhi akhi caṭra mēti dex."-oākar.

चाटा [caṭa], चाटी [caṭi] n large earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

चाटु [caṭu] Skt चाटु n sweet tongue. 2 flattery.

चाङ्गल [cāḡal] See चङ्गल. 2 adj of the outcaste or low born person.

चाङ्गुर [cāḡur], चाङ्गुरु [cāḡuru] See चङ्गुर. "kāś kesu cāḡuru na koī."-gau a m 1.

चाणक्य [caṇaky] Skt adj prepared with gram flour. 2 n a scholar of diplomacy born in the lineage of sage Chanakya. The diplomacy introduced by Chanakya is very popular. He was an advisor of Chandar Gupta—the ruler of Patna, belonging to Maurya dynasty. His real name was Vishnu Gupta. Chanakya helped Chandar Gupta become an emperor after putting an end to the Nand dynasty through his diplomatic astuteness. The birth place of Chanakya was Takshila town in district Rawalpindi. Another name of Chanakya is mentioned as Kotalya in many scriptures. The text composed by him is named as Arth Shastar or Kautilya Shastar.

See मैतृपति 2

छांदोग्योपनिषद् [caṇakynitr], छांदोग्य [caṇaka] Chaṇakyaniti Shastar variously known as caṇaka, carnaka, caṇaka etc. See मैतृपति 2.

छांदुर [caṇur] See चंद्रुर. 2 per Mahabharat, a ruler.

छांदव [catak] *Skr* *n* a bird that seeks raindrops from the cloud; rainbird. *L* Cucculus Melanoleucus.

छांदव [cator] छांदुर [catur] *Skr* चातुर *adj* clever, intelligent. 2 *n* flatterer. 3 four-cornered seat. 4 four-wheeled vehicle.

छांदुचामस [caturmas] *Skr* चातुर्मास्य *n* a job that gets done in four months. 2 period between 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattak. Due to a lack of shelters and roads, in ancient times, the rich people used to offer lodging and boarding to saints and scholars in their towns so that they did not suffer due to inclement weather.¹

छांदुरा [catura] *adj* clever (woman).

छांदुरी [catur] *n* cleverness. 2 deceit, treachery. 3 *adj* clever. "kaṁu krodhu caturi."—*maru kabir*.

छांदुर [catrak], छांदुरि [catrik] *n* rainbird. See छांदव. "catrik! tu na jaṇṭu kra tudhu viciṭṭiṭṭa ha."—*var mala m* 3. 2 seeker of knowledge, who is oblivious of all pleasures other than spiritual bliss.

छांदुरिचिह्न [catrikacit] *adj* one whose feeling is similar to that of a rainbird, which cares for nothing other than a raindrop. "catrikacitṣucitṣu sajan cahie."—*phurhe m* 3.

छांद [cād] *n* moon. 2 anything looking like the moon; object looking like the moon.

छांदना [cādna] *n* moonlight. 2 light, brightness. "cādna cādano āgāṇṇī prābhjū ātari cādna."

¹Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala used to spend rupees one and quarter lac during "caturmas" (period of four months) once every year.

—*maru m* 5.

छांदनी [cādni] *n* moonlight. 2 white sheet that is spread on the floor. 3 a plant bearing white flowers. *L* Tabernaemontana Coronaria. Massaging with extract from its flowers by mixing it with oil cures one of eczema. The milky extract of its leaves and roots is used in several medicines. 4 canopy.

छांदनीरोड [cādnirōk] *n* a major crossing of a town, where four lanes or bazaars meet; city plaza, with great hustle and bustle. "tin ko cōkcadni maryo."—*carrir* 163. 2 a famous bazaar of Shahjahanabad (Delhi), where stands Guru Tegh Bahadur's martyrdom memorial named Sis Ganj. See दिल्ली.

छांदमारी [cādmari] *n* act of practising rifle-shooting at Bull's eye.

छांदर [cadar] *P* चंदर *n* sheet; sheet of cloth for wearing over the body. 2 wavy marble slab beneath a fountain upon which falling water-drops look very beautiful; waterfall, cascade. "nir jhare kahū cadar."—*krisan*. 3 a kind of firework, sparks of which scatter like a sheet. "cadar jhar chūṭet phulvari." *GPS*

छांदर की लज [cadar ki laj] *n* woman's practice of fidelity to her husband (as she puts on the head cover presented at the time of marriage); keeping one's character unblemished. 2 saving the chastity of a lady by helping her. "cadar ki laja tē rakhi."—*carrir* 302.

छांदर धाँसी [cadar paṇi] *v* marry a widow; act of marrying a widow by covering her head.

छांदर लाहुनी [cadar lahuṇi] *v* put off the head cover presented by one's husband during marriage ceremony, that is, to desert one's husband. 2 be shameless.

छांदराज [cādraja] *n* ruler belonging to the lunar dynasty. 2 ruler of Chandar Gir. 3 ruler of Chandar Nagar.

छांदरासी [cādvasi] *adj* resident of Chandar

Nagar 2 resident of Chandar Giri.

ਚੰਦਾ [cāda] ਚਾਂਦਾਗੜ੍ਹ (cādagarh) an important town in Central Provinces (CP). Its ancient name was Chandarpur. "cādni si cādagarh."—*akal*.

ਚਾਂਦਾਗਿਰਿ [cādagiri] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ

ਚਾਂਦੀ [cādi] *n* silver; a white metal used for making coins and ornaments 2 shining scalp, bald head. "jal dhovet sir cādi par."—*GPS*.

ਚਾਂਦੀਕੋਰ੍ਹ [cādikorh] leukoderma. See ਜ੍ਵੇਤਕੁਰ੍ਹ.

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰ [cādr] *Skt* *adj* related to the moon; lunar, pertaining to the moon. 2 *n* moon's sphere. 3 lunar month of 30 days. 4 See ਧੁਨਾਰਾ and ਅਤਿੰਲ 4. 5 grammar composed by Chandar Muni. See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ [cādrmas] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਾਯਤ [cādrayath] *Skt n* ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰ. ਅਯਤੋ ਅਯੋਨੇ a fast, observance of which leads (entitles) one to enter the lunar world. According to Mitakshra the procedure for observing this fast is as follows:

On the first day of the bright phase of a lunar month, the person on fast must take only one morsel equivalent to the size of a peacock's egg in the evening after taking bath three times during the day. He is permitted to take two morsels on the 2nd day, thus increasing one morsel per day so that he would take fifteen morsels on the full moon day. He would take fourteen morsels on the 1st day of the dark phase of the lunar month, in decreasing order, thus to take nothing on the new moon night. Many more procedures for observing this fast are mentioned in various Hindu scriptures, but all those are consonant with taking morsels in increasing/decreasing number with variation of the lunar phases. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਟਿਟ. 2 See ਧੁਨਾਰਾ and ਅਤਿੰਲ 4.

ਚਾਨਣ [canan], ਚਾਨਣਾ (canana) moonlight. 2 light, radiance. "bahari dīse canna, dīxi ōdhari rati."—*s farid*. 'façade of seeming pure and

erudite.' 3 See ਚਾਨਣ.

ਚਾਨਣਿ [canani] due to light. "tis de canani sabh mahi cananu hoī."—*sohila*.

ਚਾਨਣੁ [cananu], ਚਾਨਣੁ (cananu) moonlight. 2 light, radiance. "sabh mahi cananu hoī."—*sohila*. "kari suraj cādu cananu."—*sor m 4* 3 miracle of learning. 4 self-enlightenment. "cananu hove chode haume mera."—*majh a m 3*.

ਚਾਪ [cap] *n* bow made of bamboo. See ਚਾਪ *vr*. 2 threat, awe. "kalu na cape dukhu na sātape."—*majh a m 3*. "kalu na cape harigun gai."—*oākar*. "it ut jahi kal ke cape."—*asa a m 1*

ਚਾਪਗੁਣ [capgun] *n* string of a bow, bowstring. ਚਾਪਣਾ [capna] *v* press, compress. See ਚਾਪ. 2 massage; press muscles. 3 cover distance "bat cape jat hē."—*ramav*.

ਚਾਪਣੀ [capni] army of bowmen. —*sanama*

ਚਾਪਣੁ [capanu] *S* See ਚਾਪਣਾ.

ਚਾਪਨ [capan], ਚਾਪਨਾ (capna) See ਚਾਪਣਾ.

ਚਾਪੀ [capi] *Skt* ਚਾਪਿਨ੍ *adj* bowman. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 key. 4 act of pressing muscles with hands. "thakit hoī tih capi bhārē."—*GPS*

ਚਾਬ [cab] *n* chewable, roasted grains, grams etc.

ਚਾਬਕ [cabak], ਚਾਬਕੁ [cabaku] *P* چابک *adj* active, clever. 2 *n* hunter's whip. "tani premu hari hari lai cabaku."—*vad m 4* ghoria.

ਚਾਬਨ [caban], ਚਾਬਨਾ [cabna] *v* chew 2 See ਚਾਬਨੁ.

ਚਾਬਨੁ [cabanu] *n* chewable material. "ham kau cabanu un kau roti."—*g3d kabir*. 2 See ਚਾਬਨ.

ਚਾਬੀ [cabi] *n* key.

ਚਾਬੁਕ [cabuk] See ਚਾਬਕ. "hicahi tē prem ke cabuk marāu."—*gāu kabir*.

ਚਾਬੁਕ ਰਕੋਬ (cabuk rakeb) *P* چابک رکوب *adj* expert horse rider, great horse rider.

ਚਾਬੂ [cabu] who chews. 2 chewable, fit for chewing as "makki cabu ho gāi hē."

ਚਾਬਲਨਾ [cābhalna] *v* be defiant, be disobedient; be disrespectful. See ਚਾਮਲਨਾ.

ਚਾਮ [cam] *n* skin, leather. 2 shield. "cam ki oṭ

nivaryo."—krisən.

ਚਾਮਕਨ [camkan], ਚਾਮਕਨਿ [camkanɪ] shine; give light. "camkanɪ tare"—asa chāt m 5

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਚਾਕਰ [cam ke cakar] keenly charmed by fair-skinned ladies; servile to other women; lecherous.

lobhu lavar gāvar mahā sāth
bhekh banay cahē sukh dham ke,
sis mūdāy āsi sām hovāt
bava ke bava gulām hē gam ke,
nah kabē tīn ko sukh "das ju"
je gurunīdāk aṭh-hō jam ke,
ram ke nam ke kam ke nāhan
kam ke kukar cakar cam ke.

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਮ [cam ke dam] *n* leather coins, leather currency. It is a well known fact that once Nijam Bhisti saved emperor Humayun from drowning. The emperor made Nijam the ruler for half-a-day as reward for this kind act. He issued leather coins in place of metallic ones during this short period. 2 getting one's writ implemented "cam ke dam calāi lāe tum."—krisən.

sahib: par ājan kahū tu
sujanān hī ke bure kahū dhavē,
jō dhān hath bure ke parē tu
bhālen hū ke kachū kam nā ave,
jogī bādhe tu banayke khappēr
cādan kaṭ bībhut banavē,
jō dīn car mīle kahū rāj
camar tu cam ke dam calavē.

ਚਾਮਕੀਕ [camcarɪkk] *Skt* ਚਾਮਕੀਕ *n* a bird having leather wings. It belongs to the bat family. It hides itself in dark places during the day and eats mosquitoes, insects etc while flying during the night.

ਚਾਮਰ [camr] *n* bunch of hair on the tail of female yak; whisk 2 a poetic metre, also called somvāllari and tun, marked by four lines, each line having fifteen characters in alternate

sequence of guru and laghu, that is Ss, lS, Ss, lS, Ss,

Example:

sastrā āstrā le sākop bir bolke sabē,
kop op dē hāthi sū dhayke parē tabē,
kan ke prāman ban tēn tēn chorhī,
jūh jūhke marē nā nek mukkh morhī

—kalki.

3 a demon, who was killed by goddess Durga. "camar se rāṇ cī chor se."—VN 4 Bhai Sukha Singh has used camar for cāram in Guruvilas Patshahi Dasvin. "lāyo tabē cukar nath to nā jan camrō." 'His skin (leather) got picked up.' ਚਾਮਰੀ [camrī] *n* female yak; hill cow. It is mostly found in Tibet.

ਚਾਮਰੇ [camrō] *n* leather, skin. "pavānī āphar tor camrō."—sar m 5. 2 See ਚਾਮਰ

ਚਾਮਰੋਗ [camrōg] चामरौग a famous town, one hundred fifty miles to the south of Madras. There exists a famous holy place of Mahadev (Shiv). Its importance is described in thirty-eighth chapter of the sixth part of Devi Bhagwat. "camrōg ke des me."—cārītr 86.

ਚਾਮਲਾ [camalna] See ਚਾਮਲਾ. "bhamini je kamrāt camlī āpar hī."—NP.

ਚਾਮੀਕਰ [camīkar] *Skt* *n* ore extracted from a mine named camīkar (krītsvar); gold.

ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ [camūḍa] *Skt* चामुण्डा *n* goddess Durga, who killed demons Chand and Mund. 2 a goddess that emerged from the forehead of Durga to kill the demons Chand and Mund. According to Markandey Puraṇ, a goddess appeared from the frowns on the forehead of Durga. The goddess so created was terrifying in appearance and dark in colour. She had a sword in one hand and a noose in the other. She had a heavy mace on her shoulder, and bore a rosary of skulls around the neck, and the skin of elephants on the body. With mouth agape and tongue stretched out, she looked

terrible, with frightening red eyes whooping in a challenging way. After killing both the demons, she took their heads to Durga. Pleased with her bravery, Durga named her Chamunda.

There is an elegant and famous temple of Chamunda near Sindhal village in Chamba state, where animals are sacrificed. 3 a female ascetic. 4 kite, a bird of prey. 5 vulture.

ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾਨੰਦਨ [camūḍanāḍan] demi-god Bhairav, son of goddess Chamunda.

ਚਾਯ [cay] *Skt* चाय *vr* know, understand, worship, honour, respect. 2 *n* pleasure, longing, desire.

"sada cay mukhī mīst banī."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

3 In Chinese language a plant and its leaves. Taking tea by boiling its leaves, has become popular throughout the world. Taking tea as a beverage was initially introduced by the Chinese. The Chinese consider that tea was created from the eyebrows of a sage. *P 4* E Tea. *L* Camellia Thea. The latent effect of tea is warm and dry. Taking tea regularly is harmful in hot countries.

ਚਾਰ [car] *Skt* चतुर *n* four. "car pādarath je ko māḡe."—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* spy, secret agent, one who moves in a sly way. "le kar car cāyo tēkal."—*GPS*. 3 prison, jail. 4 going, departure. 5 servant, attendant. 6 norm, custom, ritual. 7 preaching "cet na ko car kio."—*akal*. 8 This word has been used for ਚਾਲ [cal] which means gait. "lokhi tih pavcar."—*ranav*. 'footsteps'. 9 See ਚਾਹੁ 10 It has also been used for abhīcar, which means the practising of magical charms. "jōb lāg mātī-car tē kārḥē."—*caritr 394*.

ਚਾਰ ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [car updiṣā] See ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ [car akkhā hoṇīā], ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਬਰਨੀਆਂ [car akkhā barnīā] *v* look lovingly into a friend's eyes; relate by looking fondly into each other's eye. "tāhī te radhe kahō tum sō, ab car bhai tu bicar na kujē." and "car bhai tu bicar

kahā hē?"—*krisan*.

ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨਿ [car aganī], ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ [car agnīā] See ਚਾਰ ਨਦੀਆਂ. 2 Sanskrit scholars have divided fire into four types:

Bush or forest fire (used for baking. This fire can burn a forest)

Stomach fire (heat produced in stomach which helps in digesting food). See ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ.

Fire due to lightning (it evaporates water).

Fire sparked off in mines (produced due to combustion of gases in mines); gold, yellow metal. 3 fires in the form of jealousy, ego, anger and lust. "care aganī nivari maru gurmukhī harījō paī."—*sri m 1*. The following verse also figures in the above stanza:

"hīsa haume gatū gae nahi sahā sogu."

Based on this some scholars take violence, arrogance, suspicion and grief as four fires.

ਚਾਰ ਅਚਾਰ [car acar] codes of four castes. "car acar rāhe urjāhī"—*gaur kabir*. 2 according to religious scriptures, good and bad (permitted and prohibited) deeds.

ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼੍ਰਮ [car aṣṛam] In Hindu religion four stages of life are:

(a) celibacy goes upto 25 years of age, during which one wears a sacred thread, has control over passions and is completely engrossed in studying Veds under the guidance of a spiritual mentor.

(b) after completing this stage of celibacy and giving offerings to the mentor, he returns home, gets married to lead a family life upto the age of 50 years

(c) after this stage of family life he, alone or along with his wife, retires to the forest for meditation, to live in solitude and perform fire rituals etc. upto the age of 75 years.

(d) then after forsaking all deeds like fire-rituals he lives only on alms (offered to him) etc. "car varan car aṣṛam hāhī, jō hāhī dhīave

so pardhanu."—*g3d m 4*.

ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ [car āṅg nitī de] See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨ [car sadhan] four approaches for achieving liberation: insight, detachment, denial of wealth and emancipation. See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਯ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਿੱਧਿ [car siddhi] See ਚਾਰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ. 2 religion, wealth, sex, soul's liberation.

ਚਾਰਹ [carah] See ਚਾਹ.

ਚਾਰਹਸਾਜੀ [carahsazi] *P* چاره‌سازي *n* a pretext; making an excuse. 2 trying, attempting.

ਚਾਰਕ [carək] *adj* motivator, inspirer. 2 shepherd. 3 spy, agent.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਰਾਬੀ [car kirabā] "vekh taret ājī nū zabbure furkan."—*māgo*. See ਕਤੋਬ.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [car kilvikh] four sins as described in Chhandogy Upanishad, Manu and written Simriti i.e. killing of a Brahmin, drinking, theft, coveting the wife of one's mentor.¹ 2 killing of a person having spiritual knowledge, cow slaughter, killing of a girl child, taking meals offered by a corrupt person. "brahmaṇ keli ghātu kāṇka āncari ka dhanu."—*sāva m 3*. "care kilvikh unī āgh kie hoā āsur sāghar."—*sri ā m 5*. 3 per Sikh doctrine tonsuring, having illicit relation with another's wife, using intoxicants like tobacco etc, eating meat of animals slaughtered according to the Muslim law are the four main sins.

ਚਾਰ ਕੁਰਹਿਤਾ [car kurahitā] See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ 3.

ਚਾਰਗਾਹ [cargah] stringed instrument having four strings, one pair of strings for playing and the second pair for adjusting pitch of the tone. The coiled bands of strings are tied in place of metal wedges. 2 See ਸਿਤਾਰ.

ਚਾਰਚੱਭੁ [caracchu] *adj* keeping eye on all sides, alert, vigilant. 2 *Skt* ਚਾਰਚੱਭੁ one whose eyes act as spies; ruler collecting information about

¹According to Simriti scripture, the fifth sin is to have association with a sinner committing these sins.

his subjects through his secret agents.

ਚਾਰਚਰਣ [caracaran], ਚਾਰਚਰਨ [caracaran] *n* animal, quadruped. "caracaran kahāhī bahūāgar."—*g3u kabir*. 2 four parts, four sections. 3 four foundations (pillars) of religion. See ਚਾਰ ਪਾਸ਼ and ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 4 four lines of a poetic metre

ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ [car cokiā] groups of devotional singers for the four sessions. The tradition of four sessions of devotional singing set by Guru Arjan Dev are:

1 chanting of Asa Di Var in early morning.

2 chanting of caran kaval after one full and one fourth quarter of the day after sunrise. This name derives from the chanting of the recitation—"carankaval prabh ke nī dhrae."

3 singing of rahīras preceded by sodarū at dusk. The name owes its origin to "sodarū keha so ghār keha."

4 singing of kalyan on the elapsing of four ghars after sunset. In this recitation, only hymns in Kalyan Rag are chanted.

ਚਾਰਚਿਤ [carchitā] four and six, ten. "ih bikhīā dīn carchitā."—*bavān*. short-lived, short-termed. 2 A lunar year is shorter than the solar year by 10 days, which amounts to one intercalary lunar month once in every three years and the duration of months, according to the Muslim calendar, changes with seasons; not remaining uniform.

ਚਾਰਜ [caraj] See ਆਚਾਰਯ.

ਚਾਰਜਸੁਕਾ [carajusuka] Shukracharay. See ਸ਼ੁਕੁ 4.

ਚਾਰਜਾਮਾ [carajama] *P* چارچاما *n* horse's saddle, a cushioned seat placed on the horse's back

ਚਾਰਣ [caran] *Skt n* family bard who sings the praise of a particular dynasty; Bhatt. "jis ko jās bed pādhē sām caran."—*GPS* 2 a subcaste of Rajputs. 3 sense of movement. "cācal cakh caran macch bīdarān."—*gyan*. 'Playful

movement of enticing eyes surpasses brisk movement of the fish.' 4 In musicology, a person who plays with tinkling bells and passes humorous (witty) remarks during a dance.

5 adj wanderer. 6 See ਚਾਰਣੇ.

ਚਾਰਣੀ ਦੇਹਰਾ [carni dohra] See ਦੇਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਚਾਰਣੇ [carṇo] adj belonging to the feet. "nanak birhi carṇo."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 See ਚਾਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਝਖਤ [car takhat] four holy seats of the Gurus. Akal Bunga (Amritsar), Hari Mandir (Patna), Kesgarh (Anandpur) Abichal Nagar (Nander).
ਚਾਰ ਬਨਖਾਰਾ [car tənkhahā] four sins, deserving punishment. See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਬਿਖ 3.

ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ [car tal] n In music, a type of rhythmic beat involving drumming or clapping rhythm of four beats. There are six long and twelve short matras in this rhythm, four actual strokes and two dummy strokes.

Example:

dha dha dhinta katta gedinta te tehta gedidhin.

and

dhī dhī dhage trik, tī tā tī tī, dhage trik, dhī dha.

ਚਾਰਦਿਸ਼ਾ [cardiṣa] four directions: east, west, north, and south

ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ [car din], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਤਮਾਸ਼ਾ [car din da tamaṣa], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਪਰਾਪੁਰਾ [cardin da parahuna], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਨੌਬਤ ਵਜਾਉਣੀ [car din nobat vajāuṇī], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਵਸ [car divas] a few days, for a few days, momentarily, transitory, short-lived, ruling for a while. "car divas ke pahune"—s kabir. "car din apni naubatī cālē bajāi."—keda kabir.

manik nagine lal hiran ke dholhar
devan ke kangar anke sāṃgāe,
pekhte prachād navī khād me adāb oī
dekhte pratapē martād se jāṃgāe,
koī koī bir eko tir sī calae vyom
cap ke cāḍhae jhūḍ bahni bhāṃgāe,
"kesrinihal" kahā jhulte nisan vāke?

car dyos apni su nobat bajagae.

paī prabhutai kachu kujīye bhalai, bhail
chodī jādhtai ben manīye kavin ke,
jās apjās rahījat puhni ke bic
mulak khajana or sath gayo kin ke,
chudra chitipalan kī ginti karave kon?
rajan se hvegāe trilokī basī jin ke,
cobdar cakar cāmupati cāmār karē
mādīr māṭṭg ye tamāse car dīn ke.

ਚਾਰਦੀਵੇ [cardive] four religions for providing spiritual enlightenment during the four ages. See ਚੁਲਪਰਮ. "care dive cahu hathī die, eka eka van."—basī 2 m 1. 2 duties of four divisions of human life and society.

ਚਾਰ ਧੂੰਏਂ [car dhūē], ਚਾਰ ਧੂੰਏਂ [car dhūē], ਚਾਰ ਧੂਨੇ [car dhune] See ਚੁਦਾਨੀ.

ਚਾਰਨ [caran] See ਚਾਰਣ. 2 a subcaste of hunters (hunting community).

ਚਾਰ ਨਦੀਆਂ [car nadiā] "hāsu hetu lobhu kopu care nadiā agī."—var majh m 1.

Violence – causing pain to living creatures.

Attachment – desire for worldly objects due to ignorance.

Greed – longing to achieve objects by improper means.

Anger – remaining indignant without any reason and causing harm to others.

ਚਾਰ ਪਾਗ [car pag] four parts (segments) of religion; four elements viz- contentment, control over passions, meditation and recitation. "pag care dharām dhīan ju"—asa chāt m 4. 2 In many scriptures, the basis of religion is supposed to be truth, austerity mercy and charity. 3 See ਪਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਪਦਾਰਥ [car padarath] wealth, religion, sex (passion), salvation. "car padarath je ko māṅe. sadhujana kī seva lagē"—sukhmānī. "arath dharām kam mokh ka data." bīla m 4.

ਚਾਰ ਪਾਤਕ [car patak], ਚਾਰ ਪਾਪ [car pap] See ਚਾਰ

'Prosperity, goodness, success, salvation.

ਕਿਲਵਿਖ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੁਰਖ [car purakh] four types of men.

"nār ek ākhu priti kare

ik kin kare, ik kin jo jane.

ek nā priti ke bhed jone

jou priti kare ari ke lih mane."

-krīśan.

One type of men are those, who love others even if nobody likes them. Second kind of men love those who like them. Some men feel obliged for the kind acts done to them while some are envious of those who even love them. 2 In sexology (science dealing with sex) four types of men are those partaking the qualities of a hare, deer, bull and horse respectively. See ਪੁਰਖਸਾਹਿ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੈਰ [car per] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 2 two warriors involved in one-to-one fight; two warriors fighting with each other, thus having four feet involved in a combat. "nā carper bhajiyā." -VN 3 four steps: four long paces, four strides.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚਰਚਾ [car prakar di carca] See ਚਰਚਾ
ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਗਤ [car prakar de bhagat] See ਭਗਤ.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ [car prakar de bhojan] See ਭੋਜਨ.

ਚਾਰ ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ [car phariṣṭe] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਾਰਥਕਤ੍ਵ [car baktṛa] n one who has four faces; Brahma, Chaturanan. "daryo carbaktṛā." -ਚੌਰੀ 2.

ਚਾਰ ਬਰਾਣ [car barāṇ], ਚਾਰ ਬਰਨ [car barān] See ਚਾਰ ਬਰਨ. "carī barān carī asrām hē" -kan paurī m 4.

ਚਾਰਬਾਕ [carbāk] adj frolicsome, clever. 2 See ਚਾਰਬਾਕ.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ [car baṇiā]: para, paṣyāti, madhyama, vekhri. para is the stage of the word where it exists in the first centre of consciousness that is, ਮੁਲਾਧਾਰ [muladhar] Rising from here, the word reaches unto the heart

and is named as paṣyāti; it is named as madhyama when it reaches the throat; while vekhri is last stage of the word when it is uttered by the mouth. "khaṇi carē baṇi bheda." -bīlām / thīrī. "babe kḥiā car baṇiā hēn-pāhile para, duji paṣāti (paṣyāti), tijl madhma (madhyama), cōthi bekhn (vekhri). pēr soi baṇi vīsek hē jo yākdīl hōke kētar nū yad karē." -JSBM.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਪਦ [car bar nāik pad], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ [car bar nrīp pad], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ [car bar patī pad] These utterances occur several times in Shastanammals viz-"adī sabbad matōg bhanijē. car bar nrīp pad ko dije arīnī tākē āt bakhano. sabb sri nam tupak ke jano." -1250. "matōg nrīp nrīp nrīp nrīp arī." These are the words which occur in this stanza to get meaning as - lord of Matang i.e. elephant (Indar), his lord (Kashyap), his kingdom (earth), army that defends the people on the earth, its enemy (gun). Likewise, the words nāik or patī repeatedly occur in place of nrīp. See p. 1284.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਚਾਰ [car bicar] conduct and thought, action and thinking. "car bicar binsio sabb dua." -bavan.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ ਖਟਾਰਿ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ [car binasi khaṭāhī binasi]-sar m 5. four castes and six philosophies. 2 four Veds and six scriptures.

ਚਾਰ ਬੀਰ [car bīr] per poetics four types of heroism comprise generous, spiritual, compassionate and warring heroes. See ਬੀਰ 7.

ਚਾਰ ਬੇਦ [car bed] See ਬੇਦ.

ਚਾਰਬਾਈ [carbhai] See ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ.

ਚਾਰ ਕੁਖਣ [car bhukhaṇ] See ਕੁਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਕੁਖਣ ਵਿਦਨਾ ਦੇ [car bhukhaṇ vidya de] See ਵਿਦਨਾ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਕੁਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਗਰ [car magar] n four kernels of seeds which are used for preparing sweetened cold drink like sardai and also some medicines

These are kernels of seeds of cucumber, musk melon, gourd and water melon.

ਚਾਰ ਮਜਬ [car majab] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. 2 See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ 3 worshippers of the formless God, worshippers of idols (idolators), believers in illusory powers and atheists.

ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤਹ [car marātah], **ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤੇ** [car marāte] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਲਾ [car mala] rosary of four sects, the rosary used by Vaishnavites is of basil, lotus buds and white sandalwood. Worshippers of Durga (goddess of power) use rosary of red sandalwood. Rosary of Rudraksh (the dried berries, *Eleocarpus genitrus*) is used by Shaivites. The worshippers of the sun keep rosary of golden beads. "mala meli car."—s kabir. 2 four types of rosaries, which include representative strings of beads of all sects—viz-rosaries made of wooden beads, fruit beads, metallic beads and beads of gems. See **ਮਲਾ**.

ਚਾਰ ਮੁਕਤਿ [car mukati] four types of salvation:

1 **ਸਾਲੋਕਤ** [saloky] - staying in the sphere of one's own deity.

2 **ਸਾਮੀਪਤ** [samupy] - staying closer to the deity.

3 **ਸਾਰੂਪਤ** [sarupy] - attaining the attributes of one's deity.

4 **sayujy**- worshipper's merger with the deity. "car mukati carē aidi mīlīkē dulaḥ prabhu ki sārāni pāro."—maru namdev. When a living creature takes refuge with the Almighty, he attains all the four salvations. See **ਮੁਕਤਿ**.

ਚਾਰ ਮੰਗਨਾ [car māṅna] This word has been used for car āṅna, meaning a lady with beautiful features. "necat car māṅna."—ramav.

ਚਾਰ ਯਾਰ [car yar] four close associates of Mohammad, who were the main preachers of Islam. The first four caliphs are said to be his

four friends (associates). See ਮਲੀਫਾ.

ਚਾਰਯਾਰੀ [caryari] n group of four friends; coterie of four friends. 2 team of four close associates of Mohammad. 3 sect of four friends.

ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ [car varan], **ਚਾਰ ਵਰਨ** [car varan] four major castes of the society according to Hindu scriptures; four castes. "brahmanu khatri sud ves carī varan, car asram hāz, jo harī dhīave so pārdhanu"—gūd m 4. Scholars are of the view that society was classified according to the colour of human skin viz black, white etc. With the passage of time different castes got established basing them on their conventional names. See **ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ** section 2 chapter 4. Per Smritis the functional duties of the four castes are as under:

(a) A Brahmin's six functional duties are studying Veds, teaching (imparting education), performing and getting oblations performed, offering charity, accepting alms.

(b) Four duties of a Khatri are studying Veds, performing oblations, offering charity and defending the people.

(c) A Vaishya was assigned the following three functions: cultivating land, trading and cattlebreeding.

(d) The only duty assigned to a Shūdar was to serve the other three castes. The first three castes are termed as dvij, that is, twice-born, once from mother's womb and second from religious ritual. After baptism, the guru is the father and Gayatri is the mother.

The ritual of wearing the sacred thread is solemnised in the 8th year after one's

The 11th Mantra in Chapter 13 of Yajurved reads.

ਭ੍ਰਮਾਯੋਸ੍ਵ ਮੁਲਾਧਾਰੀਤਮੁ ਰਸਿਯਾ: ਕ੍ਰਮਾ: ।

ਤਦ ਅਸ੍ਵਯ ਭ੍ਰਮਾ: ਧ੍ਰਮਾ: ਕ੍ਰਮੋਯਾਧਰਾ: ।

which means that the Brahman was created from the mouth, Khatri from the arm, Vaishya from the thigh while Shūdar from foot of God

conception for a Brahmin, in the 11th year for a Khatri, in the 12th year for a Vaish and after this ceremony of wearing sacred thread the members belonging to these three castes study Veds staying at the guru's hermit and practising full celibacy.

A Brahman is required to keep a stick of dhak palas-butea frondosa (a forest tree) or of bzl (aegle marmelous). The length of this stick is upto the top of head and the sacred thread should be of cotton. The stick kept by a Khatri should be of banyan tree and go upto the forehead. The sacred thread kept by him should be of linseed stems. A Vaishya is permitted to keep stick of gular (fig tree) high upto his mouth and his sacred thread should be woolen.

A Brahman is allowed to cover his body with the skin of a black deer, a Khatri with that of a red deer while a Vaishya is permitted to wear skin of a cow or a male goat.

A Brahman should suffix Sharma, a Khatri, Verma, a Varshya, Gupt and a Shudar, Dass with his name.

During the religious discourse as recorded in 8th chapter of (vr̥dh gotam s̥hita) which Krishan explained to Yudhishtar, the emotions of minds are the real facets of a caste. The dominance of a particular emotion at a specific moment in the mind of a person should be the basis for determining his caste. Emotions like arrogance, enmity, hypocrisy etc. classify one as a Khatri. Deceit, backbiting, falsehood etc. are the emotions characterising a Vaish. Idleness, squabble, cowardice, fear, uncleanness etc are the characteristics of a Shudar. When in the mind of a person belonging to a Brahman caste, there prevail emotions such as cowardice, uncleanness, he should be regarded a Shudar. Similarly this criterion may

be applied to other emotional states.

In Sikhism, castes are determined on the basis of conduct and faith, not birth. According to "car varan Ikvaran karaia."—BG. See ऋषि. चरक [carvak] Skt चार्क a monk and disciple of Brihaspati who preached atheism and wrote Charvak Darshan. The philosophy of Charvak is that there is no soul without the body. The main objective of life is worldly enjoyment. There is no reality other than appearance. The whole reality and consciousness grow from the four elements. Neither the other world exists and nor does rebirth take place. To die is the only liberation. This school of thought is also called Lokayat (materialistic world). 2 a demon, who was a friend of Duryodhan. He attempted to kill the Pandavs.

चर वादी [car vaqā] See चर वादी.

चरित [carved] The most ancient four scriptures forming the basis of Hinduism viz - Rig, Sam, Yajur and Athrav Veds. See चर.

चर [cara] n conduct, behaviour. "maha nirmaḥ cara."—suh chāt m 5. 2 edible material. 3 fodder for the cattle. 4 P अङ्ग assistance, help. 5 attempt, effort. "jīu tum rakhahu tīu rāha avānahu cara."—bīla m 4. 6 control, command. "jīu (hakur) sīu nahi cara."—sukhmanī.

चरणी [caranī] n wife of a bard. 2 adj (female) who wanders.

चरि [carī] all the four. "je ved parāhi jug carī."—var sor m 3. 2 four. "carī pukarāhi na tu manāhi."—ram m 5.

चरित [carīo], चरित [carīa] gave hue or colour to. "harī carīo rāg."—malī m 4. 2 made to graze.

चरि [carī] n backbite. 2 conduct, behaviour, action. "vaḍai carī."—BG. 3 Skt चरित् footman, footsoldier. 4 adj existing, moving. 5 also used for dālī (kuṭṭī). "satar choḍ ai kyū carī?"—carī tr 121 6 also stands for cālā. "na hamro

bas cari?"—sar m 5. 'We donot have any control.'

ਚਾਰੂ (caru) See ਚਾਰ. 2 *Skr* adj beautiful, gracious. "nam bina kse gun caru?"—basāt m 1. "guri meli gun caru."—sri a m 1. 3 n Jupiter, Brihaspati 4 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. 5 saffron.

ਚਾਰੂਚਰੁ [carucakṣu], ਚਾਰੂਚਰੁ [carucacchu], ਚਾਰੂਚਰੁ [carumetr] adj who has beautiful eyes, whose eyes are graceful. 2 n deer.—sanama.

ਚਾਰੂਮਤੀ [carumati] See ਅਯੋਕ 6.

ਚਾਰੇ (care) may offer, may present. "ghasṭ jape nam le tujahṛ kau care" dhana ravidas. 2 adv all the four. "care bed mukhagar pathi."—basāt m 1. 3 may cause to graze. 4 *Skr* ਚਰੁ n material for fire worship. "carī nādia agni tan care."—basāt m 3. 'Violence, attachment, greed and anger are four fires in the form of rivers which are consuming the mortal frame (body) just like the material for fire-worship.'

ਚਾਰੇ ਅਗਨਿ [care agani] See ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨਿ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [care kilvikh] See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਡਾ [care kūḍā], ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਡਾ [care kūḍā] See ਚਾਰ ਟਿਠਾ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਜਾਗੇ ਚਹੁ ਚੁਗੀ [care jage chahu jugi] sen In the four eras the Almighty sent four Masters viz-Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das blessed with spiritual enlightenment. Now He has Himself appeared as Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Master. —var ram 3

ਚਾਰੇ ਦੀਵੇ [care dive] See ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵੇ.

ਚਾਰੇ ਪੈਰ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ [care per dharmaṁ de] —BG. See ਚਾਰ ਪਾ and ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਚਾਰੇ [caro] See ਚਾਰ.

ਚਾਲ [cal] n speed, movement. 2 conduct, custom, tradition. "bhagta ki cal saci atz nirmal."—suhi chāt m 3. "bhagta ki cal niralī."—anādu. 3 See ਗਤਿ.

ਚਾਲਸਉ [calṣau] (I) go, (I) shall go.

ਚਾਲਸਿ [calasī] will go "sāgi na calasī tere dhana."—sukhmani.

ਚਾਲਕ [calak] adj driver, motivator.

ਚਾਲ ਚਲਨ [cal calan] n conduct, convention, character, deed

ਚਾਲਤ [calat] moving, in motion. "calat besat sovat harips."—asa m 5. 2 while moving.

ਚਾਲਨ [calan] *Skr* n act of driving, act of moving. 2 movement.

ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰ [calanhar], ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰ [calanharu] adj moving, unstable, destructible.

ਚਾਲਾ [cala] n departure. 2 custom, tradition.

ਚਾਲਾਕ [calak] P چالاک adj clever, active. 2 delicate, smart

ਚਾਲਾਕਦਸ [calakdast] P چالاکدست adj quick in manual work; agile in physical work.

ਚਾਲਾਕੀ [calaki] P چالاکੀ n cleverness 2 deceitfulness. 3 agility

ਚਾਲੀ [cali] n forty. 2 shuttering for construction of an arch. 3 tradition, convention, custom.

"gursikh mit, calahu gurcali."—dhana m 4. 4 popularised, got prevalent. "katha puni na cali."—sar pṛmanād.

ਚਾਲੀਸ [calis] forty.

ਚਾਲੀਸਾ [calisa] n collection of forty objects.

2 composition of forty stanzas. 3 action performed on the fortieth day. "it gōga ne kar calisa"—GPS. 4 anything completed in forty days "ik calisa je tum karo"—GPS. 5 adj fortieth.

ਚਾਲੀਹ [calih] See ਚਾਲੀਸ.

ਚਾਲੀ ਮੁਕਤੇ [cali mukte] See ਮੁਕਤੇ.

ਚਾਲੂ [calu] adj temporary, transient, unstable.

ਚਾਲੂਕ [caluky] See ਸੋਲੰਕੀ.

ਚਾਹ [cav] n fervour, desire. "cav māgal rās bhare."—asa chāt m 5. 2 strong desire

ਚਾਵਡ [cavaḍ], ਚਾਵਡਾ [cavaḍa] See ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ.

ਚਾਵਰ [cavar] n rice "cavar darat riḥ na jehc."—caritr 266. 2 petulance, ebullience, play-

fulness, prank. 3 whisk. 4 *Skt* चावलि whisk holder. "chaṭ na paṭ na caur na cavar."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਚਾਵਲ [caval] *n* seed of paddy; rice. "caval karpe tukh kahu muhli laṭ."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'Rice ripens in the husk.'

ਚਾਵਲਾ [cavla] *adj* eager, ardent. 2 exciting, provoking. "raṭ ghure nāgare cavle."—*cāḍi 3*. 3 *n* a cereal like horse beans. Its pod is very long. *L* Dolichos Sinesis. 4 Arora subcaste. This name initially derived from the fact that people belonging to this subcaste used to trade in rice.

ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਇਕ [cavli masāik], ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਯਾਖ [cavli masayax] a village under police station Sahoke in tehsil Mailsi, district Multan, which is about 16 miles north of Chishtian railway station. On the other side, it is nearly 25 miles from Mian Channu railway station. Guru Nanak Dev paid a visit to this village. A simple gurdwara has been raised there. The priest is a Sikh.

ਚਾਵੜ [cavar] *n* petulance, pranks, frolicsomeness.

ਚਾਵੜਾ [cavṛa], ਚਾਵੜਾ [cavāḍa] See ਚਾਵੜਾ

ਚਾੜਨਾ [carna] *v* put over (something). 2 push upward. 3 make or help one to dress up. 4 keep something on fire plate for cooking. 5 offer services.

ਚਾੜੀ [cari] *n* bribery, gratification "lok muhavahi cari khaṭ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 *Skt* चाटनਾ flattery. "laṭ cari laṭ baru."—*oṣkar*. See ਲਾੜੀ ਚਾੜੀ.

ਚਾਢੇ [care], ਚਾਡੇਹ [caṛeh] See ਚਾੜਨਾ. 2 *adj* better than, excellent. "hik du hiki care."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'par excellence.'

ਚਿ [ci] *Skt* vr search, find, collect, achieve, obtain, resolve, hate, see 2 *P* ਚੁ what, who. See ਚਿਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਉੜਾ [ciurā] See ਚਿੜਾ.

ਚਿਸਤ [ciṣat] *P* چيست a town of Khurasan.

ਚਿਸਤ [ciṣat] trumpeting. "hisat he bar ciṣat

baran."—*GV 10*. 'Horses neigh and elephants trumpet.'

ਚਿਸ਼ਤੀ [ciṣṭi] *adj* resident of Chisht town. See ਚਿਸਤ. 2 *n* the sect and descendants of Abbu Ishaq of Chisht. It is a huge sect of sufis.

ਚਿਸਨ [ciṣan] *n* trumpeting of an elephant; shouting.

ਚਿਹ [cih] *n* funeral pyre, pyre. "sati pukart cih caṭi."—*s kabir*. 2 obstinacy, obduracy. 3 *P* ਚੁ what.

ਚਿਹਕਾ [cihka] See ਚੀਕਾ.

ਚਿਹਨ [cihan], ਚਿਹਨ [cihanu] *Skt* चिह्न *n* standard, flag. 2 spot. 3 characteristic. "sohagaṇi ka kha cihanu he?"—*var suhu m 3*. 4 symbol, sign. "caki cihan aru baran jati."—*japu*. "tū varna cihna balra"—*sri m 5 pepax*.

ਚਿਹਰ [cihar] face. See ਚਿਹਰਾ. "vo gulcihar kahā he?"—*ramav*. 'Where is (the person) having rose-like face?'

ਚਿਹਰਾ [cihra] *P* چهره *n* face. 2 grace, splendour 3 description of bodily features of a person's appearance. See ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ [cihra likhna] *v* write down the features of some body while employing him

ਚਿਹਰੇਸਾਹੀ [cihresahi] See ਚੇਹਰੇਸਾਹੀ.

ਚਿਹਲ [cihal] *P* چهل *n* forty.

ਚਿਹਲਕਦਮੀ [cihalkadmi] *P* چهل قدمی *n* praying for the dead by moving forty steps backward from the grave and then taking forty steps forward. See ਮਿਸਕਤ. 2 strolling.

ਚਿਹਲਤਨਾ [cihaltana] *P* چهل تن the forty men counted among Abdaals. See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਚਿਹਲਸਰ [cihalsar] forty persons, forty warriors. 2 forty warriors, who fought specially in the battle of Chamkaur.

ਚਿਹਲਬਾਜੀ [cihalbaji] game of forty days; forty days pleasure. 2 amusement, enjoyment See ਚੇਹਲ. "khalak cihalbaji na kina seneh."—*GPS*.

ਚਿਹਲੀ [cihli] *adj* who fasts for forty days. See ਸੋਧਚਿਹਲੀ.

ਚਿਹਾ [ciha] *P* ५ what.

ਚਿਕ [cik] *T* ७ *n* curtain or screen of split bamboo sticks suspended at the door. "cikān jharokhe lage ghanere."—*GPS*. 2 *E* Cheque, draft.

ਚਿਕਣ [cikāṇ], ਚਿਕਣਾ [cikna] *Skt* ਚਿਕੁਨ *adj* oily, greasy, delicate.

ਚਿਕਣੀ [cikni] *adj* crying, wailing, shrieking.

ਚਿਕਦ [cikad] *P* ੨੬ drips, leaks, will drip, will leak, may drip. Its root is cakidan.

ਚਿਕਨ [cikan] See ਚਿਕਣ. 2 *P* ੨੬ embroidery. 3 embroidered cloth

ਚਿਕਨਤਾ [cikanta] *n* smoothness, greasiness.

ਚਿਕਨਾ [cikna] See ਚਿਕਣਾ.

ਚਿਕਨਿ [cikanī], ਚਿਕਨਿਆ [cikniya] *adj* elegant; who keeps one's body clean and shining. "yō chāl chēl cikanī sār gāl."—*caritr* 345.

ਚਿਕਰ [cikaṛ] See ਚਿਕੁਰ. 2 See ਚਿਕਣ.

ਚਿਕਰ [cikaṛ] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਲ *n* mud, slush, mortar of mud.

ਚਿਕਰਿ [cikaṛi] with mud. "cikaṛi lare kīa thīr jā tūtē patharbādh."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 in the mud.

ਚਿਕਰੀ [cikaṛī] mud not too deep. 2 smooth yellow-coloured wood used for making fine combs.

ਚਿਕਾਰ [cikaṛ] *P* ੨੬੨ what for, for what. "tāb cikare bidar."—*irīg m* 5.

ਚਿਕਾਰ [cikaṛ] *Skt* ਚੀਕਾਰ *n* shriek, cry. 2 trumpet of animals like elephants etc.

ਚਿਕਾਰਾ [cikaṛā], ਚਿਕਾਰਾ [cikara] *n* a stringed musical instrument having four or five strings and played with a ramrod. 2 red deer, that shrieks while running. It is found mostly in the sandy areas. *Skt* ਚਿਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ [cikitsak] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ *n* doctor, physician; one who tries to cure ailments.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ [cikitsa] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ *n* cure, treatment, act of curing a disease, physician's job.

ਚਿਕੀਰਸਾ [cikīrsa], ਚਿਕੀਰਖਾ [cikirkha] *Skt* ਚਿਕੀਰੀ *n* desire to do work, longing to do a job.

ਚਿਕੁਰ [cikur] *Skt* *n* hair. 2 reptiles. 3 mole, squib. 4 squirrel.

ਚਿਕੁਣ [cikvaṇ], ਚਿਕੁਨ [cikvān] smooth, oily. See ਚਿਕਣ. "cikvān basan būd jīm chui nā mān kachu lyat."—*GPS*.

ਚਿਖ [cikh], ਚਿਖਾ [cikha] *Skt* ਚਿਤਾ *n* funeral pyre for cremating the dead. In Hindu scriptures the wood of trees having milky extracts is thought superior for a pyre; and the dead body of a male should be laid with face downward and feet towards the south. It is customary to lay the female dead body with her face upward. There is no such specific restriction regarding wood or posture in Sikhism.

ਚਿੰਗਾਰੀ [ciṅgārī], ਚਿੰਗਿਆਤੀ [ciṅgārī] See ਚਿਨਗਾਰੀ.

ਚਿੰਗਾਰ [ciṅgar], ਚਿੰਗਿਆਤ [ciṅgiar] See ਚਿੰਗਾਰ. shrill cry, call. "cāṭi kī ciṅgar pahilē hī suniā hē."—*ākal*.

ਚਿਚਰ [cičar], ਚਿਚਰੀ [cičrī] *n* blood-sucking creature that sticks to the skin; tick. 2 person acquiring a vice, forsaken virtues. 3 Durga, goddess of power. "cičrī cavdā."—*paras*.

ਚਿੰਚਾ [cičā] *Skt* ਚਿੰਚਾ *n* tamarind tree.

ਚਿੰਚਰ [cičcar], ਚਿੰਚਰੀ [cičcārī] See ਚਿਚਰ-ਚਿਚਰੀ.

ਚਿੰਚਰ [cičchar], ਚਿੰਚੁਰ [cičchur] See ਚਡਰਸੁਰ. "bālī camrevā. hāṭhī cičchurēvā."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਚਿੰਚੁ [cičul], ਚਿੰਚੂ [cičū] *Skt* ਚਾਚੂ *n* beak. "cičū bhārī gādhī aī."—*sava m* 1. "cičū borānī nā pīvāhī."—*s farid*.

ਚਿਟ [ciṭ] *Skt* ਚਿਟ, *vr* be a servant, be a slave.

ਚਿਟਕਾਰ [ciṭkar] *n* ticking sound. 2 ciṭkar has been used for chitkar in Krishan Avtar. viz "ciṭkarān sō bhārhē tih jā."—*502*. ' . hit against water drops'.

ਚਿਟਕਾ [ciṭva], ਚਿਟਕੀ [ciṭvī] *adj* white, clean. "mānāhu kusudhā kalā bahārī ciṭviah."—*var sū m* 1.

ਚਿਟਾ [ciṭā] *adj* white, clean, bright. "ciṭē jīn ke kaprē mele ciṭu kāthor jiu."—*sūhī a m* 1.

ਚਿਟਾਨ [ciṭān] See ਚਟਾਨ.

चिंटा [ciṭṭa] See चिंटा.

चिंटे बज़ वाला [ciṭṭe baz vala] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to keep a white falcon perched on his hand: one keeping a white falcon.
nīc nīc akhke achut dukarīā nū

kan cukk puttā vāṅ chah naī lōḍa?

ikk ghār hon jitthe barā culhe vakh vakh

kan unhā ikk bhāḍe āmrī pīāḍa?

bina ghār dhar jerhe phirān vījeshahārī

kan tindhā raj de sīghasan bāhāḍa?

hōḍe kīvē cīṭe baz giddar bābār ser

ciṭṭe bazvala je na jag vīcc āḍa?

चिंठा [ciṭṭha] *n* account of salary, statement of accounts. 2 lengthy letter. "ciṭṭha khol jān sabbh asay"—GPS. 3 document regarding detail of accounts.

चिंठी [ciṭṭhū] *n* letter, epistle

चिंठोल [ciṭṭol] See चिंठेन.

चिंटा [cinag] *n* spark, spark of fire. 2 a urinary disease. See चिंटा 2

चिंटी [cintī] *n* masonry work, construction. See चिंटा.

चिंटा [cinna] *Skt* चणन *n* masoning, fixing bricks and stones with mortar or mud, lime etc. in order to construct a building. 2 stacking and piling.

चिंत [cit] *Skt* See अंतर्गच्छत. "re cit, cetasi kin dāra?"—asa dhāna. 2 *Skt* चिन्त् *vr* think about, remember. 3 *n* knowledge, consciousness. 4 *adj* stacked, piled up. 5 covered. 6 also used in place of cītan; See मन 11. 7 See चिंत 2. 8 short for citvat; on seeing "lino man mero har nenkor cit-bh."—cāḍi 1.

चिंत [cit] *Skt* चिन्त् *vr* think about, remember. 2 *n* worry, anxiety. "cit galagi satigur pae."—bhar m 5. 3 jealousy, envy. "ham nahi cit porai cukha"—var vad m 4.

चिंतुर [citur] See चिंत

चिंतक [cītak] *adj* who is given to thinking.

चिंतकर [cītakar] *adj* spotted, dappled

चिंतकर [cītkar] See चिंतकर. "tāj citre cetahu citkan."—gau kabir bavan. 'World is a painting and the Creator is its painter.'

चिंतकी [cītkan] *n* painting, portraiture. 2 to the painter. See चिंतकर.

चिंतगुप [cītgupat] See चिंतगुप. "cītgupat karamnahī jan."—bzla a m 5. 'Deeds are the only recorders.'

चिंतन [cītcaran] *adj* prevailing in the mind. "cītcaran nam."—japu.

चिंतार [cītcar] *adj* favourite, pleasing.

चिंतोर [cītcor] *adj* charming, attractive.

चिंत [cītāt] *Skt* चिंतित *adj* desired, longed for. "māncītat sāgle phal pae."—asa m 5. 2 worried, anxious. "cītāt hi dīc sabbhukor"—oākar.

चिंत [cītan] See चिंत. 2 *Skt* conscious. "kahā cītan ki cestā?"—akal.

चिंत [cītan] *Skt* *n* meditation, contemplation. "subhīcītan gobīdraman."—var guj 2 m 5.

चिंतपुटी [cītpurnī], चिंतपुनी [cītpurnī] In Hinduism, a goddess who fulfills the desires of her devotees. Her temple is in district of Hoshiarpur.¹ The village is known as Chintpurni after the name of this goddess. 2 a mountain range in district Hoshiarpur, also named as Solasinghi or Solahshringi which means a mountain range with sixteen peaks. It is the eastern boundary of Jasvan Doon.

चिंतित [cītbit] See चिंत and चिंत. 2 propensity, proclivity, inclination.

चिंतवन [cīt bhavan] *n* mourning hall, condolence room in a palace where people gather for mourning.

चिंतवनि [cīt bhavanī] in the condolence room. See चिंतवन. "cīt bhavanī mān pario hamara."—asa kabir. 2 vertigo caused by worries.

¹There is an idol of goddess chintmasta in this temple.

ਚਿਤਕ੍ਰਮ [citbhram] *n* delusion, heart's whim. "haricādauri citbhram sakhe." - *bila m 5*
 ਚਿਤਮਨ [citman] See ਚਿਤਵਨ.
 ਚਿਤਮਿਤਲਾ [citmitala] *adj* mottled, multicoloured, dappled. See ਚੇਟਲਾ.
 ਚਿਤਵਉ [citvau] meditate upon, contemplate. "citr citvau cārṇarbīd." - *bavan. 2* I meditate upon, I contemplate.
 ਚਿਤਵਹਿ [citvahi] I contemplate, I think about, I consider. "jo jo citvahi sadhyan so leta manī." - *bila m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਵਤ [citvat] contemplating, thinking about, considering. "citvat pap na ataku ave." - *bher m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਵਨ [citvan] *n* contemplation, consideration, thought. "citvau cārṇarbīd" - *kan m 5*. 2 seeing; looking back 3 vision, sight.
 ਚਿਤਵਨਿ [citvani], ਚਿਤਵਨੀ [citvani] *n* thought, contemplation, deliberation. "hamī citvani harī prabhu jānē." - *kāl m 1*. 2 sight, vision. 3 *adv* through the power of contemplation. "citvani citvau prīṇ prīṇ beragi" - *sar m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਵਾ [citva] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ cheetah. "jyō citva mrig pekhke dōrat." - *kṛisan*.
 ਚਿਤਵੀ [citvi] contemplated, considered. 2 pondered over. "koṭhe mōḍap māṇa pasahu citvaha." - *suhī m 1*. 'pondered over from all sides.'
 ਚਿਤਵੈ [citve] thinks about, ponders. "andinu cita citve." - *sava m 1*.
 ਚਿਤਾ [cita] See ਚਿਯਾ. 2 See ਚਿੰਤਾ.
 ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta] *Skī n* anxiety, reflection. "nanak cita mat karahu cita īshī heī." - *varram 1 m 2*. 2 thinking, pondering. "esī cita mahī je mare." - *guy trilocan*.
 ਚਿਤਾਉਣਾ [cītaṇa] *v* remind. 2 draw another's attention. "sahī citai līau." - *JSBM 3* beg like a mendicant.
 ਚਿਤਾਸਾ [citasa] *n* heart's place. "jin harī prīṇ citasa." - *gud m 1*. 2 desire of the mind, wish,

longing.

ਚਿੰਤਾਪੂਰਣੀ [cītapurnī] See ਚਿੰਤਾਪੂਰਣੀ
 ਚਿੰਤਾਮਣਿ [cītamani], ਚਿੰਤਾਮਨਿ [cītamani] *n* In Purans a gem that provides desired objects. 2 in Gurbani the Ultimate One, the Creator. "cītamani karuṇamē." - *gau m 5*. "nanak kahī cet cītamani." - *sor m 9*
 ਚਿਤਾਰਣ [cītarāṇ], ਚਿਤਾਰਣਾ [cītarāṇa], ਚਿਤਾਰਨਾ [cītarāṇa] *v* contemplate, consider "nanak das cītarāṇa." - *maru solhe m 5*
 ਚਿਤਾਰਾ [cītarā] contemplated. "sadhūsāgī harī harī namu cītarā." - *ṭodī m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਾਰੀ [cītarī] *adv* after contemplating. "gurmālī-ṛa cītarī, nanak dukh na thīvāi." - *var guj 2 m 5* 2 *n* process of contemplating, meditation 3 meditating power "sasi sasi harī, dehu cītarī" - *bher m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਾਰੀ [cītarī] having meditated, having contemplated. "harījanu jīve namu cītarī." - *gau m 5*.
 ਚਿਤਾਵਨੀ [cītavni] *n* act of informing, information, reminder.
 ਚਿਤਿ [cīti] *n* act of describing. "duya kagalu citi na jānda." - *sri m 5*. '(I) do not know to write otherwise than the Creator's praise.' 2 in the mind, within the mind. "harīnamu citi na avāi" - *mala a m 3*. 3 *Skī* pyre, funeral pyre. 4 collection, heap. 5 masonry, brick laying. 6 consciousness. 7 Durga. 8 See ਛਾਕੀ 3. 9 abstract knowledge.
 ਚਿਤਿਤ [cītit] See ਚਿਤਰ.
 ਚਿੰਤੀ [cīti] *n* anxiety. "cukē man kī cīti." - *sor m 5*
 ਚਿਤਿਸ [cītis] *n* artist, painter, portrait maker 2 engraver; one who engraves on wood, stone etc. "dīpī car pae. cītisā banāe." - *GV 10*. 3 lord of the mind, master of the mind, motivator of conscience, soul.
 ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cītrugupat], ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cītrugupat] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ. "gavahi cītrugupatu līkhi jānahī"

-japu.

चिडे [cite] painted, coloured "cite disaht dhaulhar."—*sri a m 1*.

चिडेगीआ [cithua] (I) am remembered, (I) am considered, (I) am kept in mind "hau kis citehla?"—*jet chat m 5*.

चिडेन [citen] adjective, conscious, alert. "guri kie sucit citen."—*kan m 4*. 2 just on thinking about, just after seeing.

चिडेरा [citera] n painter, artist. "taj cite citu rakhi citera."—*gau kabir bavan*. 'The world is a painting while the Creator is the painter.'

चिडेरी [citeri] female painter. 2 pondered over, considered

चिडेरे [citere] plural of citera. 2 by contemplating, by recollecting. "manu jive prabnamu citere."—*vad m 5*.

चिडे [cite] ponders over, thinks about. "cite bikara."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 in the mind. "cite adari sabhko."—*var asa*. 3 of the painting, of the idol. "cite adar cel citere."—*BG*. 'Look for (think about) the painter in his painting.'

चिडेनी [citeni] recollected, pondered, thought over. "so kare ji mere citi na citeni."—*brla m 4*. 'He does what I had never thought of.' 2 consciousness.

चिडेन [citen] n thinking, vision, sight. "cakhān citon so curat cit mero liyo."—*caritr 12*.

चिडेरा [citera], चिडेरी [citeri], चिडेरेगढ़ [citeragah] See चिडेरेगढ़.

चिडेन [citan] adj conscious, having consciousness. "jou parijat na citān gatidan nahi"—*NP*. 'Parijat is not a sentient being and hence cannot provide salvation.' See चिडेरेगढ़.

चिडे [citi] See चिडे 2 falling flat on the ground, as "uh cith diggira".

चिडेरा [cithra] v paint. 2 draw a picture by engraving on wood etc.

चिडेबुम [cithbhum] See बुम.

चिडे [citha] cheetah See चिडे.

चिडे [cithi] *Skt n* fame, repute 2 disposition. 3 argument, reasoning. 4 proposal, planning. 5 devotion.

चिडेरा [cithra] See चिडेरेगढ़.

चिडे [cithi] *Skt चित्र v* draw a picture, surprise, see wonder. 2 n illustration. "caca racit cith he bhan."—*gau bavan kabir*. Here it stands for the world. 3 See चिडेरा. 4 a figurative expression in poetics.

racna verna ki jaha kuj adhik vicitr,
kavien ke mat janiye alakar so cith.

It is a figurative expression described by letters only. Scholars have termed this type of poetry as low because no marvellous poetry can be composed in this mode; only nursery rhymes and mental exercises can be indulged in it. Although many types of figurative expressions have been attempted by various poets, but only five types are more popular, which may subsume all distinctions:

varaṇcitr, sthancitr, akarcitr, gatcitr and bhaṣacitr.

(a) varaṇcitr is a kind of word play involving the use of only one character in which all characters are either laghu or guru involving no matra.¹

(b) sthancitr is that figure of speech in which sounds articulated at the same place² are used in the poetic metre. No sound belonging to another place of articulation is

¹This metre is also named as smatt, viz.

coran saran agh gan kar haran.

²The place of articulation is as follows:

अ इ ए ओ ऋ ॠ are velar

क ख ग घ ङ are palatal

च ट ठ ड ढ ण are retroflex

स ह ङ य न ल are dental

प फ ब भ म are bilabial, and व is also dental

य र ल ळ ण are nasal with the place of articulation in their respective row

used This also includes a *nīroṣṭh*¹

(c) *akarcitr* is a diagram showing a sketch of a cow, lotus, etc in which a poem is written. See the lotus diagram.



jīn dan dīn, tīn man līn,
guṅ gyan hīn, jān jān khīn.

(d) *gatrcitr* is the name given to a figurative expression that reads different in forward and reverse order.² It may even have the same sense when read either way. etc.³

(e) *bhaṣacitr* is that poetic metre which involves the use of many languages. It is also called *bhaṣasamak*.

Example:

mīra dana dīl soc,
muḥabte mānī tānī bāse sārū sah bādūmōc
dīdne dīdar sahīb kachu nāhī is ka mōlu,
pak pārvadīgar lu khudī khaṣamū vāḍa ālōlu,
dastgīrī dehī dīlavar tuhī tuhī ek,
kārtar kudratī karonī khalak nanak tērī tēk.
- *tīlāg m l.*

gaje mahasur ghūmī rāṇā hur
bhrāmī nābhā pur bekhā onupā,
vale valī sāljivī jūgā lāi

¹*nīroṣṭh* sounds are those during the articulation of which there is no lip movement. Bilabial sounds are ignored in this category. This category of sounds is also called *adhavārchola*.

Example:

kalgīdhār dīhar dukhī hārām, dayak das anād.

²*viz.* das khas tīy khel

³It is also called *gotagal*.

viz. hay gaj rathī nā hē nā thīr jōg yoh.

tēde ghoh jī ālavi tā ese,
lāgo lār thane bārō raj mhanē
kāho or kāne hāṭhī chād thesō,
bārō an moko bhājō aj tōko
cālō devlōko tājō beg lāka. - *ramav.*

apṭab se rāṣan hō tum hīmkar se ātī sīt,
dhartī vāṅ khīmā nū dharde rāhō sādā nīrbhūt.

5 Another form of the figurative expression described by pictures is termed *ārathcitr*, in which the poetic stanza contains answer to the question posed:

jāhī bujhat kachu bat ko uttār soi bat,
citr kāhī māṭīram kāvī sēkal sū māṭī āvdat.
- *lālīl lālam.*

Example.

ko kāhīye jāl te sukhi, ka kāhīye pār ṣyam?
- *citrāśdrīka.*

ko kāhīye jāl te sukhi?
Its answer - kok hīye jāl te sukhi.
ka kāhīye pār ṣyam?
Its answer - kak hīye pār ṣyam.

(b) Answering many questions in a single poetic line is another form of *ārathcitr* figurative expression, and is also known as *śasnotar*

praśn anekan ko ikk uttār.
bhed cītr jāno śasanotar.

Example

ko śatru rāṭīnāth ko? śīv-ārī ko kya nām?
kīh bīn pvan dukhi hē? uttār dīno 'kām'.
All the three questions have been answered with a single word *kām* (kām), which means Lord Shiv i.e. one having no physical existence and passion.

rajdvar arū mansar kamāl devatā-āg,
kīs se śobhan hōt hē? uttār hē sarāg.

"sarāg" is the answer given to all the four questions i.e. the royal court is glorified with elephants, horses etc; Maan Sarovar lake with swans, lotus with flower-sucking bees, while

the idol of a god is beautified with sandalwood, camphor etc.

6 arāthprāhelika is the third form of pictorial figure of speech. It is a puzzle that conceals the name of the object under description.

Example:

paṇe paṇi agni ka melu,
cācal capalbudhi ka khelu,
nau darvaje dāsvā duaru,
bujhu re giani ehu bicaru."

—gau m 1.

In this puzzle, human body is described.

pāc manae pāc rusae,
pāc vasaē pāc gavae,¹
in bidhi nāgaru vuṭha mere bhai.

—asa a m 5.

sara paṇa duja gaṇa,
nār nari the dono bhaṇa,
kuch khadha kuch leke saṇa,
uttar deh guru ji kaṇa?

A princess posed these questions to Guru Gobind Singh; answers to which, according to Bhai Santokh Singh, are as under:

jaṇo sara devtan paṇa maṇsdeh,
duvidha dujī kar gaman nār nari hve kkeh,
ubhe lok bhodā phirē khadha khorac jamal,
pralc bhai saṇa hua uttar tumra bal.

—GPS.

paṇi me nis dīn rāhe jāke had nā mas,
kam karē tarvar ko phir paṇi me bas.

—citrādrīka.

This is a potter's line or cord. 7 See चित्रवृक्ष.

8 blood-purifying drug made from a plant ophelia chirretta. 9 adj spotted., multicoloured.

चित्रमाल (citr-sal), चित्रमाला (citr-sala) n a house with mural paintings, house decorated with

¹saly sūlokh dāya dharmā me dhīroj manae,

kam krodh kabh mātī oē chākar rusae

pāj tatli de guṇ khīma adī vasaē.

sabad saparak adī pāj vīraṇy gavae.

wall-paintings. 2 picture gallery, art gallery "citr-sal sūdar bag mādar."—guj m 5. "bekūṭbhāvan citr-sala."—māla namdev. 3 a house where pictures are drawn, studio.

चित्रवृक्ष [citrak] *Sk* n cheetah; a carnivorous animal like the tiger with spotted skin. It is trained for hunting the deer. See चित्रवृक्ष and चित्र. 2 artist, painter. 3 a blood-purifying and phlegm-eradicating herb, citra (*L Plumbago Zeylanica*). Its latent effect is warm and dry. 4 snake with spotted skin. 5 castor.

चित्रकला [citr-kala] n painting; art of painting. 2 See चित्रकला.

चित्रकार [citr-kar] n artist, painter.

चित्रकली [citr-kali] n art of painting.

चित्रकुम्भ [citr-kust], चित्रकुम्भ [citrakusth] See कुम्भ.

चित्रकुट [citr-kuṭ] a mountain near Payastini (Mandakini) river in district Banda of Bundel Khand in central India. It is situated four miles away from Chittarkoot railway station of G.I.P. railway. Ram, Sita and Lachhman stayed on this hill during their exile in a thatched hut made by them. The hermitage of sage Valmiki was also situated here.

चित्रकंठ [citr-kāṭh] n one having a multicoloured neck, pigeon.

चित्रगुप्त (citr-gupat) *Sk* चित्रगुप्त according to Sikhism, the observant soul that secretly keeps record of vices and virtues of the individuals. See चित्रगुप्त. 2 per Purans, a record keeper of Dharam Raj, god of death, who secretly notes down the deeds of individual souls. There is a reference in Sakand Puran to a raja named Chitar, who was an expert in accounts. Dharam Raj had him picked up (when he entered the river to take his bath) and assigned him the office work.

According to Bhavishyat Puran, when Brahma went into deep meditation after the

creation of the universe, a multicoloured man appeared from his body, who was holding a pen and an inkpot in his hand. When Brahma arose from the trance, the person asked Brahma about his name and duties. Brahma told that his name would be kayasth as he was created out of his (Brahma's) body ਕਾਥ [kay] and his duties would be to keep record of deeds of the human beings. People belonging to Kayasth subcaste regard him as their real ancestor.

In Garurh Pura Chitar Gupt has a different abode, close to that of Yam Raj. Chitar Gupt is worshipped on the 2nd day of the brighter phase of lunar month Kattak (also called Yam Dvitiya-Bhaidooj). "citr-gupat ka kagad pharia jamduta kachu na cali" --sri chāt m 5

In Islam too, there are many messengers of God just like Chitar Gupt. See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਜੋਧੀ [citr-jodhi] *adj* fighting amazingly. "baḍo citrājodhi karodhi kārālā." --paras.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ [citr-darshan] *n* In poetics, recalling to mind the image of one's beloved just by looking at the picture; getting absorbed in the image just by looking at it. See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਤੀ [citr-dhātī] *n* one who is excellent in the art of painting, expert painter. "mano likhi citradhātī." --hānu.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਯਸ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਯਸ [citrāni-is] Lord of citra zodiac; the moon. "tām-śitok parkas sakal jis. dīpār prajānath citrāni-is." --saloh.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨੀ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ [citr-pada] a poetic metre, marked by four lines, each line having two bhāgans, and two gurus i.e. Sll, Sll, S, S, also called vicitr-pada.

Example:

prem karē gurubani sikh dhārē sukh dani.
keṣ kṛipān dhārē sīgh sorup lakhāte..

2 Its second form, called cakor, comprises seven bhāgans and guru laghu in every line - Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S, l.

Example:

par parē jag sagar te ur
te parda bhram ko sabh par,
parad ke sam jo man cācal
ta mahi mul vikar upar,
paran prem karē guru nanak
jo sarnagat ke pratīpar,
paras jyō chut jat jine
som loh ju kācān hot apar.

—GPS

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਾ [citr-pūtrika] *n* painting in words.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ [citr-bhanu] *Skt n* fire, blaze. 2 sun. 3 Ashvini Kumar. 4 akk, a wild plant. 5 ruler of Manipur, who was father of Chitrangada and father-in-law of Arjun.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਥ [citr-rath] the sun whose vehicle is a multicoloured chariot. 2 a celestial musician, son of Kashyap from Muni, the daughter of Daksh. 3 grand son of Krishan and son of Gad.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਿਖਾ [citr-rikha], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖ** [citr-rekh], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖਾ** [citrarekha], **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਲੇਖਾ** [citrālekha] *Skt* ਚਿਤ੍ਰਲੇਖਾ daughter of Kooshmand, a minister of Van (Bansur), a superb word picture painter. She was a dear friend of Van's daughter, Usha. See ਖ਼ੁਬ. "to lag citr-rikha ju hui su sakhi ih ki ih ke dhig ai." --krisan. "citr-rekh tab sor jona." --krisan.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਦਯਾ [citr-vidya] *n* art of painting, painting. 2 rare knowledge.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਲਾਸ [citr-vilas] one of the main disciples of Shankaracharya. 2 a collection of poems composed by poet Amrit Rai of Lahore. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਰਾਯ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [citra] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ. 2 *Skt n* a celestial body, also called ਤਾਰਾ [tara]. According to Purans, Chitra is regarded as the wife of the moon. "citra ke samet cād anad balād kar." --GPS

3 madder. 4 parsley. 5 a nymph in heaven. 6 spotted cow. 7 a river, that flowed through Ferozepur region in ancient times. See ब्रह्मती. 8 a shrub. See चित्रक 3.

चित्रक [citrāg] *adj* having spotted limbs; spotted, piebald (horse), mottled. 2 a spotted deer. 3 a spotted snake.

चित्रागद [citrāgād] son of king Shantnu from Satyavati's womb. He was Bhisham's step-brother.

चित्रिणी [citrinī] In poetics, a category of **MAHATMA**

"nṛity git kavita ruce acalcitt caldrīṣṭī, bīhṛatṛatī atī surat jal mukhsugādh kṛīṣṭī, vīrāl lom tanu madangrīh bhavāt sakal suvas, mitr-citt priy citrīṇu janāhu keśavdas."
—rasikpriya.

चित्रोत्तर [citrōttar] (citr = picture or description uttar = answer) It is a figurative expression based on letters, requiring answer posed through a figure in a figurative way.

prāṣaṇ līkhe muratī vikhe uttar hve tāsvir, citrōttar tāko kahē kavīṛaṇ māṭigābhīr.

Example:

śrī arjān lahor tē catāk kī tāsvir, prāgāt karān apnī dāṣa bhej sāṭiguru tīr. ramdas sāṭiguru ne megh bhānu līkhdīn, śrī arjān anāḍ bhe vāchīr uttar cīn.

Guru Arjan Dev depicted the picture of rainbird to express his ardent desire for a glimpse of the Guru. "mera mānu locē gurdāsaṇ tī. bīlāp karē catīr kī nīxī." Guru Ram Das replied by drawing figures of the cloud and the sun indicating thereby that he (Guru Arjan Dev) would have a rain drop from the cloud (representative of Guru) the next day as soon as the sun rose

Many poets consider this figure of speech as subsumed by citr figure of speech, while several others include it in "sukṣam" figure of

speech.

चिथर [cithra] *Skt* चीट v chew; crush under molars. 2 crush by rubbing, grind. "sānu kusarā cithra."—*var majh m 1*.

चिद [cid] See चिद.

चिद [cid] *n* anxiety, worry. "bhe binse utri sabb cid."—*prabha m 5*. 2 anxiety, care, attention. "jīsaḥī hamari cid."—*var sar m 4*. 3 deliberation, consideration. "balī binod cid ras laga."—*sri beṇī*.

चिदमय बुद्धि [cidmāy grāthī] *Skt* चिज्जड ग्रन्थि *n* link between consciousness and inertness; arrogance, pride, ego.

चिदभवन [cidbhavan] See चिदभवन.

चिदवी [cidvī] *n* worry. 2 thinking power.

चिदा [cida] *n* worry. "mān vīapīa cida."—*maru a m 5*. 2 concern. "nīda cida karāhī parāi."—*gāu m 1*. 'concerned with condemnation from others.'

चिदाकाश [cidakāṣ] *n* sky-like Supreme Reality; unattached like the Creator

चिदात्मा [cidatma] *Skt* चिदात्मन् Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness.

चिदानंद [cidanāḍ] *n* Supreme Soul—source of bliss.

चिदाबhas [cidabhas] *n* individual soul—the image of consciousness. 2 image of the Supreme Soul reflected in the conscience.

चिदार [cidar], **चिदारद** [cidarad] *P* चिद *n* silken ropes used as front fetter and rear tether for a horse. 2 *P* चिद what does he keep? What does he have? "nām cidara?"—*NP*.

चिदिमय [cidimāy], **चिदिम** [cidimā] pondered, contemplated. "mān cidimā phalu parāi."—*bīha chāt m 4* "māncidimā sāṭiguru divāra."—*asa m 5*.

चिदी [cidi] pondered, contemplated. 2 meditated, contemplated. "māncidī so phal paida."—*sri m 5 pepār*.

चिदे [cīde] pondered; contemplated.

चिद्रुप [cidrup] *Skt n* Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness, source of enlightenment.

चिन्त [cinag] *n* spark, atom of luminous fire. 2 a urinary disease. “cinag prameh bhagidr dakhutra.”—*caritr* 405

It is a type of painful urination. In Ayurveda it is named mutraghat. **चिन्त** *dyasuria*. This ailment is caused by taking very spicy food with woman and dry effect on the body, excessive drinking, resisting urination, having intercourse with a woman during her menstrual period. One feels burning pain during urination due to infection in the urinary track. Sometimes it may result in pus.

Its common treatment is—

(1) Taking cold drink made by crushing mixture of bhakra (a hard thorny seed—*trigulus alatus*), seeds of musk melon, chicory, white cumin seeds, bahuphali and cardamon. Decoction of the mixture of these things should be taken during winter.

(2) Preparing small doses of one and a half masa each of the crushed powder of vāslocan, cardamom, lump sugar, resin extract and catechu, all in equal measure by weight and taking two to three such doses daily along with goat's milk or diluted fresh milk.

(3) Adding five drops each of the extract of sandalwood or resin to sherbat of lump sugar or milk and taking it thrice a day.

(4) Taking twice a day with milk one masha of oxide of sāgayhud (pātharber)—a herbal plant.

(5) Taking diet containing rice, milk, kidney beans, spinach, dish of rice mixed with kidney beans etc, pumpkins etc.

(b) Syphlistic disorder occurs by taking acerbic, spicy and pungent food and one feels burning pinpricks in the whole body. The pinpricks are felt like sharp needles in the head,

back and ribs. To have relief from such shooting pain, one must massage the body with mustard oil. Massaging the body with paste prepared from crushing equal amount of white sandalwood, kacur (medicinal plant named *curcuma rectinata*), coriander, holly hock (*alcea roses*), **कसनी** [kasni] (wild succory; chicory) in water. Taking blood-purifying medicines and laxatives is also useful in treating this disease. Also taking of harar (chebulic myrobalan), honey and easily digestive diet like milk, rice, kidney beans etc is useful for relief from this ailment.

चिन्तारी [cingari] See **चिन्त**.

चिन्ती [cintī] *n* masoning, construction. “tahf bazar ki cinti hor.”—*GPS* See **चिन्त**.

चिन्मय [cinmay] *Skt चिन्मय adj* embodiment of consciousness, of enlightenment.

चिन्मात्र [cinmatr] *Skt चिन्मात्र adj* just conscious.

चिन्त पेरेतु [cinvat peretu] See **चिन्त**.

चिन्त [cinar] *n* identity, knowledge of identification mark. “ik bin dusar sō na cinar.” *hazare* 10. 2 poplar, plane tree. See **चन्त**. “baḍe cinar tare sovat bhai.”—*caritr* 222.

चिन्तारी [cinari] *n* identification. “bina cinari mil he jese.”—*NP*.

चिनी [cini] *P* **चिनी** *adv* such as, as. “mam i cini ahival.”—*trig m* 1.

चिन्तु [cinh] *Skt चिन्तु v* mark, identify. 2 *n* mark, sign. 3 facets.

चिन्तुचु [cinbcakr] identification marks on the body; appearance.

चिन्तुच [cinhar], **चिन्तुणी** [cinhari] See **चिन्तुच**—**चिन्तुणी**.

चिन्तित [cinhit] *adj* with marks.

चिपक [cipak] *n* stickiness. 2 a preying bird. It is a male hawk smaller in size. Hunters rear it rarely because it is not effective in hunting. It is also named as *šikrin*. “cipak dhutē jat na gam.”—*caritr* 307. See **चिपक** and **चिपकी** पंथी.

चिपकटा [cipakṇa], **चिपकटा** [cipakṇa] *v* cling, stick, adhere to. 2 get compressed.

चिपटा [cipṭa], **चिपटी** [cipṭi] *Skt* चिपिट *adj* flat, not raised at any point, compressed. 2 plain, even, level.

चिपीआ [cipia] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl made from the shell of sea coconut. "hathan me cipia gahlehe."—*krisan*.

चिपणा [cippṇa] *v* flatten, flatten by pressing or beating.

चिपी [cippi] See चिपीआ.

चिबुक [cibuk] *Skt* *n* chin "cibuk amol chabz here te lubhavai."—*NP*

चिबडा [cibhaṛ] *Skt* चिबईट *n* a fruit growing on creepers during summer, which is sour and sweet. When of larger size it is called *rai cibhaṛ*. This fruit is dried by cutting into pieces and then used for tartness in vegetables. Its latent effect is warm and oily. *L* Cucumis Utilissimus

चिमटना [cimaṭna] *v* adhere, stick. 2 cling.

चिमटा [cimṭa] *n* a forceps like implement used to grip an object. It is mostly used in kitchens. Beggars keep it in their hands. Now-a-days chorus singers with no specific knowledge of music use it to produce rhythm.

चिर [cir] *Skt* *adj* old. 2 *adv* for many days, since long. 3 *n* delay

चिरका [cirka], **चिरकी** [cirki] *adj* old.

चिरगाट [cirgaṭ] *Skt* चटवगच, चटवबिह *n* cage, the living place of a male sparrow "cirgaṭ phari caṭara le garo"—*asa kabir* 'The cage is body's skeleton.'

चिरजीवन [cirjivan], **चिरजीवन** [cirjivanu] *n* one having long life. 2 *adj* long-lived. "cirjivanu upjia sājogī."—*asa m 5*

चिरजीवी [cirjivi] *Skt* चिरजीविन् *adj* long living, living for a long period. "kai koṭi kie cirjive."—*sukhmani*. 2 *n* In Purans, the following seven persons are supposed to have lived long life

and did not die till doom's day: Markanday, Ashvathama, Bali, Hanuman, Vibhishan, Kripacharya, Parshuram. In many scriptures these long-living persons are thought to be eight, Vyas being the eighth one. 3 Vishnu. 4 crow. 5 silk-cotton tree. *L* bombax heptaphylum.

चिरड [cirat] irritated. "jeb cirt cirat. uṭh seṅ ghirat."—*kalki*.

चिरय्या [cirayya] *adj* who saws. 2 *n* sparrow. "nabh ke uḍayya ko cirayya ke bakhanis."—*aka*

चिरराना [cir-rana] *v* produce a chirping sound. 2 *adj* produce an irritating sound.

चिरवा [cirva] See चिरवा. "sevkā cirve laḍua."—*krisan*.

चिरा [cira] male sparrow, bird. 2 *P* 12 why, when.

चिराई [cirai] produces a chirping sound, irritating sound. "cirai jyō bhāthi."—*kalki*. 2 on getting irritated.

चिराईता [ciraita] See चिराईता.

चिराई [cirai] act of sawing. 2 wages for sawing.

चिराग [cirag] See चिराग

चिराटा [cirana], **चिराटे** [cirano] *adj* old, ancient. "mitāhi kamaṇe pap cirane."—*dhana m 5*. 2 without beginning; eternal; ever-existent. "saca mahā cirana."—*lukha chāt m 1*. "prabhu purakh cirane."—*brah chāt m 5*. 3 long-living, living for a long period.

चिराट [cirat] since long. 2 gets irritated. "cirat basat kachu na."—*ramav*.

चिराना [cirana], **चिरानी** [cirani], **चिराने** [cirano] *adj* old, ancient. 2 without beginning, eternal. "puraṇ bhagat cirano."—*maia m 5*. 3 ancient, old "ab ucrō me katha cirani."—*braham*. 4 See चिराट.

चिरामे [ciramā] *adv* for long. "kalibhagwat bād ciramā."—*prabha beṇi*. 'prays for a long time.'

चिरायता [cirayta] *Skt* चिरयितु a medicinal plant

especially grown in hilly regions, used for curing several diseases. It is bitter in taste and its latent effect is warm and dry. It is an excellent antipyretic medicine, purifies blood and acts as an appetizer. In Sanskrit it is known by many names like kirat, bhunib, kapu, रामेन (ramsen) etc. *L* Agathotes Chirata.

चिरायु [cīrayu], **चिरायुः** [cīrayuḥ], **चिरायुः** [cīrayukh] *adj* long-living, having a long life. 2 *n* deity, god.

चिरि [cīri] *Skt vr* cause pain, torment. 2 *n* parrot.

चिरी [cīri] *adv* since long. "cīri vichūne melīanu."—*sri m 3*. 2 *n* sparrow, bird.

चिरी [cīri] See **चिरी** 1.

चिरीआ [cīria] *n* maid servant, female attendant. "teri priy cīria."—*sar m 5*. 2 sparrow.

चिरीया [cīriya] See **चिरीआ** 2. "cīriya bān me cūkhē tāb lā"—*krīśan*.

चिरु [cīru] See **चिर**. "cīru hōa dekhe sarīgpanī."—*majh m 5*.

चिरे [cīre] irritated, got irritated. "cīre car dhuke."—*VN* 'in irritation, (they) advanced from all sides' 2 plural of **चिरा** (cīra).

चिरोकना [cīrokna] *adj* old, ancient

चिरौंजी [cīrōjī] *n* a dry fruit having four seeds within its shell, seeds of priyal tree, which taste like almonds. Its latent effect is warm and oily. *L* Chironjia aspidā. "dakhcīrōj mārā adī."—*GPS*.

चिरौकाल [cīrōkal] *n* long time 2 *adv* after a long time, since long. "cīrōkal ihudēh sāpīa."—*gāu m 5*.

चिरौंजी [cīrōjī], **चिरौंजी** [cīrōjī] See **चिरौंजी** and **चिरायु**.

चिल [cīl] *Skt चिल् vr* wear clothes, dress up. 2 See **चिल**.

चिलक [cīlak] *n* lustre, brightness, light.

चिलकना [cīlakna] *v* shine, sparkle, flash. 2 *adj* shining, bright. "ujālū keha cīlakna."

—*suh m 1*.

चिलक [cīlka] *n* disciple, follower "cīlka hvehē adhik sū arē."—*GV 10*.

चिलकिरु [cīlkiru] He brought to light. He brought it in print. "karī avagāṇ cīlkiru."—*var ram 3*.

चिलकोडा [cīlkoḍa] *P* چلوڑ *n* a kind of nut obtained from pine seed. See **नेवडा**.

चिलचिल [cīlcīl] *adj* producing dim light; with average light. "ravī thorak cīlcīl."—*carītr 183* 2 crying, shrieking.

चिलत [cīlta], **चिलता** [cīlta] *P* چلتا *n* shirt-like armour. "cīlta kārke sabh saj hī sō bārno hathīar."—*gurusobha*. "bidhyā cīlīā dval parā padharā."—*VN* 'Arrows crossed the belt piercing through the armour' Some ignorant scribes have written cīlkatā for cīlta.

चिलम [cīlām] *P* چلم *n* cup-shaped earthen bowl of a hubble-bubble used for smoking hemp, tobacco etc.

चिलमिला [cīlmīla], **चिलमिलि** [cīlmīli] *Skt* lightning. "cīlmīli bīsar dūva phānī."—*var mālā m 1*. 'The world, flashing like lightning, is transitory.' 2 *P* چل without proof.

चिल्ल [cīll] *Skt चिल् vr* open, loosen, express one's mind, play trick, cheat 2 *n* kite.

चिल्ला [cīlla] *n* bowstring, merit 2 embroidered end portion of a turban 3 *P* چل period of forty days for keeping fast etc.

चिल्ली [cīllī] *n* double sack used for loading beasts. 2 *Skt* a preying bird

चिल्लावाला [cīllāvala] a village in tehsil Falia of district Gujarat. There was an unprovoked battle between the Sikh forces of Sardar Chatur Singh and his son Raja Sher Singh Attariwala against Lord Gough on 13th January, 1849. In this combat twenty-eight British army officers, two hundred eighty-six junior officers and

¹In this context see "Annexation of the Punjab" by Major Evans Bell.

soldiers, eighteen Indian army officers and two hundred seventy-eight soldiers i.e. a total of 610 army personnel laid down their lives. The British Government has constructed a memorial of this war.' Now Chillianwala railway station is situated on Lala Musa and Malak Wal line.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* insistence, obstinacy. 2 sense of irritation. *Skt* चद् *vr* get angry.

चिचता [ciɪta] *v* get irritated. See **चिच**.

चिचवा [ciɪva] *Skt* चिचिट *n* soaked, boiled, salted, and beaten fried rice. It is a favourite dish of the people belonging to eastern India.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* male sparrow; well known bird, that mostly lives in houses.

चिचवुटा [ciɪvaɪ] *v* irritate, make angry. (*Skt* चद् *vr* get angry) "dusəɪ det ciɪvaɪ."—*bher m 3*.

चिचदी [ciɪdi] *n* sense of irritation; irritation. 2 *adj* provoked to irritation "onɪ tupaɪ taɪɪ cəɪɪ, onɪ həsətɪ ciɪdi."—*asa ə m 1*. 'Mughals fired a volley with guns The Pathans advanced their army of elephants by goading.' In wars fought in the ancient times, the Indian rulers used to fight by positioning their elephants in front but they could not face the attack of guns and cannons.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* sparrow. "ciɪɪ cuhki pəh phuɪ."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

चि [ci] *of*. "sətci səgətɪ sətkeɪ rəs."—*asa ravidas*.

To Record

The names of the brave officers
Who fell in the great battle
Fought on the adjoining plain
13th January, 1849

This cross is placed beside
Their tomb by Richard 6th
Earl of Mayo;

Viceroy and Governor-General, 1871.

चि [ci] *n* chirping sound of a sparrow. 2 low cry, plaintive sound. 3 *P* چٲ *n* wrinkle, shrivel. 4 See **चिच**. 5 *adj* picker. It is used as a suffix as in *gulci*—picker of flowers.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* throbbing pain, shooting pain. 2 cry, shriek, wailing sound. "həsətɪ bhagke ciɪa mart."—*g3d kabir*.

चिच [ciɪ] *P* چٲ *n* puzzle, quiz. 2 *P* چٲ *n* what is he? what is that?

चिच [ciɪ] See **चिच**.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* horse's neigh; sexual excitement. "cəɪɪ taji ciɪɪɪ."—*ramav*.

चिच [ciɪ] *Skt* चिच *vr* tolerate, get impatient, touch. 2 *n* shriek, cry.

चिच [ciɪ] *v* shriek, cry, shout with pain in a loud voice, grumble with ire. 2 See **चिच**.

चिच [ciɪ] See **चिच**. 2 *adj* smooth, soft, mild. 3 oily. See **चिच**.

चिच [ciɪ], **चिच** [ciɪ] *n* mud, slush, slime. See **चिच**. "dɪɪɪ gram ki ciɪɪ bɪthraɪ."—*asa chət m 4*.

चिच [ciɪ] in the mud. "moh ciɪɪ phathe."—*asa chət m 4*.

चिच [ciɪ] See **चिच**. "kadɪɪ paɪ ciɪɪ pave go."—*kan ə m 4*.

चिच [ciɪ] *n* two-stringed musical instrument that is played with yard-like rod; a village in district Karnal tehsil Kaithal police station Gulha. A gurdwara relating to Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur is situated there. The shrine is raised, but there no priest. It is 20 miles to the north-east of Patiala railway station connected by an unmetalled road. See **गलेर**.

चिच [ciɪ] *Dg* *n* long stick used for the cremation of a dead body; unhewn club.

चिचवददी [ciɪvədi] *n* an insect with soft red velvety coat, which appears in the rainy season; a kind of lady bug—*Mylabris Cichrii*. Ayurvedic physicians use it to cure paralysis. It is beneficial to rub the powder of this insect

mixed with wax on the swollen part of the body.

चीनी [ci:ni] *n* little finger बनिमिख.

चीनीगली [ci:ni:gli] little finger. "jɪlɪləhu: ci:ni:gli pedhi chap mɪli vɔ:ɪrai."—BG.

चीन [ci:n] or चीन [ci:n] *P* ३ *n* thing, material object, liquid. "eku ci:n mujha dehi, avar jahar ci:n na bhara."—var mālā *m* 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "dharti ci:n ki kare jisu vici sabhu kichu ho."—var majh *m* 2. This is a reference to the ceremony of performing oblation in which sacrificial food is offered to the earth, i.e. as water is an offering to the ocean, so is food an offering to the earth. 3 also used in place of चीन [coj] (play, miracle). "ci:n karani man bhavde har bujhani nahi haria."—var asa.

चीनी [ci:ni] within the things. within objects. "har ci:ni jini rāg ka"—asa pāṭi *m* 1. 2 *P* चीने some object. 3 See चीन 2.

चीन [ci:n] See चीन.

चीन [ci:n], चीनी [ci:n] male ant, large ant; emmet pismire. "ci:ni ci:n bɪl se nikas."—BGK. "ci:ni ho cuni khai."—ram kabir. Here it implies humility. "ci:ni te kūcarasthula."—copā.

चीन [ci:n] *Skt* चीन *n* a cereal, harvested in autumn. *L* Panicum miliaceum. *E* common millet.

चीन [ci:n] or चीन [ci:n] *Skt* चित् innerself "prabhu su lagirāho mera citu."—dhana *m* 5. 2 memory, recollection, meditation. "manua dola citaniti."—basāt *a m* 1. 'During improper meditation, the mind remains wavering.' 3 चीन [ci:n] has also been used for चित्. "anik gupat pragte tahi cit."—sar *a m* 5. 'Chitgupt, Chitargupt' (mythical, invisible angel accompanying every person and recording his or her good or bad deeds).

चीनकार [citkar] *Skt* चीनकार *n* cry, shriek. "cāhū or tē cavdē citkari."—cāritr 96.

चीनगुपत [citgupat] See चीन 3

चीनहार [citanhar] adj one who paints; a painter. 2 *n* an artist, portraitist. "kin or cite citanhare."—gau kabir

चीन [citar], चीन [cital] *n* an antelope; a deer with white spots on its body. "citar or sase bahu mare."—krisan.

चीन [cita] See चित्. "bōtar cite aru sifhata."—bhar kabir. 2 *xa* urine. 3 See चीन 1. "nirmal bhac cita."—bala *m* 5. 4 conscious. "man mahz manua cit mahz cita"—basāt *a m* 1. 'In the mind is the object of reverence and in the conscience is the Supreme Being.' 5 adj painted, illustrated.

चीन कुदाणा [cita kudauna], चीन जनहिना [cita bhajana] *xa v* urinate, discharge urine.

चीन [citi] in the heart. "citi citva mihu ōdhare."—bala chāt *m* 5. 2 whole-heartedly, from the depth of one's heart.

चीन [citu] See चीन mind, innerself. "arpau apno citu."—dhana *m* 5.

चीन [cite] painted. See चीनहार 2 plural of citrak (citra). See चीन 1.

चीन [cithan], चीन [cithna] See चितन.

चीन [cithra], चीन [cithra] *n* a piece of tattered cloth; a piece of cloth used for cleaning millstones. "caki ka cithra kaha lejahi?"—basāt kabir.

चीन (cidan) *P* चिड़ pick grain, select. 2 elect, sift.

चीन [cida] *P* चिड़ adj the elected one, the chosen one.

चीन [cin] *n* sign, mark. 2 *Skt* *n* a renowned country of east Asia, located north of India beyond the Himalaya. This old name finds mention in Sanskrit scriptures. China is spread over 5,445,980 square miles and its population is 436,091,953. It is divided into eighteen vast regions. Most of the Chinese are Buddhists. The name of its capital is Peking "cin macin ke sis nyavē."—akal. See चीनी जवू. 3 a kind of

millet, food. 4 thread, cotton yarn. 5 small flag, pennon. 6 a variety of sugarcane known as ਚਣ [can]. 7 resident of China. 8 Chinese cloth. 9 imperative of cin-na 'see! recognize!'

ਬੀਨਨਾ [cinana] *v* recognize by observing some sign. 2 know, understand. "jab nahu cinast atamram."—*gāu kabir*. "jini atamtatu na cinia"—*prabha bera*. 3 see, visualize through reasoning power.

ਬੀਨਾ [cina] See **ਬੀਨਨਾ**. 2 resident of China, Chinese. 3 red and white, dappled. 4 See **ਚੀਟਾ**. 5 past tense of cin-na, observed, recognized.

ਬੀਨਾਬੁਕ [cinābuk] *Skt n* a Chinese cloth, silken cloth. Chinese silk fabrics are very famous since ancient times. 2 red coloured woolen cloth of superior quality made in China.

ਬੀਨਿ [cinri] *by* observing. 2 *by* knowing, *by* understanding or grasping. "sabad cinri sukh para."—*prabha a m 3*. "atam cinri bhae nīrākari."—*asa a m 1*

ਬੀਨੀ [cini] *adj* concerning China; Chinese; something Chinese. 2 *n* pure crystal sugar, clean sugar without scum. 3 a kind of white Chinese clay found on Kingbhichin mountain and used for making beautiful utensils, Chinese clay, known as Keolin in China. 4 feminine of ਬੀਨਾ [cina]. 5 See **ਬੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ**.

ਬੀਨੀ ਯਾਤਰੀ [cinu yatri] Many Chinese Buddhist travellers came to India. Of them two are famous. Fa-hien or Fa-Hian travelled from 399 AD to 414 AD and was in India from 401 AD to 410 AD. He came here during the reign of Chandar Gupt, The second was Hiuen-Tsang or Hiwen Tsiang, who left his country in 629 AD and reached the country of Gandhar in 630 AD and kept roaming in India till 643 AD. He was born in 600 AD and died in 664 AD. Both these travellers followed the route via Kabul. Historians have learnt a lot from their writings.

ਬੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ [cini vala] Namdhari Sikhs gave this name to Baba Ram Singh because he used to ride a Chinese horse.

ਬੀਨੁ [cinh] See **ਚਿੰਨੁ**. 2 knowledge, experience. "ramrasa inu rasna cinhe."—*bhar m 5*.

ਬੀਨੇ [cinhe] See **ਬੀਨੁ**.

ਬੀਭ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [ciph khalsa divan] See **ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ**.

ਬੀਭਾ [cina] a Jatt subcaste, which originated from Chauhan Rajputs. 2 a village, which was founded by Jatts of Cheema subcaste. See **ਅਤਰਸਿੰਘ 2**.

ਬੀਰ [cir] *n* sign or mark of a cut. 2 *Skt* ਵਸਤੂ garment. "kara kaci, kaci cir hādhāe."—*majh a m 3*. 3 bark of a tree. 4 teat of a cow. 5 *P ੨* *adj* brave, courageous. 6 victorious, triumphant. 7 *n* victory, triumph. 8 elderliness. "je cidrup cirjiv sadēvi cir nā janat kor tuman."—*saloh*.

ਬੀਰਹਦਸਤੀ [cīrēhdesti] *P ੨* *n* blustering behaviour, use of force. 2 might, domination.

ਬੀਰਹਰਣ [cīr-harāṇ] act of stealing clothes, taking away the clothes. It is a tale in Krishan Avtar, in which lord Krishan took away the clothes of the bathing gopis and climbed up a tree.

ਬੀਰਣ [cīrāṇ] *Skt* ਚੀਟ *adj* sliced, torn. 2 gathered, piled.

ਬੀਰਣਾ [cīrā], **ਬੀਰਨਾ** [cīrā] *v* tear, split into two parts. See **ਬੀਰਣ**.

ਬੀਰਾ [cīrā] an injury or wound caused by a cut; wound. 2 mark that separates two states; boundary line; demarcation of a kingdom's boundary. 3 *P ੨* *adj* bravery, courage. 4 victory, triumph. 5 a colourful scarf used by ladies. 6 might, power. "kor nā jānē tera keta kevaḍu cīrā."—*sodarū*. "sabh jagu tis ke vasi hē sabh tis ka cīrā."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "sabh ko jān ke

'Multi-coloured sarbād is also called **ਬੀਰਾ** [cīrā] in Rajputana. Panjabi words like vāstar, laṛ (daman) etc in the sense of **ਬੀਰਾ** [cīrā] have their root only in this Persian word

cire vici he."—var bzla m 3 "haxi jisaca sacu tu sabhu kichu tere cire."—sri m 3. 7 adj courageous, brave. 8 high, great. 9 wise. 10 in Guru Vilas, ਚੀਰਾ (cira) is used for cakra—"Ikhē tas cira." See ਚਿਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚੀਰੀ (ciri) letter, missive. "ciri a dhzi nē kau."—var ram 1 m 1. "jin ki cin dargahz pati."—asa m 1. 2 letter of authority; warrant. "ciri jaki na phire sahzu so parvanu."—var sar m 2. 3 Skt cricket, an insect having shrill voice: gryllus domesticus.

ਚੀਰੀ ਖਾਟੀ (ciri patni) end of life; death. In India it is a tradition to tear the corner of the letter carrying news of death. 2 See ਚੀਰੀ. 3 A paper is torn into half to attach in the file after framing the charge.

ਚੀਰੂ (ciru) See ਚੀਰ.

ਚੀਲ (cil), ਚੀਲ੍ਹ (cilh) n eagle. See ਚਿੱਲ. 2 a mountain tree, pine tree. L Pinus Longifolia. Its gum is called resin. See ਨੇਵਲ.

ਚੀਵ (civ) Skt ਚੀਵ् vr wear, catch, shine, speak.

ਚੀਵਰ (civar) n a thread with which a potter cuts off the pot from the wheel. 2 Skt tattered cloth, rag.

ਚੀਝ (cizh) n gumminess, mucilage. 2 a mountain tree; pine tree, which secretes resin. "sardi uce thal bahu cizh."—GPS. See ਚੀਝੁ 2.

ਚੀਝਾ (cizha) adj mucilaginous, sticky, adhesive.

ਚੂ (cu) See ਚੂ "cu karaz hamah hilte' darguzaat."—jafar. 2 also used in Punjabi for च (four), as in cuhattar, curasta, curasi etc.

ਚੁਆਉਣਾ (cuauṇa) v cause to drip, cause to trickle. See ਚੁਟ and ਚੁਟੜ.

ਚੁਆਟਾ (cuata), ਚੁਆਟੀ (cuati) n spark; burning stick like a flambeau; smouldering piece of wood; meteor, firebrand.

ਚੁਟਿਣਾ (cuṇa) v drip, trickle, dribble. See ਚੁਟ.

ਚੁਟੀਸੀ (cuṭi) cause trickling, cause dripping. 2 dripping, trickling. "rasuamritu dasve cuṭi."

'hlah se

—kalr a m 4. See ਚੁਟ.

ਚੁਸਕਣਾ (cusakṇa) v speak in low pitch. 2 slurp.

ਚੁਸਕੀ (cuski) Dg n wine bowl.

ਚੁਸਤ (cusat) P چست chust adj tightened. 2 firm, determined. 2 agile, active.

ਚੁਸਨ (cūsan) Skt ਚੁਸਣ n suck. "sronat cūsan."—akal.

ਚੁਝਕ [cuḥak], ਚੁਝਕਾਰ [cuḥkar] n twittering sound of birds like sparrows etc. "cizī cuḥki pah phuṭi."—var gau 2 m 5.

ਚੁਝ [cuḥac] See ਚੁਝਕਾਰ. 2 adj trickling, dripping.

ਚੁਝਚੁਝਾ [cuḥcuḥa] adj soaked, deep, fast.

ਚੁਝਟੀ [cuḥṭi] n pinching of flesh with thumb and the first finger of hand, as with pincers. "cor cahye cadhayo suri, cuḥṭi lagaṭ chadīe to kahā mar he?"—BGK.

ਚੁਝੱਤਰ [cuḥattar] seventy-four.

ਚੁਝਲ [cuḥal] n chirping of birds, "prat bhayo cuḥlat cizi."—krisan. 2 laughter, fun. 3 merriment. See ਚੋਲ.

ਚੁਝਲਾਸ [cuḥalbaz] adj jovial, witty. 2 voluptuous.

ਚੁਝਲਾਸੀ [cuḥalbazi] n laughter, amusement, banter.

ਚੁਝਾਣ [cuḥaṇ] See ਚੋਹਾਣ.

ਚੁਕ (cuk) n slipping of waist muscle from its position, spinal dislocation. See ਚੁੱਕ vr. 2 ਚੁਕ neglect, mistake, omission. "es same te jo cukai."—NP. 3 completion, end. "sagal cuki muḥṭaie."—sar m 5. 4 See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ (cukai) finishing, ceasing to exist. "avanu janu na cukai."—sri m 1. "kuk pukar na cukai."—var sor m 3.

ਚੁਕਸਈ [cukset] See ਚੋਕਸਈ. "satiguru kevat milahz jini. matz naka par hve cukai."—NP.

ਚੁਕਣਾ (cukṇa) v lift, raise. 2 forget, miss. 3 come to end. 4 become extinct.

ਚੁਕਾ (cuka) See ਚੁਕਣਾ 4. "cuka nihora sakhi saheri."—asa m 5.

ਚੁਕਾਉਣਾ (cukaṇa) v forget 2 get something raised, elevate. 3 wipe. "matamoh cukaida."

—*maru solhe m 3*. “man re, dujabhau cukai.”
—*sri m 3*. 4 settle the price. 5 clear the account.

सुख [cukaṭh] *n* a door frame; threshold, cot's frame.

सुखे [cukona], **सुखे** [cukor] *adj* four-cornered, square. “cahu dis ban supan cukor.”—*GPS*.

सुखे [cukādar] *P* सुखे sugarbeet, particularly red in colour like carrot and turnip; sugar is also extracted from it. *L* Beta Vulgaris. *E* Beet

सुख [cukk] *See* सुख. 2 *Sk* सुख् *vr* torture, feel pain. 3 *n* provocation, incitement.

सुख [cukkna] *v* lift, raise. 2 urge, provoke.

सुख [cukka] *past tense* of cukkna; raised. 2 *n* quantity of something that can be placed on the fore fingers of a hand; it is a transform of cuṭka.

सुख [cukh] *adja* little, small in quantity. “je gal kapahī cukh.”—*s farid*. 2 in tiny parts, little by little. “mrīg pakre ghari ane haṭi. cukh cukh legae bādhe baṭi.”—*bher m 5* 3 *n* part, segment. “tere nam viṭahubīd bīd cukh cukh hoī.”—*dhana m 1*. 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ time of casa.

सुख [cukhak], **सुख** [cukhaku] *small quantity*, a little. “cukhaku leke cakkhia.”—*BG*. ‘tasted a small quantity.’

सुखसुख [cukhcukh] *See* सुख 3.

सुख [cukha] *small in quantity*, a little. “nahicī parai cukha.”—*var vad m 4*.

सुखी [cukhādi] *See* सुखल.

सुख [cūg] *n* group, gang. “bado cūg bādhe jahā satru avē.”—*GPS*. 2 *See* सुखल. 3 *See* सुख 2 and सुखी.

सुख [cugna] *v* peck, sort, pick up grains (by birds), eat grass with the help of mouth (by the animals). 2 elect, choose.

सुख [cugad] *P* सुख an owl. *See* सुखल. 2 *idiot*.

सुख [cugani] *pick up*. “kakarū cugani thair vasaṇi.”—*s farid*.

सुख [cugal] *n* owl, female partridge. *See* सुखल 1 Thieves have named it so because it

screeches when it sees some persons at night time, which alerts the people. 2 *P* सुख backbiter “na sunai kahia cugal ka.”—*var sri m 4*.

je se beśkmat ko musa than kaṭat
vayas viṭarpat kalaś ke nīr ko,
sāp dāṣat viṭh rom rom pheljat
kutta kaṭkhat rahcalet phakir ko,
kahe “harīkeś” je se bīcchu dāk marjat
kachū nā basat bhaye vyakul śarir ko,
te se hi cugal hakk nahak bīrano kam
det he bīgar ke nā dār raghubir ko.

सुख [cūgal] *n* gang, group, class. 2 grip of a hunting bird's claw like that of a falcon etc. *See* सुखल. 3 claw, paw.

सुखी [cugli] *P* सुख *n* backbiting, censure made at one's back, adverse remarks passed in one's absence. “nīt cugli karē aṇhōdī parai.”—*var gau 1 m 4*.

सुख [cuga] *See* सुख 2.

सुख [cugath] *See* सुखल and सुखल.

सुख [cugar] *P* सुख *n* shameless woman.

सुख [cugara] *adj* immoral. *See* सुखल. “cor cugara.”—*BG*.

सुखी [cūgi] *n* quantity of material which can be picked with four fingers; picking of a palmful of material as cess. 2 toll tax on goods taken out of a city. 3 *adj* person having relationship with some group. “bādhe cūg cūgi cale khet ae.”—*caritr 320*.

सुख [cugga] *n* an ox with four front teeth cut; cattle with four front teeth. 2 squint-eyed, cross-eyed.

सुख [cūghna], **सुख** [cūghna] *v* suck, sip, suckle, suck milk from the teat.

सुखी [cūghavi] wet-nurse, foster-mother, mother. *See* सुखल.

सुख [cūgria] one who picks; one who extracts essence. 2 pīgria, one of the three blood vessels in the human body according to Yog. “bhaṭhī gaganu sūgria aru cūgria, kanak kalaś iku

para."—*sri kabir*. 'The tenth door is a furnace, *īṛa* (a vein originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine and reaching the brain) and *pīḡla* (breathing through the right nostril) are two air pipes, pure conscience is (a pitcher) in which the essence or *amrit* trickles and gets collected. See ਸਿੰਭਿਆ.

ਚੁੰਚ [cūc] *Sk* चकु न चोंच beak. "so *siri cūc savarahi kag*."—*gaur kabir*.

ਚੁੰਚਗਿਆਨ [cūcgian] *n* bookish knowledge, shallow knowledge, discussion without practice "jag kaua mukhi cūcgian."—*bīṛa a m 3*.

ਚੁੰਚਗਿਆਨੀ [cūcgiani] *adj* who has shallow knowledge, pretentious prattler without any merit.

ਚੁਚਵਾਚ [cucvat], ਚੁਚਾਤ [cucat] is leaking, is dripping, 2 trickling, dripping. "*sransōek phirē cucvate*."—*krisan*.

ਚੁਚਾਨ [cucan] leaked, dripped, trickled. "*rakat netr cucan*."—*gyan*. 'Rage poured out from blood-red eyes.'

ਚੁਚਨ [cucy] *Sk* चुच् *vr* distil, take bath.

ਚੁੰਜ [cūj] See ਚੁੰਚ.

ਚੁੰਜੀਰੀ [cūjiri] *n* act of pecking, pecking at, poking beak into. "*khir nir nirnav cūjiri*."—*BG*.

ਚੁਟ [cut] *Sk* चुट् *vr* become small, trim. 2 See ਚੁੱਟ.

ਚੁਟਕਾ [cutka] masculine of *cutki*. See ਚੁੱਕਾ 2.

ਚੁਟਕਾਰੀ [cutkari] *n* sound produced by a finger's flick. 2 sound as produced by the flick of fingers.

ਚੁਟਕੀ [cutki] *n* sound produced with the help of thumb and middle finger. *Sk* ਛੋਟਿਕਾ. 2 only such quantity as can be held, between the thumb and the first finger; a pinch, "*cutkhiar lun*". 3 pinch.

ਚੁਟਾਏ [cutae] chipped, clipped pieces, chopped

bits. See ਚੁਟ *vr*. "*trasae, cutae*."—*ramav*.

ਚੁਟਾਲਾ [cutala] *n* sound produced by the snap of fingers. 2 chirping of birds. 3 Indian rosewood tree having four branches, which is there in the house of Guru Hargobind's in-laws in Mandiali, in the shade of which he used to seat himself. "*nam cutala yahī, jou dāres iccha karē*."—*GV 6*. See ਮੰਡਿਆਲੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆ [cutia] *n* hair tied into a pigtail, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. "*hoī baḡi tumri cutā*."—*krisan*. 2 See ਚੋਟੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆਉਣਾ [cutiaūḡa] *n* comet, shooting, star. "*cutiaūḡa tejmano darsayo*."—*krisan*

ਚੁੱਟ [cutt] *Sk* चुट् *vr* become small; get to the bottom of something; grab.

ਚੁੱਟੇ [cutte] small quantity. 2 with a pinch. "*dē caval cutte*."—*BG*. 'distribute rice in pinchfuls.'

ਚੁਭ [cuḡ] *Sk* चुइ *vr* wrap, encircle, hide.

ਚੁੱਭ [cudd] *Sk* चुइ *vr* use; indulge in sexual intercourse; give a signal. 2 *n* female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁੱਭੂ [cuddū] *adj* debauchee, licentious. See ਚੁੱਭ.

ਚੁਣ [cuḡ] *Sk* चुण् *vr* trim, divide into parts.

ਚੁਣਨਾ [cuḡna] *v* pick. 2 select, pile up 3 elect, choose.

ਚੁਣਿ [cuḡi] by sorting out. "*binu nave cuḡi sūṭiaḡ*."—*sri a m 1*.

ਚੁਭ [cuḡ] *Sk* चुण् *vr* get wet, leak. 2 *n* rectum, anus. "*so cuti so vat mīlave*."—*BG*. 'The same hand touches the rectum and the mouth.' 3 See ਚੁਭ.

ਚੁਭਲ [cutal], ਚੁਭਲ [cutar] *n* cut-tal anus, haunches, buttock, posterior, bum.

ਚੁਭਲੀ [cutali] See ਚੋਭਲੀ.

ਚੁਭੀ [cuti] See ਚੁਭ 2.

ਚੁਢ [cuḡ] *Sk* चुट् *vr* inspire, question, purify, make haste.

ਚੁੰਧ [cūdh] *n* dazzling glare that blinds the eyes; glaring light.

ਚੁੰਧਲਾਉਣਾ [cūdhlaūḡa], ਚੁੰਧਿਆਉਣਾ [cūdhiaūḡa]

v dazzle eyes. 2 close eyes because of intolerable glare. See ਚੁੰਧ.

ਚੁਨਾ [cunā] choose. See ਚੁਣਨਾ. "melat cunat khinu pa! casa lage."—asa m 4 'It takes a while to attune the musical instruments and select a rag or a song.'

ਚੁਨੀ [cunri] n mantilla, a light head-cloth for women.

ਚੁਨਾ [cuna] P ۛۛۛ adjequal, similar, identical.

ਚੁਨਾਓ [cunact] P ۛۛۛ adveven then, according to that, therefore.

ਚੁਨਾਰ [cunar] an ancient fort in a city situated on the bank of Ganga in Mirzapur district of U.P. Then this fort was named Chandraigarh.¹ See ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.

In this fort are to be found the residence of Bhartrihari (Bharthri), his memorial and a stone slab on which he used to sit to perform yog.

ਚੁਨਿ [cunɪ] after choosing, by picking up. "kād mulu cunɪ khara."—sor kabir. See ਚੁਣ 20.

ਚੁਨੀ [cunɪ] See ਚਿਨੀ. 2 See ਚੁਣਨਾ. "hatu cunɪ nɛ jar."—s kabir. 'The elephant (all vanity) cannot pick up (any thing).'

ਚੁੰਨੀ [cūni] See ਚੁਨਰੀ. 2 See ਚੁਨੀਆ

ਚੁਨੀਆ [cunia] n mantilla, light head cloth for ladies, head scarf. "odhke lal cah cunia he."—krisan. 2 a bit of precious stone, gem. "kācan me cunia cunɪ khaci."—krisan. 3 a species of duck (water fowl).

ਚੁਨੀਆਬੇਗਮ [cunābegam] Opium eaters call opium cunā begam.

ਚੁਪ [cup] Skt चुप v walk slowly. 2 n silence, quietness. 3 adj silent, reticent.

ਚੁਪਕਾ [cupka], **ਚੁਪਕੀਤਾ** [cupkita] adj one who observes silence, reticent.

ਚੁਪੰਟ [cupant] Skt चपट adj without protuberance, plain, level, flat. 2 wide open, without veil. 3 entrance without doors.

¹also referred to as Chandelgarh in literature. Palvanshi rajas of Bengal built this castle.

ਚੁਪਰਾ [cupra] adj buttered, soaked with oil. "cupre caru crikne kes."—paras.

ਚੁਪਕ [cupak] n residue of sugarcane etc. left after sucking its juice "pare cupak cup t.fh [hane]"—GPS. 2 adj who sucks, who sips.

ਚੁਪਾਤਾ [cupata] adj silent, without speaking. "guru ji cupate hi calde rahe."—JSBM.

ਚੁਪੇ [cupe] from silence. "cupre cup nɛ hovaɪ."—japu. 'by keeping silent, mind does not get still.' 2 only silence. "cupre cāga nanka."—var mala m 1. 'Silence is good.'

ਚੁਫੇਰ [cupher] adv in all the four directions; all a round.

ਚੁਫੇਰਗੜੀਆ [cuphergarhia] adj who tries to please everyone; unreliable, sycophantic; unprincipled.

ਚੁੰਬ [cūb] Skt चुम्ब v kiss, osculate, be violent

ਚੁੰਬਕ [cūbak] adj who kisses. 2 n a particular metal which attracts iron towards itself, which is obtained from mines and is also prepared through chemical experiments; loadstone; magnet.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ [cubacca] See ਚਬੱਚਾ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [cubacca sahib] See ਚਬੱਚਾ 2. 2 a famous gurdwara of Guru Arjan named Chubacha Sahib, situated to the east of village Sarhah in Tarn Taran tehsil, district Amritsar. The Guru stayed here for sometime with Mata Ganga. After that, he graced Cholhe Sahib with his visit. The gurdwara has twenty-five ghumaons of land in its name. Its priest is a sadhu from the Udesi sect. This place is located about four miles away to the east of Patti railway station. 3 See ਚਾਏ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ [cubacca ramrai] See ਮੁਕਨਪੁਰਾ.

ਚੁੰਬਨ [cūban] Skt चुम्बन n kissing; a loving kiss.

ਚੁਬਰਸੀ [cubarsi] n act of celebrating fourth death anniversary; a Hindu rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor's soul.

ਬੁਥਾਰਾ [cubara] See ਰਚਿਥਾਰਾ.

ਬੁਥਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cubarasahib] See ਕੋਟਿਏਵਾਲ 4 and ਭੀਟਿਏਵਾਲ.

ਬੁਥੰਦੀ [cubādi] *n* act of tying the four feet. 2 act of tying the four feet of a horse (or other animals) together.

ਬੁਥਕੀ [cubhki] *n* dip, dive, submergence. See ਬੁਥਕਾ *vr*.

ਬੁਥਨਾ [cubhna], **ਬੁਥਨਾ** [cubhna] *v* pitch, push into. 2 cause rankle, harbour rancour. "jɪu jɪu calahɪ cubhɛ dukhu pavahɪ."—*sohɪla*.

ਬੁਥਾ [cūbha] *n* dive. See ਬੁਥਕੀ.

ਬੁਥਾਉਣਾ [cubhauna] *v* cause to penetrate, prick.

ਬੁਥਾਲ [cubhal] See ਬਥਾਲ.

ਬੁਥਾ [cubbha], **ਬੁਥੀ** [cubbi] *n* See ਬੁਥਕੀ.

ਬੁੰਮਕ [cūmak] See ਬੁੰਮਕ. "cūmak dolaṭ bic māno jal loh ki sui."—*krisan*.

ਬੁੰਮਣਾ [cūmṇa] See ਬੁੰਮਣ.

ਬੁੰਮੇ [cūmā] kiss. 2 may 1 kiss. 3 1 kiss. "cūma per mū."—*asa farid*.

ਬੁਮਾਸਾ [cumasā] See ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ.

ਬੁਮਾਤਾ [cumata] See ਬੁਮਾਤਾ "jvalɪt hath mē gəhyo cumata."—*GPS*

ਬੁਮਿ [cumɪ] by kissing, by osculating. "apənɛ ghəɪɪ jaɪc per tɪnhā de cūmɪ."—*s farid*.

ਬੁਰ [cur] *n* underground fireplace, hearth. 2 *adj* short for *pracur*. 3 *Skt* *ਬੁਰ* *vr* burn, blaze.

ਬੁਰਸਰਾ [curəstā] *Skt* *ਬੁਰਸ਼੍ਰਮਥ* *n* crossroad; crossing.

ਬੁਰਸਰੀ ਅਟਾਰੀ [curāsti aṭari] a place near Amritsar, where the sixth Guru fought the first battle against the royal armed forces in Sammat 1685. On this crossroad is built a loft, due to which this name has become famous.

ਬੁਰਟ [curat] In Tamil language Shurutu means a candle-shaped leaf wrapped in tobacco. English writers gave it many names, e.g. cheroot, cherute, churoot, sharute, sharoot, cheroot. It has many shapes. These days a cigar and cigarette are its modified versions. Learned doctors have

mentioned its various bad effects and have proved it deleterious for body organs like the heart, brain, muscles, liver and stomach etc. However, instead of decreasing, the bad habit of smoking is increasing daily. The report of Imperial Economic Committee makes it clear; the annual consumption of cigarettes in India is now about 6,500,000,000 as compared with under 1,000,000,000 before the war.

ਬੁਰਣ [curəṇ] *Skt* *ਬੁਰਾ* *vr* steal, rob, abduct.

ਬੁਰਾ [curva] *Pu* thief.

ਬੁਰਾ [cura] See ਬੁਰਾ "cura kin mukh hath pakhare."—*GPS*.

ਬੁਰਾਉਣਾ [curauṇa] *v* take away something for personal use without the knowledge of the owner; steal; abduct. See ਬੁਰ 3.

ਬੁਰਾਸੀ [curasɪ] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਬੁਰੀ [curi] *n* rinsing the mouth "pun jalpan curi karlehɪ."—*GPS*. 2 bracelet, bangle.

ਬੁਰੂ [curu] *n* mouthful; palm of a hand cupped to hold water. See ਬੁਰੂਕ.

ਬੁਰੂਭਰ [curubhar] palmful.

ਬੁਰੂ ਭਰਿ [curu bhəɪɪ] palmful "apɪ nā dehɪ curu bhəɪɪ panɪ."—*gəu kabir*.

ਬੁਰੇਯਾ [curɛya] *Pu adj* one who steals 2 *n* bangle, bracelet.

ਬੁਰੈਲ [curɛl] See ਬੁਰੈਲ.

ਬੁਰੰਜਾ [curōja] fifty-four.

ਬੁਲ [cul] *Skt* *ਬੁਲ੍ਹ* *vr* raise, wet, dip.

ਬੁਲਾ [cula] *n* palmful of water taken in one hand. 2 rinsing of mouth; water put in the mouth for washing. 3 prayer before God after rinsing the mouth. "trɪpət hoɪ mukh hath pakharahu. tɪs pəscəti cula ucərahɪ."—*GPS*. The cula prayer is as follows:

"devəṇharu dataru kitu mukhɪ salahɪ,
jɪsu rəkhə kirpa dhəɪɪ rɪjək səmahɪ,
koɪ nā kɪs hi vəɪɪ səbhna ɪk dhəɪ,
pale balək vagɪ deke apɪ kəɪ,
kəɪdā anəd bɪnəd kɪchu nā janɪe,

sarabdhār samrath hau tisu kurbanīe,
gaie rati dinātu gavanjogīa,
jo gur ki perī pāhi tznī harīrasu bhogīa."

—var ram 2 m 5.

"dānā paṇi guru ka, tēhī bhavna sikkhā di.
teri degō prasād chākīa, deg savaṇi teg fātāh,
jo jā ave so rājī jāve, tera nam cītī ave." etc.

सुनिभावा [culāla] a poetic metre, also named
सुलका [culka], consisting of four lines, each line
having 29 matras; pauses at 13-16 matras and
ending with a yagān: 155, or we can say that
this metre is formed at the end of a couplet by
adding one yagān.

Example:

mardana sunkar tēbe, pād pād dharīzār alave.
satī vacan tum kārī ho, je bhav ke dukh darī
mī jāve." —NP.

सुली [culi] *n* rinsing of mouth; water used for
rinsing the mouth. 2 water enough to fill a
cupped palm. 3 holding water in a cupped palm
of the hand at the time of taking a vow. "nanak
culia sucia je bhārī jāne koi... raje culi nīav
ki." —var sar m 1. See **सुलक**.

सुलक [culuk] *Skt* *n* thick mud. 2 small cooking
pot. 3 palmful (of water).

सुलप [culūp] *Skt* वृत्तम् *vr* triin, be ruined, swing.

सुलभ [culūbh], **सुलभ** [culābhu] *Skt* चतुष्पद *adj* cool
like the moon. "manu tonu hoī culābhu." —sulu
a m 1. 2 soaked, wet. See **सुल** and **सुल**.

सुल [culh], **सुल** [culha] *Skt* कुल *n* fire place;
place where fire is lit to cook food.

सुल [cul] *Skt* बुल *vr* express one's desire; enjoy.

सुलना [cuvna] See **सुलना**.

सुल [cu] See **सुल**.

सुल [curett] spread widthwise, latitude.

सुल [curell], **सुल** [curell] *n* female demon, female
spectre, evil spirit that possesses living beings.
See **सुल**. 2 Some trace the origin of this word to
cura (jura); one who has a raised topknot (knot
of hair). A she-demon is said to have a knot of

tangled hair. 3 a woman who speaks foul
language; a woman with false tongue.

सु [cu] *P* सु *part* when. 2 then, at that time.
3 like this, in this way. 4 like, same as

सु [cū] *n* chirping sound. 2 *P* सु *adj* equivalent,
similar, identical 3 *part* when. "cū savēd
takbir." —tz/āg m 1. See **सुल**. 4 how, in what
way, by which method.

सुस [cus] *Skt* सु *vr* suck, absorb.

सुसना [cusna], **सुसना** [cusna] *v* suck, draw juice
of some object with the help of the tongue and
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

सुलडीवा [cuhna] headquarters of a tehsil in
Lahore district, situated eight miles to the south
of the Chhangamanga railway station. Two
devout Sikhs of Sethi subcaste, whom Guru
Arjan Dev named Uganda (Gobinda) and
Sabhaga, belonged to this place. From their
clan are now alive two shopkeepers named
Basakhi and Salamat.

सुलमार [cuhmar] rat-killer. See **सुलमार**.

सुल [cuhra] *Skt* one who carries night soil,
one who cleans latrines; scavenger; sweeper
सुल [cuhar] See **सुल**. Puria's brother was a
nābardar (village headman) whom Guru Arjan
Dev converted into a disciple and made him
take a vow never to tell a lie. He served at
Amritsar as a truthful and virtuous person. 2 a
devotee from Sethi subcaste, who was a
disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and was expert in
kirtan (chanting divine hymns). 3 a Lucknow-
based devotee of Guru Hargobind. The Guru
explained to him principles and norms of
Sikhism, which made him feel exalted.

सुलकावा [cuharkana] a village of district, tehsil
and thana Shekhupura. In between its two
settlements, there is gurdwara Khara Sauda
where Guru Nanak spent the money given to
him by his father (meant for some profitable
business) on serving meals to the hungry

ascetics. This gurdwara is very elegantly built and has 250 bighas of land within its fold. Fairs are held here on Baisakhi, the first light half of the lunar month of Magh and full moon night of Kattak. Its railway station is about two miles to the north of Chuharkana.

ਚੁਹਰਵਾਲ [cuhaṛval] See ਚਾਤਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚੁਹਰਾ [cuḥra], **ਚੁਹਰੀ** [cuḥrī] low caste Hindu man or woman; outcaste; scavenger, sweeper. See ਚੁਹਰਾ. "pāṁfida ghṛṇī cuḥrī."—*varsri m 1*.

ਚੁਹਾ [cuha], **ਚੁਹੀ** [cuhi] *n* mouse, male and female respectively. "jām cuha kīrās nī kurakda."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਹੇਮਾਰ [cuḥemar] See ਚੁਹਮਾਰ and ਮੁਸ਼ਫ਼ੋਰ.

ਚੁਕ [cuk] *n* error, omission. "satiguru kīa kōre jāu sīkha māhī cuk."—*s kabir 2* a kind of spinach, used as green leafy vegetable dish ਸਾਗ [sag]. It is slightly sour in taste. "soa cuk pukarē bhāi."—*datt* 'A she-gardener (or wife of a gardener) gave a call to sell ਸੋਆ ਚੁਕ [soa-cuk] (spinach) and from this Datt (Dattaray) got the advice that a person who is asleep (ਸੋਆ [soa]) misses (ਚੁਕ [cuk]) all virtues.' 3 See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ [cukāi] forgetting, committing a mistake 2 ending, finishing. See ਚੁਕਈ.

ਚੁਕਣਾ [cukṇa], **ਚੁਕਨਾ** [cukna] *v* err. 2 end, finish. "cuka avāṇu jānu."—*var sor m 3* "jab cuka pācdhatu kī racna"—*maru kabir*. 3 lose feeling of being calm. "pachotava nā mīlc jāb cukēgi sari."—*tiṣṭ m 1*. 4 See ਚੁਲਾ 2.

ਚੁੱਕਿ [cūkī] *P* ੬੬ *adj* because. because of this; due to.

ਚੁਖਾ [cukha] Bhai Pheru, a devotee who with his truthful living, was an ideal preacher of the Sikh faith.

ਚੁਲਹਿ [cugahi] picks up. "ujā motī cugahi hās."—*asa m 1*. Here hās (swan) means a person having discriminating power and ਮੋਤੀ [motī] (pearls) means virtues.

ਚੁਘਨਾ [cughna], **ਚੁਘਨਾ** [cūghna] See ਚੁਘਣਾ. "lele

kau cughe nī bhed."—*gau kabir*. Here ਲੇਲਾ [lela] (lamb) means ਜੀਵ [jiv] (individual soul) and bhed (sheep) means ਮਾਇਆ [māia] (illusion). ਚੁਚਕ [cucak] Heer's father "jun jā kī tīn dhārī mīṭināḍal meāi. cucak ke upī bhāvan hīr nām dharvāi."—*caritr 98* See ਚੀਰ.

ਚੁਚਾ [cuca] chick. In Punjabi, it is a transform of cuzah. See ਚੁਜਾ.

ਚੁਚੀ [cucī] *Skt* चूचुक *n* breast nipple through which a child sucks milk, teat.

ਚੁਜਰ [cuzah], **ਚੁਜਾ** [cuza] *P* ੨੬੬ chick; chicken.

ਚੁੱਢਨਾ [cūḍna] *v* scrape, pluck, or suck with teeth or beak.

ਚੁੱਢਾ [cūḍa] See ਚੁੱਢਾ.

ਚੁੱਢਾਬੰਡ [cūḍabāḇḍ], **ਚੁੱਢਾਵੰਡ** [cūḍavāḇḍ] *n* division according to bangle (suggestive of wife); division of property according to an old tradition. Per this old tradition, inherited property is divided in equal parts with wife (cūḍa), not children in view. For example, if a man has two wives and the first one has two sons and the later has one, and the land property is giving annual income worth Rs. 2000/-, then it will be divided in two equal shares of one thousand rupees each. See ਪੱਠਵੰਡ.

ਚੁੱਢਿ [cūḍī] after scraping, after plucking. 2 imperative of cūḍṇa. "kaga! cūḍī nā pījra."—*s fard*.

ਚੁੱਢੀ [cūḍhī] act of pinching with the help of the thumb and first finger, i.e. "cūḍhī vāḍhṇī".

ਚੁਠ [cūṭh] *Skt* चूट *v* pull, hesitate.

ਚੁਠ [cut] *Skt* *n* mango tree and its fruit. 2 *Skt* चरुति female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁਰਤ [cular] See ਚੁਰਤ.

ਚੁੱ ਚੁੱਢ ਅਜਦਹ [cū tūḍ aḍdāh]—*ramav*. 'furious like a venomous snake'

ਚੁੜ [cutr] See ਚੁੜੜ.

ਚੁਠੀ [cuthī] *n* pivot of a hingeless door on which it turns.

ਚੁਨ [cun] *Skt* चुन *n* flour, ground grain "caki

caṭaḥi cun khaḥi "—*basāt kabir* 2 lime, lime stone "cun cīhan na rāhaḥi."—*s kabir*. 3 See **ਢੁੰ** 2.

ਬੁਨਰੀ [cunṛi] *n* mantilla or light head-cloth for women. "cunṛi naṁin la."—*NP*

ਬੁਨਰੀ [cunṛi] See **ਬੁਨਰੀ**. 2 *adj* which sucks. "jūbh rāsaiṁ cunṛi."—*var maru / m /*. 3 See **ਬੁਨੀ**.

ਬੁਨਾ [cuna] See **ਬੁਨ**. "dūx ser magau cuna" —*sor kabir*. 2 slaked lime or powdered lime stone. 3 *v* leak, trickle, drip.

ਬੁਨੀ [cunṛi] *n* small fragment of gem, small piece of a ruby. 2 light head cloth for women, mantilla.

ਬੁਨੀਆਂ [cunṛā] See **ਬੁਨਰੀਆਂ** 2 plural of cunṛi.

ਬੁਨੀਮੰਡੀ [cunimāḍi] a market of Lahore city where Guru Ramdas was born. See **ਲਹੌਰ**.

ਬੁਪ [cup] See **ਬੁਪ**. "sāḥje cup sāḥje hi pāna." —*gṛau a m /*. 2 See **ਬੁਪਨਾ**.

ਬੁਪਣਾ [cupṇa], **ਬੁਪਨਾ** [cupna] *v* suck, sip.

ਬੁਪੀ [cupi] See **ਬੁਪਣਾ**. 2 *adv* silently, without making a noise. "cupi nirṇau paia."—*asa m /* See **ਅਸਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ** and **ਦਲੀ**

ਬੁਰ [cur] or **ਬੁਰ** [curu] *Skt* **ਬੂਰ** *vr* burn, reduce to ashes. 2 *n* short for curan. "nīda teri jo kare so vāṇe curu."—*var ram /*. 3. 'gets reduced to dust' 3 See **ਬੁਰ** "motiṁ cur had gahṁ gahṁ nāla." —*bi/a a m /*.

ਬੁਰਣ [curan] *Skt* **ਬੂਰ** *vr* attract, hesitate, inspire, grind, press. 2 *n* flour; ground corn. 3 powdered medicine i.e. "hazme da curan" etc. 4 dust. "curan tā carṇa bāḥhari."—*NP*.

ਬੁਰਣਾ [curṇa] *v* grind; powder. "kahat kabir pāc jo cure."—*asa*.

ਬੁਰਣਿ [curanṁ] gun, which kills the enemy —*sanama*.

ਬੁਰਨ [curan] See **ਬੁਰਣ**.

ਬੁਰਮਾ [curma] *n* sweet food made with bread crushed in butter and sugar. 2 It is also prepared by frying small pieces, made of dough of fine wheat flour, mixed with cooking oil and then by crushing them into powder and mixing

sugar in them. This food is specially offered to honour stoic saint Baba Srichand and is called roṭ prasād. Hindus offer this sweet food to Hanuman and Bhairav.

ਬੁਰਾ [cura] See **ਬੁਰਾ**. "sākh moticura."—*BG*. 'turns a shell into a precious pearl.' 2 **ਬੁਰਮਾ** [curma]. "akhāḍ kirtanu tṛnṁ bhojanu cura."—*gṛau a m /*. 3 powdered stuff. 4 *adj* powdered, ground.

ਬੁਰੀ [curi] *n* crushed bread mixed with ghee and sugar. 2 bracelet, bangle.

ਬੁਰ [curu] See **ਬੁਰ**.

ਬੁਲ [cul] *n* thin side of a door board which is fixed like an axle in the hole of the threshold; a tenon fitted into a mortise. **ਬੁਲੀ**. 2 See **ਬੁਲ**. 3 *Skt* **ਬਿਖ** hair dressed into a braid, a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head.

ਬੁਲਯਾ [culka] See **ਬੁਲਿਆਲਾ**.

ਬੁਲਾ [cula] See **ਬੁਲ**. 2 hip, hip joint, haunch. 3 See **ਬੁਲਾ**.

ਬੁਲੁ [culh], **ਬੁਲਾ** [culha] *Skt* **ਬੂਲ** and **ਬੂਲੀ** *n* fire-place in a kitchen. "basudha khodṁ karāḥi dui culhe."—*asa kabir*

ਬੁਲਨ [cuvan] *Skt* **ਬਲਨ** trickle, drip.

ਬੁਲ [cuṛ], **ਬੁਲਕ** [cuṛak] *n* pigtail, hair tied into a braid. 2 plume. 3 top of a mountain. 4 bracelet or metallic bangle 5 a metallic ring put on the tusks of an elephant. "cuṛ carāx hē dātan dou."—*GPS*.

ਬੁਰਾ [cura] *Skt* *n* a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. 2 crest grown on the head of a peacock and other birds. 3 raised platform or embankment around a well, maund. 4 forehead. 5 crown, coronet. 6 metallic bangle, bracelet or bangle usually of gold or silver, set of armlet bangles worn by the newly-wed bride. "cura bhānu palāgh sṛu mūdhe!" —*vad m /*

ਬੁਤਾਮਣਿ [curamāṇi] *Skt* *n* precious gem embedded in a crown. 2 a jewel for wearing on the head. 3 master or husband.

ਚੁਰਿਕਾ [curika] *adj* crowned lady. 2 *n* bracelet, glass bangle

ਚੁੜੀ (curi) *n* a small set of red and white bangles worn by the newly-wed woman; bracelet, glass bangle. "na maniaru na curia."—*vaḍ m 1*.

ਚੁੜੀਸਰੋਟ [curisaroṭ] See ਜਲਸਾ.

ਚੁੜੇਲ (cuṛel), **ਚੁੜੇਲੀ** (cuṛeli) See ਚੁੜੇਲ. 2 *adj* one who wears bangles. "phir sōpi cuṛeliā kattan bāh pasar."—*mago*.

ਚੁਧਾ (cuṛha), **ਚੁਧੀ** (cuṛhi) See ਚੁਧਰਾ, ਚੁਧਾ and ਚੁਧੀ.

ਚੇ (ce) *suf* indicative of genitive: of. "nādi ce nathā."—*dhāna trilocan* "name ce svami."—*guri*. 2 *part* then, if "tum ce parasu ham ce loha."—*prabha namdev*. "tum ce dhāni dhanaḍh lakhmibār mace cero anucar kīkar."—*saloh*. 3 See ਚਿਹ 3

ਚੇਸਟਾ [ceṣṭa] See ਚੇਸ਼ਾ. "kāhū ceṣṭa caru citī sarupā."—*akal*.

ਚੇਸ਼ (ceṣṭ) *Skt* चेष्ट् *vr* move, try, make effort; quarrel, pass through, wander.

ਚੇਸ਼ਾ [ceṣṭa] *Skt* *n* effort, endeavour. 2 action, work. 3 movement. 4 search, quest.

ਚੇਹਰਾ [cehra] See ਚਿਹਰਾ

ਚੇਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਾਉਣਾ [cehra likhauna] *v* seek employment; join service. At the time of recruitment, record is kept of the countenance or appearance of the person, therefore the words like cehrahonā, cehralikhna and cehralikhnauna etc are used. See ਚਿਹਰਾ.

ਚੇਹਰੇਸਾਹੀ [cehresahi], **ਚੇਹਰੇਸਾਹੀ ਰੁਪਯਾ** [cehresahi rupayya] a rupee coin on which is engraved the face of an emperor. In India, Aurangzeb's one-rupee coin is famous by this name. It is also called kaldar rupayya, because it was manufactured in a mint through a mechanical process.

¹ਭੌਤਿਕੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਚਿਹਰੇਸਾਹੀ ਲਿਖਾ ਦੇਣਾ.

²Physical effort required for fulfilment of one's self-interest and eradication of enmity is called ceṣṭa.

ਚੇਚਕ [cečak] *P* चेचक *n* smallpox See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਚੇਟ (ceṭ) *Skt* *n* servant, disciple. 2 husband, male spouse. 3 jester, joker. 4 In poetics, a pimp or procurer, who helps in bringing together the hero and the heroine.

ਚੇਟਕ (ceṭak) *n* dramatic entertainment, spectacle. 2 game of illusion. "nāṭak ceṭak kīye kukajā."—*VN*. "kinhu sidhi bahu ceṭak lae."—*ram a m 5*. 3 devotion, hobby.

ਚੇਟਕੀਆ [ceṭkaia], **ਚੇਟਕੀ** (ceṭkī) *adj* one who presents a spectacle. 2 magician, who creates illusion. "magahī ridhi sidhi ceṭak, ceṭkaia."—*bīla a m 4*. 3 fashionable.

ਚੇਟ (ceṭ) *Skt* चेत् *part* in case, provided, if. 2 perhaps. 3 *Skt* चेतस् *n* mind, heart. "bhet cet harī kisc nā milo."—*śrī m 1 pahire*. 4 soul. 5 knowledge, cognition. 6 *adj* conscious; alert. "ghaṭī ek bikhī rūpu cet bhayo."—*rudr*. 7 month of Chet See ਚੈਤ. 8 See ਚੇਤਾਈ. 9 imperative of ਚੇਤਨਾ (cetna) you remember.

ਚੇਤਹਿ [ceṭahu]. **ਚੇਤਹੁ** [ceṭahu] meditate, remember, recollect.

ਚੇਤਕੀ [ceṭkī] *adj* occurring in the month of Chet; sown in this month. 2 *n* harar; haritki; a medicinal nut (its tree as myrobalan). Some ayurvedic doctors call this nut ਚੇਤਕੀ. By holding it in the hand, one gets loose motions.

ਚੇਟਨਾ [ceṭna] *v* meditate, remember. "āgode je cetic la katu mile sājā."—*asa a m 1*.

ਚੇਤਨ (ceṭan) *Skt* *n* sentient being, individual soul. 2 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 3 a renowned Brahmin priest of a pilgrimage called Pushkar, who presented himself before Guru Gobind Singh and enquired about the Khalsa. "vipr vanīk īḍ adīk jāi. cāl ae ceṭan dīj nāl."—*GPS*. 4 *adj* consciously. 5 alert, vigilant.

ਚੇਤਨਤਾ [ceṭanta] *n* consciousness.

ਚੇਤਨ ਬਟ [ceṭan baṭ], **ਚੇਤਨ ਮਠ** [ceṭan maṭh], **ਚੇਤਨ ਬਟ** (ceṭan vaṭ) a place in Kashi where stayed some Sikhs sent by Guru Gobind Singh for

learning Sanskrit. This place is in possession of the Sikhs of Nirmala sect. The old name of this place was 'Yutanvat' for taking after a Shiv temple.

ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetna] *Skt n* wisdom, understanding. "cetna hr, tau cete." -*tlāg m 9*. 'If you have wisdom, then remember God.' 2 consciousness. "kat-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio." -*akal*.

ਚੇਤਨੀ [cetnu] while remembering. "nanak guru na cetnu." -*varasa*. 2 will meditate; will ponder over. 3 See ਚੇਤਨੀ

ਚੇਤਨੀਯ [cetny] *Skt adj* worth knowing. 2 worth remembering.

ਚੇਤਰ [cetar] See ਚੇਤੁ

ਚੇਤਵਿਆ [cetvia] *adj* contemplated, meditated. "maran bhāia lab cetvia." -*asa paṭ m 1*.

ਚੇਤਾ [ceta] *n* meditation. "cela valr." -*var ram 1m 1*. Remembering the Creator is like fertile land suitable for sowing the crop. "gaganmādal mahi rakhe ceta." -*ratanmala bāno*. 'meditates upon vahi guru.' "das jan cit cete karu." *NP*.

ਚੇਤਾਇਆ [cetaia] reminded, made one remember. 2 recollected, came to mind.

ਚੇਤਾਈ [cetai] *n* consciousness. 2 wisdom, understanding. "cetai, ta cet." -*gau var 2 m 5*. 'If you are wise, then ponder over the Creator.'

ਚੇਤਾਵਨੀ [cetavni] *n* act of reminding. 2 remembrance, memory. 3 reminder, notice. "ihu cetavni, mat sohisa rohiya." -*s kabir*.

ਚੇਤਿ [ceti] by recollecting, by remembering. "hari ceti kharī ina saphalu he." -*vars m 4*. 2 in the month of Chet. "ceti govindu aradhia." -*majh barahmaha*. 3 imperative of cetna. '(You) remember.' "ceti mana, parbrahmū." -*gau m 5*.

ਚੇਤੀ [ceti] *adj* relating to the month of Chet, as in "ceti gulab"

ਚੇਤੁ [cetu] See ਚੇਤ.

ਚੇਤੁ [cetu], ਚੇਤੋ [ceto] *n* individual soul. See ਚੇਤਿਯ

ਚੇਤੁ 2 a masād (preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings) who used to stay at Anandpur Sahib in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru punished him for his wickedness. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that a devoted Sikh had donated some costly clothes and other gifts to Chetu to present them to the Guru's mother, but he gave all these gifts to his wife. Chetu's secret got divulged, when the devoted Sikh came to pay respect to the Guru.

ਚੇਤਨ [cetān], ਚੇਤਨੁ [cetānu] See ਚੇਤਨ and ਚੇਤਨਾ.

"giani hor su cetānu hor." -*var bāha m 3*.

ਚੇਤਿ [cedi] *Skt n* area surrounding Chanderi Nagar of Bundelkhand. In Mahabharat, it is also named Chaidya and Trepur. See ਚੇਦੀ. Its king, Shishupal, was opposed to Lord Krishan who murdered him for making foul utterances. 2 a caste, mentioned in Rigved.

ਚੇਦਿਨਾਥ [cedinath], ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ [cedipati], ਚੇਦਿਨਾ [cedinaj] Shishupal, the king of Chedi See ਚੇਦਿ and ਚੇਦੀ.

ਚੇਨਾਬ [cenab] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਯਾ.

ਚੇਪ [cep] *n* stickiness, viscosity, glutinosity.

ਚੇਰ [cer] *n* an ancient country, which is also called Kerala, now it is a part of Malabar, Cochin and Travancor. 2 See ਚੇਰ. "huto rasoi cer." *NP*. 'He was a cook.'

ਚੇਰਾ [cera] slave, servitor. 2 disciple, pupil.

ਚੇਰੀ [ceri], ਚੇਰਿਕਾ [cerika], ਚੇਰੀ [ceri], ਚੇਰੁਲੀ [ceruli] *Skt* slave girl, maidservant. "sarab joti namu ki ceri." -*basit a m 1*. "tāhā ek cerika nīhari." -*datt*. "ceri ki seva karē [thakur nāhl disc." -*gau a m 1*. Here by ਚੇਰੀ [ceri] is meant illusion. "ja prabhū ki hau ceruli so sabh te uca" -*asa m 5*.

ਚੇਲ [cel] See ਚੇਲਾ 2 *Skt* ਚੇਲ੍ vr move, make a movement. "srīsaṭi sabh tumri jo dehu matī titu cel." -*asa m 4*. 3 *Skt n* dress, cloth.

ਚੇਲਕ [celak], ਚੇਲਕਾ [celka], ਚੇਲਾ [cela] pupil,

disciple, learner. "su sobhit celak sṣṣ nārā." —datt. "jo guru gope apna kṣṣu sṣṣhahz cela?" —BG. 2 follower of some deity, who claims the deity's presence within himself, and on whose behalf gives replies to queries.

ਚੇਲਿਕਾ [celika]. **ਚੇਲੀ** [celi] feminine of celak. 2 a woman who claims to be possessed by the spirit of some deity or some pir and gives answers to questions on behalf of the deity while rhythmically moving her head and body. 3 disciple.

ਚੇ [ce] See ਚਯ.

ਚੇਤ [cet] See ਚੇਤਰ and ਚੇਤ੍ਰ

ਚੇਤਕੀ [cetki] *Skt* ਚੇਤਕ ਰੁਖ *n* peepal tree. See ਚੇਤਕੀ.

ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetany] *Skt* *n* conscience. 2 knowledge. 3 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 4 resident of Bengal, the great saint who was born in Nadia Navdvp in 1485 in the house of Jaganath Mishra from the womb of Sachidevi. He is known as a great teacher of one branch of Vaishnav sect. Chaitanya eradicated many evil customs and relaxed the bonds of the caste system. He remained a preacher till his death at the age of 48. In Bengal many followers of Chaitanya are seen even now. The full name of this great spiritual being was Krishan Chaitanya Dev and due to his fair complexion he is also called Gorang. 5 adj conscious, with full consciousness. 6 alert; attentive.

ਚੇਤਰ [cety] *Skt* *n* temple, palace. 2 abode of gods, temple of a deity 3 a place where sacrifices are performed. 4 peepal tree. 5 a tree planted at the extreme boundary (border) of a city. 6 monastery of Buddhist monks. 7 adj which is related to the funeral pyre.

ਚੇਤ੍ਰ [cetr] *Skt* *n* month of Chet; month in which Spica star is seen on the full moon night; first month of the lunar calendar.

ਚੇਤ੍ਰਾਰਥ [cetrarath] *n* a garden planted by a

celestial musician named Chitrarth, which is in Kuber's possession. 2 son of raja Kuru of Chandarvansh (lunar clan).

ਚੈਨ [cen] *n* comfort, peace. "harī pir binu cen na paic."—*maṣṣ dīn rēp*. 2 See ਚਯਨ.

ਚੈਯਾ [cetya] a masṣṣd (preacher-cum-agent) of Bihar appointed by Guru Teg Bahadur. He also remained at this post for sometime during the time of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 adj joyous; buoyant. 3 See ਚਈਯਾ.

ਚੈਲ [cel] *Skt* *n* garments for wearing. "dhoi sukaz cel leava."—*NP*.

ਚੈਲਧਾਵ [celdhav] one who washes clothes; washerman.

ਚੇ [co] genitive postposition of; belonging to. "sāt co marag."—*asa ravīdas*. 2 *n* a piece of wood burning like a flambeau; small smouldering piece of stick. 3 See ਚੋਣਾ.

ਚੋਯਾ [coa] *n* dripped water. 2 trickling of water. 3 oil made to drip from the wood of a fragrant tree, amyris agalocha; eaglewood 4 essence of rose and pandanus odoratissimus flowers. 5 seasonal stream formed by water flowing from the hill.

ਚੋਯਾ ਚੰਦਨ [coa cādan] oil of eaglewood (*L amyris agalocha*) and sandalwood. 2 sandalwood oil, perfume, scent. "coa cādanu lair kaparu rup sigar" *sri a m I*

ਚੋਟਿਆ [coxa] *Skt* dripped.

ਚੋਸ [cos], **ਚੋਸਰ** [cosy] *Skt* ਚੋਸਰ adj worth sucking. 2 *n* any worth sucking juicy thing like mango, sugarcane, etc. See ਚੁਸ *vr*.

ਚੋਹਲ [chohal] dalliance, fun or drollery.

ਚੋਹਲਾਹਿਬ [chohasahib] See ਚੋਹਲਾਹਿਬ. 2 Rohtas¹, a village of Jhelum district under thana Deena is situated about three miles to the west of railway station. To the north of Rohtas, there is a gurdwara at the foot of the hill by the name

¹Thus city is the birth place of Mata Sahib Kaur. See ਚੋਹਲ.

of Choha Sahib. The Guru, on hearing the prayer of a Sikh named Bhagtu, lifted a stone and started the flow of water. There is a small pool near the source from where pure water always keeps flowing. It is also called Chashma Sahib. A gurdwara has been constructed on the eastern side of the spring, which has an annual grant of Rs. 260 and 27 ghumaons of land from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Here a festival is held on the 15th of light half of the lunar month of Kartak.

ਚੋਕ [cok] *n* prick caused by some pointed object.

ਚੋਕਰ [cokar] *n* husk of food grains, residue after sieving.

ਚੋਖ [cokh] *Skt* *n* agony, envy. "karak sabad asōtokh cokh srām hē."—*BGK*.

ਚੋਖਣ [cokhən] *Skt* *ਚੋਖਣ* *n* act of sucking; suckling.

ਚੋਖਤ [cokhat], **ਚੋਖਤਾ** [cokhta] sucking, suckling. See **ਚੋਖਣ**: "thān cokhta makhan ghuṭla."—*gūḍ nāmdev*.

ਚੋਖਾ [cokha] *Skt* *ਚੋਖ* *adj* clean, neat, tidy. 2 plenty of. 3 *n* rice.

ਚੋਖੀ [cokhi] feminine of **ਚੋਖਾ** [cokha]. "ākhar birakh bag bhux cokhi."—*asa m 1*. 'A character, ākhar or sublime' scripture is a grove of trees, and conscience, is well ploughed land.

ਚੋਗ [cog], **ਚੋਗਰੀ** [cogri] *n* feed for birds; grain etc, which birds pick. "jalu pāsari cog bisthari."—*brīa m 3*. "phatha cuge nī cogri."—*maru a m 1*.

ਚੋਗਾ [coga] See **ਚੋਗ** 2 *T 4d* a type of lengthy robe, worn in the court. Its transform is also cugah. In Latin, the noun for the sheet wrapped round the body is called toga. It seems as if the word **ਚੋਗਾ** [coga] is from this Latin word.

ਚੋਚ [coc] *Dg* *n* bark of a tree.

ਚੋਚ [cōc] See **ਚੁੰਚ**.

ਚੋਚਨਾ [cocla] *n* gesture, playfulness, artfulness.

2 coquetry, elegance, grace.

ਚੋਜ [coj] *Skt* *ਚੋਜੋਜ* *n* excitement of mind. 2 spectacle, miracle. "sabh tere coj vidāṇa."

—*sopurakhu*. "tis ka coj sabāṇa"—*maru solhe m 1*.

"kari vekhe aṭi cojha."—*sor m 4*. 3 चर्चा, dealing, behaviour

ਚੋਜਿਭਾਣੀ [cojvidāṇi] *adj* thaumaturgic; whose miracles leave one wonderstruck. "həri dhīavahu cojvidāṇi hē."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਚੋਜੀ [coj] *adj* sensualist; who performs miracles. "həri prabhu mera coj jiu."—*gau m 4*. See **ਚੋਜ**.

ਚੋਜੁ [coj] See **ਚੋਜ**.

ਚੋਟ [coṭ] *n* injury, wound, assault. See **ਚੁਟ** *vr*.

"coṭ sahare sabad ki."—*s kabir*. 2 sound

produced by beating a large kettle drum with a club. "raṇ coṭ pān pāg dvt nā jale hē."—*VN*.

ਚੋਟੀ [coṭi] *n* summit; tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. 2 knot of hair 3 high mound, hillock; top of a temple, tree or tower etc.

ਚੋਣ [coṇ] *n* selection, picking up, election.

ਚੋਣਾ [coṇa] *v* milk an animal, drip, trickle. "ṣṇvrit harī mukhī coṇ jiu."—*asa chāt m 4*. This word is a transform of चुटना: trickle. 2 *adj* one who picks, one who selects. 3 *n* a Khatri subcaste of Hindus. Guru Nanak Dev's father-in-law, Baba Mulchand belonged to this subcaste.

"bhakhat jeraṇ coṇa got mula nām tīh tanuṇa hē dham so rādhavē pāṭvaria."

—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ [coṇi] *adj* (feminine) picking, sorting out.

2 of Chona subcaste; the name of Mata Sulakhani is mentioned in the sakhis as Mata Choni because of her allegiance to the Chona subcaste. "coṇi bacān rucīr tāv kaha."—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [coṇi mata] See **ਚੋਣੀ** 2.

ਚੋੜ [cod] *Skt* *ਪੜਾਣੀ* *n* a stick with a prod at the end, used to goad a tardy animal. 2 lash, whip.

ਚੋੜਨਾ [codna] *Skt* *n* persuasion. 2 maxim,

'Sanskrit ਚੋੜ [cod] and ਚੋੜਨਾ [codna] have sexual connotations in Punjabi.

axiom or sentence that inspires one to perform some action.

ਚੰਦਾ [cōda] dripping See ਚੋਣਾ

ਚੋਪ [cop] *n* a special dress for women on which embroidery is done See ਚੋਪ. 3 See ਚੋਬ.

ਚੋਪਡ [copad] *Sk* cream, skim of milk.

ਚੋਪਦਾਰ [copdar] See ਚੋਬਦਾਰ.

ਚੋਪਰਾ [copra], ਚੋਪਰਾ [copra] *n* a Khatri sub caste. 2 *adj* besmeared, oiled.

ਚੋਪਰੀ [copri] *adj* smeared with ghee or oil; oiled. "dekhi parai copri."—*s farid*.

ਚੋਪਰੀ ਪਰੀਤਿ [copri pariti] *n* hypocritical love, fake love. "dar darvesi gakhri copri pariti."—*s farid*.

ਚੋਬ [cob] *P* چوب *n* wood. 2 stick, club, mace. 3 tent-pole. 4 drumstick. "dohri cob nagare pari."—*GPS*.

ਚੋਬਚੀਨੀ [cobchini] *P* چوبچینی a medicine, comprising the root of a creeper, so named because it grows in China. It is hot and damp in nature. It is specially used for curing joint pain and for purifying blood. *L* Smilax China.

ਚੋਬਦਾਰ [cobdar] *n* mace bearer; policeman, who carries a baton with him. Macers remain present at the court of rajas and walk ahead of them.

ਚੋਬਾ [coba] *adj* which has a stick or pole, as "do cobra khema ar becoba tābu". 2 See ਚੋਬਾ.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobi] *adj* who carries a stick. 2 *n* a drummer, appointed to beat a large kettle drum. "cobi dhaus bajai."—*cādi* 3.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobi] with pricks.

ਚੋਭ [cobh] *n* feel of a prick, act of pricking by some pointed thing. 2 shooting pain, piercing pain. "aje su cobh kau bilal bil-late."—*ram kabir*. 3 jealousy, spite, envy. "na lobhā na cobhā."—*ākal*.

ਚੋਭਕ [cobhak] *adj* who pricks.

ਚੋਭਨਾ [cobhna] *v* prick, thrust a pointed thing.

ਚੋਰ [cor] *Sk* *n* one who steals, thief, pilferer;

smuggler. See ਚੁਰ *vr*. "asākh cor haramkhor."—*papu*. See ਚੋਰ 2 *Sk* ਚੋਰੀ theft, robbery; act of stealing. "karī dusti cor curāia."—*gau m* 4. 3 in the 12th Charitar of Dasam Granth, the scribe has used ਚੋਰ [cor] for cor.

ਚੋਰਟੀ [corai] *n* hiding, disappearance, concealment, theft. "trisu pasahu man kīa corai he."—*gōd m* 4. 2 steals.

ਚੋਰਘੋੜੀਆ [corghoria] *n* disguised spy who rides a horse at night to bring tidings of the enemy. "corghoria muhire toryo."—*PPP*.

ਚੋਰਚਕਾਰ [corcakar] See ਚੋਰ and ਚੁੱਚਕਾ.

ਚੋਰਟਾ [corai], ਚੋਰਟੀ [corpi] *adj* one who goes about looking for stealing, a male or female thief. "kabir māia corpi."—*s*.

ਚੋਰਤਾਪ [cortap] fever which shoots up at night, but comes down during the daytime.

ਚੋਰਪਹਿਰਾ [corpahira] watchman appointed to keep vigilance on thieves at nighttime; watchmanship at nighttime.

ਚੋਰਾਣਿ [corai] *adv* having stolen. "dhanu corai aṇi muhi parāia."—*varsar m* 4.

ਚੋਰੀ [cori] *n* thief's work; theft. "karī cori me jā kichu liā"—*gau m* 1.

ਚੋਲ [col] *Sk* *n* long robe, dress. 2 body, mortal frame. "ihī āt ko col."—*GPS*. 3 armour. 4 a territory with its capital named Kanchi situated between rivers Krishna and Kaveri, on the Karomandal coast. 5 resident of Chol. ਚੋਲਾ [colna], ਚੋਲਨਾ [colna], ਚੋਲਕਾ [colka], ਚੋਲਾ [cola] See ਚੋਲ 1 and 2. "gun-nidhanu pragatīo ih col."—*kan m* 5. "lal colna te tāni sohra."—*asa m* 5. "bhāia purāna cola."—*srim* 1. "mere kōtu nā bhavē colā."—*ti/āg m* 1. 'Apparel of heresy is not to be cherished.'

ਚੋਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ [colasahib] a long robe worn by the Guru. The robe that has the honour to have a touch of the Guru's body.

¹In Sanskrit books it is also called dravīṛ See ਚਾਮੁਕਣ, ਅਦਿ ਕਾਦ, ੨ 9.

The famous robes are :

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's robe in Dera Baba Nanak in Bedi Kabulimall's house, on which the verses of the holy Koran in praise of Allah are embroidered. In Sikh history it is mentioned that this robe was offered to the Guru by the ruler of Baghdad.¹ Bhagwan Singh, the priest of Chola Sahib, tells that Guru Nanak got this robe in an Arabian country which he gave to some devotee. Bedi Kabulimall, on getting an inkling in his dream, himself went to that Arab country and brought this sacred robe.

Actually this robe was presented by some devotee in Arabia, Persia or Egypt. The omniscient Guru, knowing Sanskrit and Arabic in equal measure, accepted this robe in deference to the feeling of the devotee. This robe is shown to the congregation on 21-22-23 Phaggon.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh's robe is displayed in a Brahman's house located in Thakurdwara street in Amritsar. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅੰਗ 19.

(c) Another robe of Guru Gobind Singh is lying in Sirepau Sahib Gurdwara of Rajbhawan of Nabha state. The Guru gave this robe to Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh along with his hukamnama (mandatory edict). See ਨਾਨਕ and ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੋਲੀ [coli] short robe. See ਚੋਲ. 2 body and mind. "kam krodh ku kaci coli."—*maru solhe m 1*. "hariprem bhini colle."—*dev m 4*.

ਚੋਲੀਪੰਥ [colipēth], ਚੋਲੀਮਾਰਗ [colimarag] a sect holding to the tantric mode of worship. While sitting in the place of worship, its members use alcohol, meat etc. The blouses of women present at that place are taken off and put in an earthen pot. With the permission of the priest, his chief disciple puts his hand in that

pot and takes out a blouse. Likewise, others follow suit and whoever gets the blouse of whichever woman cohabits with her on that occasion.

ਚੋਲੇ [cole] within the robe. 2 In the flap of a shirt (spread to receive something). "sadhān sabh ras cole."—*tukha barahmaha*.

ਚੋਲਾ [colha] a village under police station Sarhali in Amritsar district, which is eight miles to the south east of Patli railway station. Its earlier name was Bhaini. Here is situated a gurdwara of the fifth Guru. A woman brought delicious gravy as food [colha] for the Guru. In its context, the Guru recited the hymn. "həri nam bhojan iho nanak kuno colha."—*dhana m 5*. Due to this the name of the village became famous as Cholha. From the time of Mughal empire the village is the estate of the this gurdwara. There is a beautifully constructed congregation hall. In this village there is also a place name after Mata Ganga. When the Guru stayed at Cholha Sahib for a long time, she also came to live here. 2 dainty dish, delicious food.

ਚੋਵਤ [covat] trickles, drips. See ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋਵਨ [covan] v trickle, dribble "covat jat javan te vara."—*caritr 394*.

ਚੋਵਨਾ [covna] See ਚੋਵਾ and ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋ [c] See ਚੜ੍ਹੀ.

ਚੈਸਠ [csoəθ] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਸਠ.

ਚੈਸਠ ਕਲਾ [csoəθ kala] See ਕਲਾ. 2 sixty-four types of arts (ਕਰਮ: ਕਾਰਿ ਕਲਾ) mentioned in Shukarniti are as follows; art of dance with bodily gestures, art of playing harmoniums (musical instruments), art of decorating clothes and ornaments, skill of acquiring various forms, making string of flowers, gambling, knowledge of erotic postures, preparing wine etc, knowledge of curing wounds of nerves or art of neurology, preparation of various food juices,

¹When Guru Nanak Dev visited Baghdad, the ruler of Baghdad was Ismael Saphvi. See ਕਲਾਵਾਦ.

knowledge of planting and nurturing-trees, melting metals and solidifying them, making jaggery etc., preparing medicine from metals, separating metals from their alloys, making alloys (of metals), constructing buildings, using weapons, wrestling, throwing of weapons like missiles, arrows and javelins etc. constructing a military fort, deploying elephants, horses etc in a battlefield, worship of a deity, training horses and elephants to move in a particular way, creating clay articles, making wooden things, forming stone objects, making metallic things, acquiring knowledge of mines, constructing ponds and wells with steps leading down to the water level etc, creating secondary colours by combining primary ones, curing diseases with the synthesis of water, air and fire, making boats, twinning rope, weaving cloth, assessing jewels, acquiring knowledge of real and artificial metals, making ornaments, making different types of pastes, doing animal husbandry, milking, sewing cloth, swimming, cleaning utensils, washing clothes, dressing hair, massaging, extracting oil, preserving fruits etc, climbing a tree, using nutritious products, making baskets from bamboo and mulberry etc, making glass utensils, irrigating land, purifying water, making weapons, drawing conclusions of good or evil from ominous animal behaviour, raising children, imparting education, playing with children, teaching the art of calligraphy, getting knowledge of imparting punishment to the criminal, taking care of betel leaves and making cigarettes etc. See ਫਿਟਾ ਸਬਰ.

ਚੋਸਥ ਘਰੀ [cɔsəθ ɣhəri] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਸਥ ਖੜੀ.

ਚੋਸਥ ਜੋਗਾਣੀ [cɔsəθ joɡni] See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਚੋਸਥ ਫਿਟਾ [cɔsəθ vidya] See ਫਲਾ, ਚੋਸਥ ਫਲਾ and ਫਿਟਾ ਸਬਰ.

ਚੋਸਥ [cɔsar], ਚੋਸਾਰ [cɔsar] *n* four stringed garland or necklace. 2 a game like blackgammon

played with an oblong dice; *compar.* 3 adj having four strings, four strands. "cəmkət cɔsar har udaru."—GPS.

ਚੋਸੀ [cɔsi] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਸੀ.

ਚੋਹਟ [cɔhət] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਸਥ and ਚੜ੍ਹਿਟਾ.

ਚੋਹਟਾ [cɔh(ə)] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਟਾ.

ਚੋਹੱਤਰ [cɔhattar] See ਚੁਹੱਤਰ.

ਚੋਹਾਣ [cɔhən], ਚੋਹਨ [cɔhan] *a* subcaste of Rajputs thought to have descended from Agni dynasty. There is a famous story that in order to destroy the demons, the ascetics performed oblation on Arbud (Abu) mountain. Four majestic persons emerged from the fire pit, whose names were : Pramā, Chauhan, Solanki and Parihar. From them four Rajput dynasties came into being which are the leading dynasties of Rajputana. There is a proverb that Chauhan had four limbs. The most glorious Prithiraj was the pride of this dynasty. See ਰਜਪੂਤ. "mallaṇ has cɔhən citari."—BG.

ਚੋਕ [cɔk] *n* ਚੜ੍ਹ: ਕੋਣ quadrangle, courtyard. 2 place in the bazaar where four streets meet. 3 four cornered instrument designed for the worship of planets and gods. 4 daze; a sudden start. "cɔk pari tab hi ih yō jīm cɔk parē tam me dər khvabi."—krīṣaṇ.

ਚੋਕ [cɔk] See ਚੋਕ. 2 See ਚੋਕਣਾ.

ਚੋਕਸ [cɔkas] *adj* tightened from four sides; alert, careful, vigilant. 2 ਚੜ੍ਹਸ vigilant, watchful. ਚੋਕਸਾਣੀ [cɔksai], ਚੋਕਸੀ [cɔksi] *n* alertness, carefulness, smartness.

ਚੋਕਣਾ [cɔkna] *get* startled. 2 wake up abruptly.

ਚੋਕਰੀ [cɔkri] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕਰੀ. "jugan ki cɔkri phirae i phirət ha."—akal.

ਚੋਕੜ [cɔkɔɽ], ਚੋਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ [cɔkɔɽ kharəcna] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕੜ and ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ.

ਚੋਕੜੀ [cɔkɽi] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕੜੀ.

ਚੋਕਾ [cɔka] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕਾ.

ਚੋਕਠ [cɔkaθ] See ਚੁਕਠ.

ਚੋਕੀ [cɔki] See ਚੜ੍ਹਿਕੀ.

ਚੋਕੀਦਾਰ [cokidar] *n* one who keeps watch all around; watchman.

ਚੋਕੀਦਾਰੀ [cokidari] *n* protection, keeping watch.
2 watchman's wage or pay.

ਚੋਕੀਬਰੀ [cokibhari] *v* be in attendance as a guard at some body's door. 2 go to a shrine of some Muslim pir, sleep there on the floor and keep vigil throughout the night and sing hymns.

ਚੌਖੁੰਟਾ [cakhūṭa] **ਚੜ੍ਹਸਕੋਟ** *adj* identical from four corners. 2 *n* something like a four-cornered cloth etc

ਚੋਖੰਨ [cokhān], **ਚੋਖੰਨੀਐ** [cokhāniē], **ਚੋਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ** [cokhāniē vāṇṇa] See **ਚੌਖੰਨ** and **ਚੌਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ**.

ਚੋਗਣ [cogṇa] See **ਚੌਗੁਣ**.

ਚੋਗੱਤਾ [cogatta] See **ਚੌਗੱਤਾ** 2 a subcaste of Mughals of Amritsar district 3 a Jatt subcaste in Multan.

ਚੋਗਨ [cogan] *P* ਚੌੜ *n* playing with cloth-ball and sticks. 2 stick with which this game is played. 3 playing ground. 4 drum beating.

ਚੋਗੁਣ [cogun] See **ਚੌਗੁਣ**.

ਚੋਘਰ [coghar], **ਚੋਘੜ** [coghar] See **ਚੌਘੜ**.

ਚੋਚ [coc] See **ਚੌਚ**. 2 snout, human face; (derogatory) ugly face. "kukar jyō coc kaḥh caki caṭbe ko jai."—BGK.

ਚੋਚੋਬਾ [cocoba] *adj* having four sticks. "cocoba grāh vāstrā banayo."—*caritr* 74 'a tent having four poles.'

ਚੋਚੱਤਾ [cochatta] *adj* having four roofs; a four storeyed house.

ਚੋਚੜ [coghār] See **ਚੌਚੜ**.

ਚੋਟਾ [cota] See **ਚੌਗੁਣ** and **ਚੌਟਾ**.

ਚੋਟੀ [coti] *adj* four times. "duni coti karamat."—*var sam* 3.

ਚੋਤਰਾ [cotra] See **ਚੌਤਰਾ**.

ਚੋਤਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cotrasahib] *n* platform made for the Guru to sit. 2 particularly the platform of the sixth Guru in village Malha (Patiala state, district Bhatinda) which is seven miles to the east of Jaito railway station. Guru Hargobind

stayed here for three days and liberated a female snake. 180 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. Baisakhi fair is held here.

ਚੋਤਰਾ ਜੀ [cotra ji] See **ਚੋਤੇ ਜੀ**.

ਚੋਤਾ [cota] See **ਚੌਟਾ**.

ਚੋਤਾਲ [cotā] See **ਚਾਚ ਤਾਲ**.

ਚੋਤਾਲੀ [cotāli], **ਚੋਤਾਲੀਸ** [cotālis] forty-four.

ਚੋਤੀ [coti] See **ਚੌਟੀ**.

ਚੋਤੀਅੱਖਰ [coti-akkhar], **ਚੋਤੀਸਅੱਖਰ** [cotisakkhar] See **ਚੌਤੀਸ ਅੱਖਰ**.

ਚੋਤੁਕਾ [cotuka] See **ਚੌਤੁਕਾ**.

ਚੋਤੇ ਜੀ [cōte ji] 1 Guru Har Rai's gurdwara is famous by the name of Chaunte ji. It is situated four furlongs to the north of Bumboli village of Kapurthala state and police station Phagwara, about 100 ghumaons of land is attached to it. A great festival is held here on the Baisakhi day. It is seven miles to the north of Phagwara railway station.

ਚੋਥ [coth] See **ਚੌਥ**. 2 act of chewing, crushing. "ekalū ghaṭ coth sir dāre."—*caritr* 52. 3 one-fourth part; in ancient times the head of a group of villages was allowed by the emperor one-fourth reduction in the revenue collected by him, enabling him, in return, to keep some army under him for maintaining peace. This exemption was called coth and the freeholder (the head) was called cothdar.

ਚੋਥਦਾਰ [cothdar] See **ਚੋਥ** 3.

ਚੋਥਾ [cotha] See **ਚੌਥਾ**.

ਚੋਥਾਈਆ [cothāia] See **ਚੋਥਾਯਾ**. 2 sharecropper who was allowed to take one fourth share of the yield.

ਚੋਥਾਪਦ [cothapad] See **ਚੌਥਾਪਦ**.

ਚੋਥਾਯਾ [cothaya] or **ਚੋਥੋਯਾ ਤਾਪ** [cotheya tap] fever that recurs every fourth day "sukha jvar teia cothaya."—*caritr* 405. See **ਤਾਪ** (e).

ਚੋਦਸ [codas], **ਚੋਦਸਿ** [codasi] See **ਚੌਦਸ** and **ਚੌਦਸਿ**
'its root is cōtra, ਜੀ [ji] is honorific.

ਚੋਦਰ [codah] See ਚਉਦਰ

ਚੋਦਰ ਦਾ ਯਾਦਰ [codah da gadar] the mutiny that took place during Sammat 1914 (1857 AD).¹ This mutiny of the soldiers was the result of many political and religious reasons. First of all, some disturbance took place in the Bengal and Bombay armies. On 10th of May, the Meerut regiment got disorderly and the sepoys of regiment No. 34 murdered a British officer. This disturbance spread like fire in the whole of India. Many English people including children and women were killed. The rebellious army and people of the countryside accepted the Delhi emperor Bahadurshah as their master and they made Delhi the base for warfare. The emperor was imprisoned and his sons were killed.

In this upheaval, the kings of Phulkian states and all rajas of other states of Punjab and Sikh chiefs and Sikhs living in the countryside rendered great help to the British government. In the conquest of Delhi, the Sikh maharajas and the people in general played a great role. On 10th November 1858, this mutiny was put down. This event took place during the reign of Lord Canning, the Governor General.

ਚੋਦਰ ਰਾਜਨ [codah rajan] See ਸਾਤਾਅਕਾਸ and ਸਾਤ ਪਤਾਨ, as well as ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੋਦਰ ਰਾਜਨ [codah ratan] See ਰਾਜਨ.

ਚੋਦਰ ਲੋਕ [codah lok] See ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੋਦਰ ਵਿਦਯਾ [codah vidya] See ਚਉਦਰ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੋਦਹਿ [codahi] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੋਦਾ [coda] See ਚਉਦਾ

ਚੋਦਾਂ [codā] See ਚਉਦਰ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਗੁਣ ਸੁੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਕਤਾਂ ਦੇ [codā gūṇ śrotā ate vakta de] See ਸੁੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ and ਵਕਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਰਾਜਨ [codā ratan] See ਰਾਜਨ.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ [codā lok] seven skies and seven nether worlds i.e. bhuah, bhuvah, svah, mahah, janah, tapah, and saty. atal, sutal, vital, gabhstīmat (talatal), mahatal, rasatal, and patal. According to Sidhant Siromani—a book of astrology—these fourteen worlds exist on this earth itself.

ਚੋਦਾਂ ਵਿਦਯਾ [codā vidya] See ਚਉਦਰ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੌਧ [cōdh] *n* glare. light. 2 piercing light, blazing light.

ਚੌਧਨਾ [cōdhna] *v* shine, glow. “cōdhrit car dīṣa bhai.”—paras. ‘The four directions got lit or illumined.’

ਚੌਧਰ [cōdhar] *n* headmanship; post of a village nābārdar. “cōdhar karāhi bēax.” cārītr 40.

ਚੌਧਰਾਨੀ [cōdhrani] wife of a village headman.

ਚੌਧਰੀ [cōdhri] See ਚਉਧਰੀ. 2 Guru Arjan Dev's loving devotee from Suri subcaste, who attained self-enlightenment and became a famous philanthropist.

ਚੌਧੀ [cōdhi] *n* flash of light. 2 closing of eyes due to dazzling light. 3 optical illusion. 4 mirage.

ਚੌਧੇ ਦਾ ਯਾਦਰ [codhe da gadar] See ਚੋਦਰ ਦਾ ਯਾਦਰ.

ਚੌਪ [cōp], ਚੌਪ [cōp] *n* longing for joy, cheerfulness, high spirits. 2 hobby.

ਚੌਪਈ [cōpai] ਚੌਪਈ a poetic form, employing matrik metre. It comprises four lines, each line having fifteen matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, next at the fifteenth thereafter and the ending is with guru laghu; it is also named jaykari.

Example:

sunie isaru bāma idu,
sunie mukhi salahāṇ mādū,
sunie jog jugatī tēn bhed,
sunie sasat sīmrītī ved.—japu.

(b) If this metre has a jagatī at the end, it is known as gupāl and bhujōgīṇ.

Example:

sunie satu sātōkhu gīanu,
sunie aḥsāthī ka isanu,

¹It is called the Mutiny of 57 according to the year of the Christian era.

sunre parī parī pavahī manu,
sunre lage sahaī dhraṇu.—japu.

(c) If this metre has sixteen matras per line with a guru at the end, it is called rupcōpāi. In this metre, a jagān or a rāgān are not permitted at the end.

Example:

jatī patī jīh cīhān nā bēna,
abigat dev achē anbhama,
sāb ko kal sabbhīn ko karta,
rog sog dokhān ko harta.—akal

(d) If a cōpāi has sixteen matras, the last two matras being guru, it is called śākhīnī. Many believe that this cōpāi must have a jagān at the end as in the following illustrations:

nenāhu dekhu sadhdārsere,
so pave jisū likhātū līlere,
sevai sadhsālī cārnerē,
bachāu dhurī pavitr kārere.—kan m 5.
tal mat jīh jat nā pata,
ek rāg kahu nāhī rata,
sarab jotī ke bic samana,
sāb hū sarab(har) pāhīcana.—akal.

2 It is given this name because of its particular poetic form, which comprises cōpāi metre. In 405th cārītr of Dasam Granth, there is the description of a battle that took place between king Satay Sandh and demon Deoraghdarh during the True Era. A woman named Dulaḥdei emerged out of a flame which arose from the intense strokes resulting from their weapon. Dulaḥdei pleased goddess Durga by performing severe austerities as she could not get a desired husband. The goddess was immensely pleased and gave her the blessing that Akal (timeless) would marry her. Akal told Dulaḥdei in her dream that she could be his consort, if she killed demon Svasviray in a battle. On this, Dulaḥdei fought fiercely against Svasviray. When she got tired after a long

fight, she meditated on Mahakal. In order to help Dulaḥdei, Mahakal came into the battle-field and fought a dreadful combat. Dulaḥdei and Akal destroyed the army of Svasviray. "pun rachas' ka kafa sīsa".

At the end of this rhetorical description, there is a prayer (request) under the heading. "kavī uvacī benti cōpāi," which starts with "hōmri karo hath de raccha."

Devout Sikhs recite the text of cōpāi in the evening prayer (rāhīras) everyday. This holy poetic composition ends with a line of great spiritual significance:

"dukh darād bhō nīkāṇ nā tīn nār kerāhe,
ho! jo yāki ikbar cōpāi ko kāhe."

ਚੋਪਸਰ [cōpsar] *n* bud of a fragrant tree, *michelia champacca*; a special ornament for women.

ਚੋਪਾ [cōpakha] *adj* four-cornered, having four facets. 2 *n* four-stringed necklace. 3 four-cornered house. 4 roof with three beams or girders between the two walls, making four divisions of the roof.

ਚੋਪਟ [cōpāṭ] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਟ.

ਚੋਪਦ [cōpād] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਦ. 2 a particular poetic metre having four lines. Each line has 24 matras, pauses at the 11th and then at the 13th matra thereafter with two guru matras at the end. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਚੋਪਦਾ [cōpada] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਦਾ.

ਚੋਪਰ [cōpar] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਰ. 2 forehead, façade. "caru cikur cōpar cām kayo."—GPS.

ਚੋਪਰਬਾਜ [cōparbaj] *n* chess player. "cōparbaj tohī tab jāno."—cārītr 97.

ਚੋਪਰ [cōpar] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਰ.

ਚੋਪਈ [cōpai] See ਚੜ੍ਹਪਈ and ਚੋਪਈ.

ਚੋਪਸੀਘ [cōpasīgh] This noble person was a babysitter of Guru Gobind Singh and devout Sikh. He wrote a code of conduct, later on largely misinterpreted by ignorant Sikhs. See 'Svasviray demon.

ਚੁਰੁਮਤੁਸੁਪਾਕਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਾ 10.

ਚੋਪਾਯਾ [cɔpaya] *Skr* चरुपय n quadruped; cow; buffalo, deer etc.

ਚੋਪਾਯ [cɔpaj] a house that has four doors
2 common meeting place of the village;
assembly point for the people of a village.

ਚੋਪੇਯਾ [cɔpeya] See ਚਰੁਸਪਦੀ. 2 See ਚੋਪਾਯਾ.

ਚੋਥੇਰ [cɔpher] *adv* in all directions, on all the four sides, all around.

ਚੋਥਾਣਾ [cɔbāṭa] *n* a place where four roads meet; crossroads, "cor caṭue caṭayo suri cɔbāṭa me."
—BGK.

ਚੋਥਰਸੀ [cɔborsi] *n* act of feasting Brahmins on the fourth death anniversary for the benefit of the departed soul; act of giving feast to the Brahmins four years after the death of a person.

ਚੋਥਾ [cɔba] *Skr* चतुर्वेदी *adj* who has knowledge of four Veds. 2 *n* a subcaste of Brahmins. 3 Brahman priest cum teacher (pāṇḍa)¹ at holy places like Mathura etc.

ਚੋਥਾਰਾ [cɔbara] See ਚਤੁਰਾਰਾ.

ਚੋਥਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cɔbarasahib] See ਮਨਸੂਰਪੁਰ 2 See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4.

ਚੋਥਾਰੇ ਚਤੁਰਿਆ [cɔbare caṭhia] *xa* deaf, hard of hearing.

ਚੋਥਿਸ [cɔbis], ਚੌਥੀਸ [cɔbis] twenty-four.

ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [cɔbis avtar] Twenty four incarnations as mentioned in Purans are:
macch, kacchap, varah, mohini, nr̥siṅh, paṇḍuram, rāmac̥dr̥a, kṛiṣṇa, balram, vamaṇ, buddh, narad, riṣabhdev, kapiṭ, vyaṣ, hās, pṛithu, dattatrey, nar, narayṇ, haygriv, vvaṣvatmanu, dhanyāṣṭri and kalki.

From a preface written at the beginning of the anecdotes of 24 avatars (incarnations) mentioned in Dasam Granth, we learn of the

¹The root of no. 2 and no. 3 is also caturvedi. In ancient times Brahman priests of holy places used to be scholars of four Veds.

intention of the author, which is.

"əb cɔbis ucr̥ō avtara,
jɪɦɪ bɪdɦɪ tɪn ka lakha akhara. ..
jab jab hot əriṣṭi apara,
təb təb deh dhərat avtara.
kal səbhɪn ka pekh tamaṣa,
ṣṭəɦɪ kal kərat he naṣa. ..
jo cɔbis avtar kəhae,
tɪn bhi tum prəbhu! tənɪk na pae. ..
brahmadik səbh hi pəc-hare,
bisonu mahesur kəvan bɪcare?
c̥ṣd sur jɪn kərə bɪcara,
lāte janɪyət he kərtara.
ekpurəkh jɪn nek pəchana,
tɪn hi paramtətvə kəɦɪ jana."...

ਚੌਥੀਹ [cɔbih] See ਚੌਥੀਸ.

ਚੌਥੋਲਾ [cɔbola] See ਚਤੁਰੋਲਾ.

ਚੌਮਸਾ [cɔmasa] See ਚਤੁਰਮਸਾ.

ਚੌਮੁਖ [cɔmukh], ਚੌਮੁਖਾ [cɔmukha] See ਚਤੁਰਮੁਖ. "bar cɔmukhe t̥ā mahɪ dɪpa."—NP

ਚੌਰ [cɔr] *n* thief, one who steals other's things.
2 See ਚਮਰ. 3 *Skr* rice, set of bangles, coronet.
"gɪɾē cɔr cəṭō."—ramav. 4 A hill mound in Nahan state, 11,922 feet high, is famous by this name.

ਚੌਰਸ [cɔras] *Skr* चतुरस्र² *adj* identical from all the four sides; four-cornered.

ਚੌਰਾ [cɔra] *adj* having beard like a whisk. 2 also been used for cɔra. 3 assembly point in a village. 4 god's house, a temple. 5 a bullock with grey tail; from this derives the derogatory use of cɔra for a man having grey beard.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ [cɔrasi] See ਚਤੁਰਾਸੀ.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਆਸਨ [cɔrasi asən] The yogis have selected 84 postures from those of animals and birds, which are to be practised by the followers of aṣṭāgyog. From the names of the postures, the reader can understand their forms, i.e.—śiṭhasan, hāsasan, kurmasan, māḍukasana

²Sanskrit caturasr̥ is also correct.

etc. See ਆਸਣ 2 In Ratishastar (Kok) are also mentioned 84 erotic postures.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ [corasi siddh] the most revered yogis among the Gorakhpantus, who number eighty four.¹ They are:

urami, asunath, asurvinasī, anhadśabdi, abinasi, amarnidhi, amritbhogi, anādrupi, apsvarupi, aghar, isvar, ekāṅgi, ekāgi, ekātvasī, samarat, sarasvati, sagar, siddhsen, śital, surati-siddh, śōkar, śābhalka, śābhu, svarsiddh, hanīpha, harsanidhi, kōnak, kōnīpha, kāmāsen, kōrāmāsi, kalavilasi, kalesnasi, kalēdra, kelikāran, kevalkarmi, kriṣṇa kumar, khālāknidhi, khīthar, gaganvasi, giridhar, giribodh, guphabasi, gopal, govardhan, ghānanādi, caturben, cālānidhi, jalak, jog-anupi, jotimāgan, jotilagan, jhagar, tapān, tarāgi, darsanjoti, dukkhnasi, dhuram, nityāsiddh, nirat, parvat, palāknidhi, palasbhogi, puran, prannath, bīhāgamjogi, bībsar, bīmājoti, braham, brāhambhogi, brāhmyogi, bhārthari, bhutnath, bhāgar, mahayogi, māgandhar, muktesvar, mulmātri, yognidhi, ramsiddh, rāgnath, loharipa, lāgar, viṣṇupati and vicitr-karmi.

ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਜੀਵ [corasi lakh jiv], **ਚੋਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ** [corasi lakh yoni] Ancient scholars of Hindu religion believe in 84 lac species of inanimate and animate beings. Out of these, nine lac are aquatic living beings, ten lac are birds which fly in the sky, twenty lac are static or immovable trees etc, eleven lac are beings of crawling type like snakes, insects etc, thirty lac are those having four feet and four lac are human species among which monkeys,

chimpanzees etc. are included.²

The Jains classify 84 lacs species as follows.

Seven lac on the earth, 7 lac in the water, 7 lac in the air, 7 lac in the fire, 10 lac in the roots (like carrot, radish etc.) 14 lac in the shrub trees etc., 2 lac are having two senses, skin and mouth, 2 lac having three senses, skin, mouth and eyes, 2 lacs having four senses, skin, mouth, nose and eyes, 4 lac gods live in heaven. 4 lac beings live in hell, 14 lac are human beings, who are one-legged and two-legged, 4 lac are quadrupeds

ਚੋਰੰਗ [corāṅ] *adj* four-coloured, corāṅga. 2 cut into four segments (pieces). 3 *n* an assault with a sword; while sitting in virasān posture, striking with sword on the neck of a grazing male goat so that its neck, both forelegs and right hind leg, get amputated. 4 See ਚਉਵੇਲਾ 3. **ਚੋੜ** [cōṛ] See ਚਉੜ. 2 *Sk* ਚੋੜ elevated place, high place.

ਚੋੜਾ [cōṛa], **ਚੋੜੀ** [cōṛī] *adj* wide; spread breadth-wise.

ਚੋੜੋੜੀ [cōṛōṛī] a subcaste of Khatriis. "ketṛia cōṛōṛī."—BG.

ਚੌਹਰ [cōur] See ਚਾਹਰ. "sāt cōur dhulavau."—suhi m 5.

ਚੰਗ [cōṅ] *n* large paper kite, tukkāl. "me nāhi lāhi cōḍhāiv cōṅ."—GPS. 2 *adj* good. See ਚੰਗ ਚੰਗਾ. 3 *Sk* चङ्ग knowledgeable, knower. 4 a trident-shaped, stringed, musical instrument played with the help of a plectrum. 5 *P* چنگ violin. 6 claw, a grip by a man or a lion with five fingers.

ਚੰਗ ਚੰਗਾ [cōṅ cōṅa] *adj* the best, excellent. "gurmata hāri cōṅ cōṅa."—var kan m 4. 2 great scholar. See ਚੰਗ 3.

ਚੰਗਤਾ [cōṅta], **ਚੰਗਤੀ** [cōṅṛī], **ਚੰਗਤੀਆ** [cōṅṛia] *adj* Many scriptures mention that there are in 42 lac aquatic and 42 lac land species.

¹In many scriptures there are many different names. Actually all the names are not correct. If the siddh names were not imaginary, then there would not have any mutual contradiction.

good, superb. "deh su kâcan cāgria."—*vaḍ m 4 ghorā*.

ਚੰਗਾ [cāga] *adj* remarkable, excellent, superb. *ੴ ਚੰਗੇ*. "so mukat nanak jisu satiguru cāga."—*kan m 5*. 2 healthy, strong. 3 *n* a devotee of Behal subcaste who became a follower of Guru Arjan Dev and got self-enlightenment.

ਚੰਗਾ ਭਾਟਰਾ [cāga bhaṭra] a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev named Changa belonging to the dynasty of Madhav Bhatra, and a resident of Ceylon. He started religious preaching by constructing a gurdwara at Madhav's residence. In Bhai Banno's manuscript, "hakikat rah mukam sẏvnabhẏ raje ki" refers to him.

ਚੰਗਿਆਈ [cāgiyai] *n* goodness, benevolence, virtue "cāgiyai alaku kare buriai hui seru."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਚੰਗਿਆੜਾ [cāgiyāṛa] *n* ember, spark of burning wood or coal.

ਚੰਗੁਲ [cāgul] *P* چنگل claw. 2 car-āgul, four fingers.

ਚੰਗੇੜ [cāgez] *T* چنگیز *adj* very big.

ਚੰਗੇੜਖਾਂ [cāgezẏā] *T* چنگیزخان son of Yesuki Khan of Mughal dynasty emperor of Tatar, who was born in 1154 and died in 1227 AD. His capital was Karakuram. See **ਚਕਰਾਈਖਾਂ**.

ਚੰਗੇਰ [cāger] *Skt* चङ्गेरिक *n* big and wide basket. "aṣan cāger sis par dhark."—*NP*.

ਚੰਗੇਰਾ [cāgera] *adj* good, excellent. "hæri visria purakh cāgera."—*ṭoḍi m 4*. See **ਚੰਗ** 3.

ਚੰਢ [cāc] *Skt* चङ्च *vr* go, jump, move.

ਚੰਦਰੀ [cācri] *n* a surah cow, from whose tail a whisk is made. 2 *Skt* चङ्चरी, large flower-sucking black bee. 3 a poetic metre. See **ਚਚਰੀਆ**.

ਚੰਦਰੀਆ [cācria] See **ਚਚਰੀਆ**.

ਚੰਦਰੀਕ [cācrik], **ਚੰਦਰੀਟ** [cācrit] *Skt* चङ्चरीक *n* large flower-sucking black bee. "seve hit lai cācrik jẏḍ lubhai ur jane gatidai e cāran pajat hē" —*NP*. "cācrit chabi her bhae ab lagē divane."

—*cāritr 142*

ਚੰਚਲ [cācal] *adj* transitory; which is not permanent. See **ਚੰਚ** *vr*. "cācal supne hi urjhaio."—*dev m 5*. 2 down with a sexual disease. "cācal cit nā rahẏi thai."—*oākar*. 3 *n* wind, air. Poets have mentioned the following objects as capricious by nature: ears of an elephant; horse, wind, monkey, child, lightning, black bee, mind, wagtail, and a harlot's eyes.

ਚੰਚਲਚੀਤ [cācalcit] *adj* fickle-minded. 2 *n* large flower-sucking black bee "lakh ghaṭi uḱo ghano cācalcit bihai. nic kic nẏmrẏi ghani karu kamal jānai."—*cāu m 5*. 'The large black bee, flying over lacs of mountain valleys, gets enamoured of the humility and excellence of the lotus flower growing in the dirty mud.'

ਚੰਚਲਚੋਚ [cācalcor] *n* desire, without body. "hærihā, cācalcorahẏ mar."—*phunhe m 5*

2 mind, conscience.

ਚੰਚਲਤਾ [cācalta] *n* pertness, transitoriness

ਚੰਚਲਾ [cācla] vocative of cācal. he! "e mān! cācla!"—*anādu*. 2 *Skt* *n* Lakshmi; illusion 3 lightning. 4 wanton woman. 5 a poetic metre named variously as *citr*, *biraj* and *brāhmarupak*. characterised by four lines, each line having a sequence of 16 characters in guru-laghu order that is, 9S, 1S, 5S, 1S, 5S, 1 order.

Example:

marbe ku tāhẏ tak dhāẏ bir savdhan,
honlag yuddh ke jahā tahā sabhe bidhan,
bham bhāt dhaikē nẏsāk ghai kart ai,
jyḥ jyḥke parē su devlok bast jai.
—*kāki*.

See **ਬਿਰਜ ਦਾ ਫੁਲ ਧੁਪ**.

ਚੰਚਲਿ [cācali] playful woman, wanton woman. "cācal anik bhav dikhavæ."—*bẏla chāt m 5*.

ਚੰਚਲੀ [cācli] See **ਚੰਚਲਿ**. 2 *n* See **ਚਚਰੀਆ**

ਚੰਚਲਿਕਾ [cācalika], **ਚੰਚਲੀ** [cācali] lightning. See **ਚੰਚਲ**. 3 "ki cācalika che."—*datt*. "ghan mājhe jese cācali."—*datt*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [cācu] *Skt* चन्द्र *n* beak. 2 castor oil plant. 3 *adj* famous, popular

ਚੰਡ [cāḍ] *Skt* चण्ड *vr* get angry. 2 *n* tamarind tree. 3 temperature, heat. 4 servant of Yam, god of death. 5 a courtier of Vishnu. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram Chandar. 7 younger brother of Mund, commander of Shumbh, the demon, after whose murder by Durga, she came to be known as Chandi and Chandika. "mūḍ ko mūḍ utardayo ab cāḍ ko hathlagavet cāḍi."—*cāḍi* 1. 8 state of trance caused by yogic exercise. "chuti cāḍ jage brāham."—*cāḍi* 1. 9 short for 'cāḍṛka'. "nṛakh rup bār cāḍ ko gṛyo murcha khae."—*cāḍi* 1. 10 *adj* sharp, fast. 11 hot. "ab suraj ki cāḍ kīran bhī."—*GPS*. 12 furious, angry. 13 intense, frightening, dreadful. "cāḍ kop ke cāḍṛka e ayudh kārīn."—*cāḍi* 1. 14 *Sn* moon.

ਚੰਡਈਆ [cāḍaia] *adj* who has evil inclination; wanton in nature. "cāḍal cāḍaia."—*brla sm* 4.

ਚੰਡਕਰ [cāḍkar] See ਚੰਡਾਂਗੁ

ਚੰਡਣਾ [cāḍṇa] *v* beat into sharpen. 2 warn.

ਚੰਡਰਸਾ [cāḍrasa] See ਅਕਰਾ.

ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ [cāḍaila] a Rajput subcaste. Colonel Todd has written that from Jamuna to Narmada Chandayals ruled during the twelfth century AD.

ਚੰਡਾਈ [cāḍai] *n* act of sharpening. 2 wages for getting anything sharpened. 3 brutality, cruelty, atrocity.

ਚੰਡਾਸੁ [cāḍaṣu] *Skt* चण्डासु *n* having cāḍ (sharp), ਝੋਲੂ (rays); the sun.

ਚੰਡਾਰ [cāḍar], ਚੰਡਾਰਨੀ [cāḍarnī], ਚੰਡਾਰੀ [cāḍarī] See ਚੰਡਾਲ and ਚੰਡਾਲੀ "kam krodh cāḍar."—*mala m* 1. "besar sarir karodh cāḍara."—*suhi m* 5.

ਚੰਡਾਲ [cāḍal] *Skt* चाण्डाल *n* one having wanton propensities; a person who earns his livelihood through vulgar means of livelihood. 2 sweeper from a low caste. 3 per Hindu scriptures, child of a low caste man, born from the womb of a

Brahman woman. See ਔਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ੩: 8.

ਚੰਡਾਲਨੀ [cāḍalnī], ਚੰਡਾਲਿ [cāḍalī], ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [cāḍalī] wife of a cāḍal.

ਚੰਡਾਲੀਆ [cāḍalia] See ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ. 2 a subcaste of Khatri. "pera jatx cāḍalia."—*BG*.

ਚੰਡੀਆ [cāḍīka], ਚੰਡੀ [cāḍī] *adj* wrathful woman, querulous woman. 2 *n* Durga, killer of demon cāḍ. "karak uṭhī rān cāḍī phojā dekhke."—*cāḍi* 3. 3 goddess Kali. 4 *xa* fire. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service in building Amritsar.

ਚੰਡੀਆ [cāḍia] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev belonging to the Dhir subcaste. 2 a subcaste of Jatts and Baluches.

ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [cāḍī dī var] a Punjabi poem appearing in Dasam Granth, after the two Chandi Charitars, written in ballad form, depicting the story of Durga's warfare. It is also called "bhagoti ki var".

ਚੰਡੀਪਥ [cāḍipath] a collection of seven hundred hymns from Markandey Puran, named Durgapath, and Durgasaptshatī comprising the story and significance of the merits of the goddess. See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਚੰਡੀਵਾਹਨ [cāḍivahan] vehicle of cāḍī (Durga), the lion.

ਚੰਡੂ [cāḍu] a narcotic derived from opium which like tobacco is used for smoking. It is also called madak. It enfeebles the muscles of the heart and the brain

ਚੰਡੂਰ [cāḍur] *Skt* चादुर, a famous wrestler of Kans, who was killed in the arena by Krishan. "cāḍur kās kesu maraha."—*sor m* 4. See ਮੁਸਟ.

ਚੰਡੋਲ [cāḍol] *n* a small dust-coloured bird which, while sitting on the ground in the morning, sings sweetly and mimics the sounds of various birds. It is different from agan. It has a hairy, comb-like cap on its head. It is a native of Punjab. It builds its nest in the grass on the ground, and feeds on grains and insects. Lark.

Some people call it *hajardastā*. See *ਹਜਾਰਦਸਤ*.
 2 *Skr* हिन्-रोल swing, merry-go-round. 3 a kind of covered sedan chair. "zyhu ap cādol carheke."—*caritr* 112. 4 four-sedaned merry-go-round, for people to sit upon.

ਚੰਦ [cāḍ] *Skr* चन्द *vr* shine, be happy. 2 *Skr* चंद *n* moon. "cāḍ dekhi bigasāhi kaular."—*pasāt* m 5. 3 indicative of 'one'; because the moon is regarded as one only. "cāḍ agani ras māhi gin bhadō puranmas."—*GPS*. That is to say, 1631. 4 *īra*, the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "cāḍ sat bhedia."—*maru jedeu* See *ਚੰਦਸਤ* 2. 5 soul. "cāḍu gupatu gēnari."—*brla thit* m 1. 'The soul inheres the final stage.' 6 a celebrated poet in the court of Prithvi Raj of Chauhan dynasty, and the king of Delhi. He wrote the history of the said Rajput dynasty in a book named Prithvi Raj Raso, having 69 chapters. 7 a poet, goldsmith by profession who translated Udyog Parv of the Mahabharat. 8 *P* अङ्ग *adj* a few. "cāḍ roj cālā kichu pakṛo karar."—*nasihat*. 9 how much; to what extent.
 ਚੰਦਸਤ [cāḍsat] See *ਚੰਦ* 4 and *ਸਤ*. There is a hymn by Jaidev, in *ਮਰੂ* [maru] musical measure which reads:

- 1 cāḍsat bhedia nadsat puria sursat khorā datu kīa.
- 2 abal balu toria acal calu thapia agharu gharīa taha apu pia.
- 3 mān-adi gun-adi vakhanīa.
- 4 teri dubidhadrisaṭi sēmanīa
- 5 aradhī kau ardhīa sardhī kau sardhīa salāl kau salālī sēmanī aza.
- 6 badatī jedeu jedeu kau rāmīa brāhamu nirbaṇu livluṇu patīa.

This hymn means.

1 Inhaled life-force through vessel on the left by chanting the mystical syllable, then

cāḍ (1), agani (3), ras (6), māhi (1).

exhaled it by uttering om sixteen times through vessel on the right.

2 Battered the bodily strength, enfeebled it, put the restless mind to rest, brought the incorrigible mind to the right path and drank amrit.

3 Sang the praise of the Creator, one with the origin and qualities of conscience.

4 Thus the deep-ingrained duality vanished away to give place to oneness.

5 Worshipped the One who is worth worshipping, venerated who is venerable, thereby the drop merged into the water.

6 Says, Jaidev, when I chanted the name of the omnipotent, then into the redeeming Brahman, took place my merger.

ਚੰਦ ਸੂਰਜ [cāḍ suraj] 'īra' and 'pīglā' the left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. "cāḍ suraj ki pae gādhī"—*var ram* I m 1.

ਚੰਦਕਲਾ [cāḍkala] See *ਚੰਦਕਲਾ*.

ਚੰਦਕੌਰ [cāḍkōr] daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh Kanhaiyya, a nobleman of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur), who was married to Kharak Singh, the eldest son (heir apparent) of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was born to her in 1821 AD (Sammat 1879). She occupied the throne of Lahore for sometime after the deaths of her husband and her son. As a consequence of the conspiracy hatched by Dhyani Singh Dogra and Maharaja Sher Singh, she was murdered in 1842.

2 daughter of Sardar Ram Singh Dhillon and the queen of Raja Jaswant Singh, the king of Nabha. She was very pious, courageous, and expert in governance and rearing of the family. She was highly respected in the Phulkian states. She ruled efficiently when Raja Bharpur Singh was a minor.

3 daughter of Kaur Himmat Singh and the niece of Raja Amar Singh, the king of Patiala.

She was married in Sammat 1834 to Sardar Dasondha Singh, son of Sardar Tara Singh, a nobleman of Rahon 4 daughter of Hari Singh and the granddaughter of raja Gajpati Singh, ruler of Jind. She was married to Sardar Fateh Singh the nobleman of Thanesar. 5 See ਖੁਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [cād cəɽɪna] *v* manifest setogun (quality of purity, goodness and orderliness). 2 (for spiritual illumination) to dawn. "ਮੁਖਿ ਐ ਓਧਰਾ cād cəɽɪa."—*asa m* 5. 3 occurrence of such an event as may attract the attention of all; like all eyes seeing the crescent moon. 4 (an unexpected event) occur.

ਚੰਦ ਚੰਦਾਖੀ [cād cādakɪ] See ਚੰਦ and ਚੰਦਾਖੀ.

ਚੰਦਨ [cāden] *Skt* चन्दन *n* a fragrant tree, and its wood, that delights all; sandalwood; *L* Santalum album. It abounds in Mysore state and southern Madras. It has a cooling and moistening effect. The oil extracted from its wood is very redolent. All ottos are made from it. It is used to cure many ailments. Sandal-paste is offered to the godhead and is also used by many Hindus for putting a mark on their forehead. A coating of its paste on the forehead is very useful for getting relief from headache caused by heat. The sandal-sherbet relieves biliary fever. Its wood is good for carving. Pen-stands and boxes made of sandalwood are highly valued and sent to distant places. "cāden cādu na sared rutɪ mulɪ na mɪɽaɪ gham."—*var jet*. 2 a poet who came to the court of Guru Gobind Singh and presented an obtuse saveya (a quatrain of dactylic structure) hoping that no one there will be able to tell its meaning. But a poet, named Dhanna Singh, made him eat an humble pie. See ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ [cādenɡɪɾɪ]. mountain on which sandal trees in particular grow. See ਭਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਰਾਇ [cādenrai], ਚੰਦਨਰਾਯ [cādenray] a Chandela Rajput leader. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ੨. 12.

2 another name of poet Chandan. See ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ. ਚੰਦਨਚਲ [cādnacəɽɪ], ਚੰਦਨਾਦਿ [cādnadrɪ] mountain with sandal trees. See ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ and ਭਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਿ [cādenɪ] with sandal. See ਖਵਿਲਣਾ.

ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਨਕਾ ਖਰਕਾਨ [cād nū tɪnka pərvan] It is mentioned in Kaushitki Upanishad that the offspring of a person who worships the moon with two grass blades on the second of every bright fortnight, do not die.' 2 It is now used as a proverb, meaning that great men are pleased to receive even an insignificant gift. 3 This proverb is also used in a different sense. As a single piece of thread is acceptable to the moon on the second day of the bright fortnight but anything precious offered after this date is useless, so meagre but timely help may serve the purpose but delayed offer of a large sum can be of no use.

ਚੰਦਪੁਰ [cādpur] a village, in tehsil Una of district Hoshiarpur, which is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Nawan Shahar railway station and Garhshankar. A gurdwara has been built there in memory of Guru Har Rai.

ਚੰਦਮੈਲ [cādməɽɪ] son of Sawanmail and a nephew of Guru Amar Dev

ਚੰਦਮੁਖੀ [cādmukɪ] moon-faced; having fair face. 2 *n* blue lotus or water lily.

ਚੰਦਰਾ [cāndra] *Skt* चन्द्रा *n* Rahu—the demon; enemy of the moon. 2 *adj* who agonizes like Rahu, the demon. 3 *n* whitlow.

ਚੰਦਰਾਤ [cādrat] *n* first night of the lunar month on which the moon becomes visible. 2 second night of the bright fortnight.

ਚੰਦਾ [cāda] *n* plural of cādra. "je sau cāda ugovaɽɪ."—*var ase* 2 cover of a quilt carrying moon's print. 3 *P* ਅਥ collection, donation. 4 subscription for some organization,

¹Hindus offer a piece of cotton cloth to the moon on the second of the bright fortnight, the reason d'être of this very writing.

magazine, or newspaper, etc. 5 crescent like piece of metal or paper. "cāda dōr me pavta he, tē guddi nū jai pahucā hē."—*JSBM*.

ਚੰਦਾ [cādā] *P* چندا a bit more; somewhat like this

ਚੰਦਾਇਣ [cādaṛṇu] *n* moonlight. 2 light, flash. 3 moon's abode, sky. "nisi damāni jiu camākī cādaṛṇu dekhē."—*maru solhe m 1*

ਚੰਦਾਕੀ [cādakī] *Skt* चण्डिका *n* moonlight "trīṣṇa agāni bujhāni, siv cārio cād cādakī."—*dhana m 4*. Shiv (as sign of benediction) on the ascendance, that gives light to the moon.

ਚੰਦਾਯਣ [cādayaṇ], ਚੰਦਾਯਨ [cādayaṇ] See ਚੰਦਾਇਣ 2 light displayed by a hunter, seeing which the deer rush towards it at night.

ਚੰਦਿਰ [cādir] *Skt* चन्दिर *n* moon. 2 elephant.

ਚੰਦੀ [cādi], ਚੰਦੀ [cādī] *P* چندی many, quite a few. "cādi hajar alām ekāl khana" — *ṭīlāg namdev*.

ਚੰਦੁ [cādu] See ਚੰਦ.

ਚੰਦੁ [cādu] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Khatri, resident of Lahore, who was a finance officer during the regime of Jahangir. He wanted his daughter to be married to Guru Hargobind. But hearing his imprudent remarks, the Sikh community of Delhi sent an appeal to Guru Arjan Dev not to accept the offer of matrimonial alliance made by Chandu the apostate. Accepting the appeal of his Sikhs, the Guru declined the offer. As a result, Chandu became an enemy of Guru Arjan Dev.

Through a stratagem Chandu got the fifth Guru to come to Lahore and after imputing false accusations, got a heavy fine imposed on him by the emperor. He made the Guru suffer various unbearable tortures, resulting in the Guru's martyrdom.¹

Chandu met with a wretched end at the hands of the Sikhs in Sammat 1670, in Lahore.

ਚੰਦੁਸਾਹ [cāduśahu], ਚੰਦੁਸਾਹ [cāduśvāh] an

honorific name for Chandu mentioned at 2 above. Among the Sikhs his derogatory name is prevalent as svah which means 'ashes', instead of sahu.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀ [cāderi] an old city, in the Lalitpur district of central India (C.P.), which is also called Chandarvati. It is situated at a distance of about 18 miles to the west of Lalitpur.² It was a major city of the Chedi area and capital of Shishupal. See ਚੇਦਿ. Yashovarma, a Chandela Rajput, ruled in Chanderi from 982 AD to 1012 AD. As a result, Chedi became famous as Chanderi. Babar occupied it on 20th June 1526 AD.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀਨਾਥ [cāderīnāth], ਚੰਦੇਰੀਪਤਿ [cāderīpātī] Shishupal. See ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ.

ਚੰਦੇਲ [cādel], ਚੰਦੇਲਾ [cādela] a caste of Chhatris, the origin of which is thus mentioned: Hemraj was a priest of Indarjit, raja of Kashi. His daughter Hemwati, who was very pretty, went to bathe in the Ganges one day. On seeing her, the moon got enamoured and impregnated her. The progeny of Hemwati are the Chandel Chhatris.

Another view is that the Chandel dynasty began with Marichi's son Chandratrey.

2 a Rajput subcaste. "cādel cōpyāṣ tātē rīṣat dhat bhe sābē"—*VN*. The rulers of Bilaspur belong to this subcaste.

ਚੰਦੇ [cādo] See ਚੰਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ

ਚੰਦੇਆ [cādoā] *n* canopy with the moon's image carved at its centre. "takhātī bēṭhā arjan guru solīgur ka khīve cādoā."—*var rām 3*. See ਚੰਦਾ 4

ਚੰਦੇ ਦੀਪਾਇਆ [cādo dipāiā] *adj* the moon shone i.e., spiritual effulgence appeared. "cādo dipāiā dāni hārī kē."—*sūfu chōt m 1*.

ਚੰਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ [cādo mata] mother-in-law of Guru

¹The ruins of the old Chanderi are situated at a distance of 8 miles to the north-west of the new settlement.

¹See ਸਭਾਸ਼ੀਲ, including its footnote

Nanak Dev, and wife of Baba Mool Chand Chona and mother of Mata Sulakhni.

ਚੰਦੋਕ (cādoṃ), ਚੰਦੋਕਾ (cādoṃva) See ਚੰਦੋਕਾ "kittī cādoṃ dasō dīxī lanyo."—*paras*. 'a canopy of glory.'

ਚੰਦੋਲ (cādol) *Dg n* hindmost part of an army; the rear.

ਚੰਦੂ (cādrā) *Skt n* moon. 2 moon-like disc on a peacock's feather. 3 water. 4 gold. 5 a mountain in Nepal. See ਚੰਦੂਲਿਓ. 6 camphor. 7 pearl with pinkish hue. 8 Per yog, the blood vessel ਿਰਾ. 9 indicative of one because the moon is thus regarded. 10 semi-circular arrow. "kīte cādr trīsul sēthī sābharē."—*cāritr* 96 11 adj beautiful; charming.

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਖਰ (cādrsekhār) *Skt* चन्द्रसेखर *n* Shiv, who wears the moon on his head; Mahadev 2 See ਸੇਖਰ 3

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਖਰੀ (cādrsekhri) *n* goddess Durga, who wears the moon (as her head-ornament).

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ (cādrsenī har) *n* an inlaid gold necklace which has small and large semi-circular beads and a crescent-shaped central piece. It is women's prized ornament. "cādrsenīn mānīn hīrān."—*sāloh*.

ਚੰਦੁਹਰਾ (cādraharā) See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਚੰਦੁਹਰਾਸ (cādrahas), ਚੰਦੁਹਰਾਸੁ (cādrahasu) *Skt* चन्द्रहरास *n* which has moon-like glitter, the sword.

It is made of sakela, not of steel. 2 a particular sword of Ravan which he had received from Shiv. "cādrahas ekē kār dhārī."—*ramav*. 3 silver. 4 a raja from southern India whose story, narrated in Mahabharat, goes thus: Chandarhas's parents died when he was young and his father's minister Dhrishtbuddhi usurped the whole of the state. One day, on seeing the child Chandarhas, a soothsayer predicted that he would become an emperor. Hearing this, Dhrishtbuddhi made various attempts to kill the boy, but every time he was saved by the Almighty. At last, through Chandarhas, the minister sent a letter to his

son Madan directing to poison him. Chandarhas left with the said letter but, in order to relieve himself of fatigue, he went to sleep in Madan's garden. Madan's sister Vishya came to the said garden and, on seeing the face of Chandarhas, vowed to marry him. Having retrieved the letter from his shirt flap, she went through it, and was greatly distressed. Taking a bit of collyrium from her eye she changed the word viṣ (poison) to viṣya and went away. Having risen from sleep, Chandarhas went to Madan and handed over the letter to him. Madan immediately married his sister to Chandarhas. When Dhrishtbuddhi came to know of it, he was beside himself with rage. He gave money to the Chandals so as to behead Chandarhas when he visited the temple for worship. Madan reached the temple before Chandarhas and was murdered by the Chandals. "jīu jān cādrahasu dukhīa dhrīṣṭabudhi, apnā ghoru huk jārē."—*naṭ* 3 m 4

ਚੰਦੁਹਰਾ (cādrahar) See ਚੰਦੁਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ.

ਚੰਦੁਕ (cādrak) *Skt n* moon. 2 moon-shaped ornament for women's forehead. 3 a sage See ਜਗਸੰਧ. "cādrak nam rīkhisur ek."—*GPS*. 4 camphor.

ਚੰਦੁਕ ਥਾਣ (cādrak ṭhā) See ਅਠਧਚੰਦੁ ਥਾਣ and ਚੰਦੁ 10

ਚੰਦੁਕਲਾ (cādrakalā) *Skt n* sixteenth part of the moon. Sanskrit scholars have enumerated sixteen parts of the moon as: amṛita, manda, puṣa, puṣṭi, tuṣṭi, rati, dhrīṭi, śaṣīnī, cādrīka, kātī, jyotsna, śrī, prīṭi, śṛḡda, puṣṇa and pūrṇa

According to Kamshastar sixteen parts of the moon are - puṣa, yaṣa, sumnasa, rati, prapti, dhrīṭi, riddhi, somya, mārici, śūmalīnī, śṛḡra, śaṣīnī, chaya, śāpurnāḍla, tuṣṭi and amṛita.

2 According to Nanak Prakash, chief queen

of Shivrabh, king of Lanka, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak. "cādrakala le ranu sāga. ava bhupatī hrīde umāga"—NP. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 15.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ [cādraka] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਠ [cādrakāṭh], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਠਾ** [cādrakāṭha] *Skt* चन्द्रकान्त *n* According to Sanskrit poets, a precious stone from which ambrosia oozes out during the moonlight. 2 sandal 3 white water lily; blue water lily.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕੁਮਾਰ [cādrakumar] son of the moon, planet Mercury. "jīh sam idra nā cādrakumara"—*cārītr* 273 'Mercury has been depicted as very beautiful.'

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ [cādragiri] a mountain, in Nepal, the height of which is 8,500 feet. 2 a hill near Seringapatam, where exists a sacred place of the Jains.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cādragupat] *Skt* चन्द्रगुप्त ruler of Magadh. He belonged to the Maurya¹ dynasty, and set up his capital in Pataliputar (Patna) after destroying raja Maha Nand and the royal dynasty with the help of his minister Chanakya (Vishnugupt). He subjugated the whole of India. His kingdom comprised Afghanistan, Bihar, Kathiawar and Punjab. Chandargupt married the daughter of Seleukos—the Greek ruler. His wonderful story is to be found in the drama Mudrarakshas. He ascended the throne in 322 BC and after abdicating his throne became an ascetic in 298 BC. His entire four-pronged army numbered 690,000.² His son Bindusar, Amrtarghat being his real name, was very generous and

benevolent. 2 See ਗੁਪਤ 4. 3 In Sanskrit books Chitargupt has also been mentioned as Chandargupt. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕੁਤ [cādrakuṭ] *Skt* चन्द्रकुट *n* one who wears the moon in his crown; one whose topknot has the moon, Shiv

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ [cādracādra] illuminator of the moon. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰ "namo cādracādra."—*japu*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ [cādrājoni], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ** [cādrājoni] *n* which originated from the Chandar mountain; Chandarbhaga river.—*sanama*. whose origin is from the Chander mountain.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਣੀ [cādrāṇi] *n* moon's power. 2 moonlight. **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰ** [cādradhār] *n* Shiv, who keeps the moon on his head. 2 which holds the moon, the sky.—*sanama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ [cādradharcār] *n* which moves in the sky, an arrow—*sanama*. 2 a bird.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਾਣ [cādrabāṇ] See ਅਰਧਚੰਦ੍ਰ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰ 10.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਿੰਬ [cādrabīb] moon's reflection.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬ੍ਰਤ [cādrabrāt] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਘਣ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ and ਚੈਜ. **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ** [cādrabhaga] Radha's beloved friend. "cādrabhaga jīh nam sakhī ko he."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 2 river Chenab. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. "eravū ek dīsi vari... cādrabhaga dīsi dutīy suhai."—NP.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਨਨਿ [cādrabhaganani] which supports river Chenab; earth.—*sanama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ [cādrabhaga] *Skt* a river emerging at a place called Chandarbhaḡ in the Himalayas; Chenab. In the Rīgved it has been named as Asiknī³ Chenab bifurcates into two streams near Lahaul. Both the streams join together near Tandi, at a distance of 115 miles from the river's original source. Flowing in Kashmir through Akhnur, Kishtwar and the Chamba state, irrigating the lands of Sialkot, Wazirabad, joining river Jehlam in district Jhang and river Ravi near Sindh, it merges into Indus at Mithankot

¹The name of Chandargupt's mother was Mura whence the name of the son and the dynasty came to be known as Maurya.

²Of which 600,000 were foot-soldiers, 9,000 elephants, 30,000 cavalry and the rest should be considered chariots

³The Greeks have corrupted his name as Acesines

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਾ ਏਸਾਯੁਧ [cādrābhaga esayudh] master of river Chenab, Varun, and his weapon, the noose.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਨ [cādrābhan], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਨੁ [cādrābhanu] a Sandhu Jatt, resident of Talwandi, father of Bhai Bala. 2 According to astrology, the sun and the moon get together on the last day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month. The person born on this day is lazy and indolent. That is why people call a lazy person as Chandarbhan. 3 father of Chandrawali, Krishan's beloved milkmaid. He was the son of Mahibhanu.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਭਾਲਾ [cādrābhala] Durga, who wears the moon on her forehead. See ਸ਼ੀਸੇਖਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮਣੀ [cādrāmāṇi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤ. 2 See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਾ

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮਾ [cādrāmā] *n* moon. 2 signifier of 'one'.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮਾਸ [cādrāmas] *n* lunar month; period of thirty days from the first day of the bright fortnight to the last day of the dark fortnight.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮੁਖੀ [cādrāmukhi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਖੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮੋਲਿ [cādrāmōli] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕੁਤ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਮੰਡਲ [cādrāmāḍal] *Skt n* orb or disc of the moon. 2 the world of the moon.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਤੀ [cādrāvātī] another name of cādr or Chanderi. See ਚੰਦੇਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਰਮਾ [cādrāvarma] See ਚਿਸਨਪਦ 2.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵੰਸ਼ [cādrāvāṇṣ] lunar lineage; Kshatri dynasty, descending from the moon, of which Yadavs, Kauravs and Pandavs have been very illustrious. See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵੰਸ਼ੀ [cādrāvāṇṣi] *adj* belonging to or born in the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾ [cādra] See ਚੰਦਰਾ. 2 *Skt* ਚੰਦਾ *n* small cardamom. 3 a self-rooting creeper, cocculus cordifolius. 4 small canopy, baldachin. 5 whitlow.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ [cādraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ "varat karahī cādraiṇa se kite nā lekhe."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ [cādraiṇu] *adj* with moonlight, moonlit.

2 lunar. 3 *n* light, miracle "phathohu mirag jivc pekhi reṇī cādraiṇu."—*asa chēt m* 5. Here the reference is to the fire, lit by a hunter, seeing which the deer gets bedazzled and is attracted to it. The materialistic marvels of the world are likewise dazzling.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [cādraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਿਰਿ [cādragiri] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਿਰਿ. "cādrāma si cādragiri."—*akal*

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨ [cādrān] *adj* (male) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨੀ [cādrānī] *adj* (female) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ [cādrāyaṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਿ [cādravali], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲੀ [cādravli] a milkmaid, daughter of Chandarbhanu from the womb of Vindumati, with whom Krishan fell in love and whom he won over using numerous wiles. She was wife Govrdhan Mall, a resident of village Karla. "ju mahī jorī chali cādravali kanh kṛiṣṇan jadamu bhāxa."—*var asa* 2 lineage of the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ [cādrīka] *Skt n* moonlight. "gri guru pagnakh kātī jo rucīr cādrīka man."—*NP* 2 moon-shaped disc on a peacock's tail or feathers. 3 large cardamom. 4 river Chenab. 5 jasmine. 6 a moon-shaped head ornament worn by women. 7 a treatise on grammar, authored by Ramashramacharya.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੀ [cādrī] power of the moon. "savitri cādrī idraṇi."—*datt*

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯਾਯੋ [cādrodyayā] *sen* cādr-vat-ujyāro, light like that of the moon.—*cārītr* 131.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [cādroday] *Skt n* moonrise. 2 According to the system of Ayurvedic medicine, a metallic salt prepared from a combination of sulphur, mercury and gold. It is considered very invigorating. 3 a small canopy or awning. 4 See ਕੁਰੁਨਾਯ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

चंन [cān] *n* moon

चंनट [cānəṭ] See चंन.

चंप [cāp] *Sk* चम्प *vr* go. cāpat is derived from it.

चंपक [cāpak] *Sk* *n* michelia campaca tree and its flowers, which are very fragrant. The large black bees, intoxicated by its fragrance, hover around it. The colour of the flowers is light yellow. According to Hindu scriptures, offering these flowers to the gods is regarded as a meritorious act. Ayurvedic doctors use its bark, leaves, flowers and roots for various medicines. 2 a special kind of banana.

चंपकमाला [cāpakmāla] *n* a garland of michelia campaca flowers 2 a metre, also called rukamvati. Its distinct features are . four lines, each line comprising a bhāgaṇ, māgaṇ, sāgaṇ, guru, thus arranged. *Sk*, *SSS*, *MS*, *S*.

Example.

dīragh rāra dve dīst hova,
cahet hathī ko tēb dhova,
sīgh bhāe ghore āsvara,
lohgarhū ko dvar nīhara.—*GPS*.

चंपक [cāpat] massage limbs; press limbs gently with hands "kamaru krodh su darīd cāpat."
—*GV* 10. 2 *adj* who has fled or vanished. See चंप *vr*.

चंपा [cāpa] See चंपक 2 a town founded by Champ, son of Harit, which was the capital of Ang region. It is situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur. It is also called Champawati. King Lompad, who brought up king Dashrath's daughter Shanta, had ruled over it. Karan, sun's son, had also been reigning here.

चंपासिंह [cāpasīgh] It is a another name of Bhai Chaupa Singh.

चंपनेर [cāpaner] an old city, in the Panchmahal district of Bombay, located at a distance of 25 miles to the north of Baroda.

चंपापुरी [cāpapurī], चंपावती [cāpavātī] See चंपा 2. 2 an old name of Chatsunagar of Rajputana, which is situated at a distance of twenty-four miles to the south-east of Jaipur.

चंपिका [cāpīka] See चंपक

चंपु [cāpu] *Sk* *n* a composition in which both verse and prose are employed.

चंपि [cāpe] gently presses the limbs. "īsu bhete darīd nā cāpe."—*saveye m 4 ke*. See चंप.

चंब [cāb] *Sk* चम्प *vr* go

चंबल [cābal] *Sk* चर्बल or कर्बल *مری* Psoriasis. It is a skin disease. Most commonly it affects the upper side of feet between the two ankles. Sometimes it also affects hands. Through contagion it affects other parts of the body. Like ringworm it has germs and is highly itchy. On excessive scratching, yellow matter begins to ooze. There is no perspiration on the portion of the skin affected by psoriasis.

Its common remedy is to keep the body clean with some good quality soap. Fill ten seers of dry camel droppings in a drum-like plastered pit and set them on fire. Put an inverted brass bucket, coated with mustard oil, on the mouth of the pit, keeping some space between the edge of the pit and the mouth of the bucket so that fire does not get extinguished and fumigation of the bucket continues. When all the camel droppings get reduced to ashes and fire extinguishes itself, remove the bucket. Put one tola of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and twenty tolas of oil of Brassica cruce seeds. Levigate blue vitriol with an iron hammer in such a way that the fumes deposited on the inner side of the bucket get mixed in it. Preserve this oil in a bottle. After fomenting the affected skin, wash psoriasis with a hot piece of brick for half an hour, and then apply this oil on it. The psoriasis disappears after application of this

oil for a week or two

Drinking of the concoction of ophelia chirretta and fumeria officianalis is also efficacious. Take ten tolas of the rind of terminalia chebula, five tolas of the rind of terminalia bellerica, five tolas of the rind of emblic myrobalan, eighty five tolas of fumeria officianalis, one tola of Chinese rhubarb, pound and sieve them. Rub this powder with almond oil and after having pounded it with raisins, convert this paste into pills. Use of one tola of these pills daily for one week frees one of psoriasis. 2 A river (ਚੰਬਤਨੀ) which originates from the Janpav mountain in the Indore state, after covering 650 miles, it falls into river Yamuna at a place 25 miles to the south west of Itawa.¹

ਚੰਬਤਨਾ [cābarna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਬਾ [cāba] See ਚੰਪਾ. 2 a hill state the capital city of which is Chamba. To its north and west lies the Kashmir state and to its south are districts of Gurdaspur and Kangra. Chamba city was founded by Sahil Varma on the right bank of river Ravi, in 920 AD. It is seventy miles by road, from Pathankot. 3 mottled, spotted. "cāba bāva nikaṇ anae" —GPS.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲ [cābīal] a subcaste of the Rajputs. Kings of Chamba belong to this sect.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲੀ [cābīali] language of Chamba region. 2 a female of the Chambial subcaste 3 adj concerning Chamba

ਚੰਬੇਲੀ [cābeli] See ਚਮੇਲੀ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ 5.

ਚੰਮ [cām] *n* skin, hide, leather.

ਚੰਮਚੋਰ [cāmcōr] ravisher of another's wife
2 an adulterer

ਚੰਮਤਨਾ [cāmarna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਮਾਰ [cāmar] See ਚਮਾਰ "meri jati bikharat cāmarā." —mala ravidas.

ਚੰਮਿ [cāmī] in the leather. "pasu manast cāmī palele." —var mala m 1.

ਚੰਮੂ [cāmu] *S* skin, hide, leather. "jū pīd cāmu tera haḍe." —var gau 1 m 4

ਚੰਮੇਲੀ [cāmeli] See ਚਮੇਲੀ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ 5.

ਛਾਵਨ [cyavan] a sage who was Bhrigu's son from Puloma's womb. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when he was in the womb, a demon wanted to carry away his mother. At this the child emerged from the womb of his mother and destroyed the demon with his dazzle. As he had abandoned the womb he was known as Chyavan. He married Sukanya, daughter of raja Sharyati. Aurav was his son and Richik his grandson. Richik's son was Jamdagani and Jamdagani's son was Parshuram. 2 drip from; trickle; stream forth.

ਛੜ [cyu] *Skt vr* drip, trickle, fall, decline.

ਛੜਰ [cyut] *Skt ਚ੍ਯੁਤ vr* irrigate, moisten, stream forth. 2 adj fallen; fallen from. 3 apostate, defiant. 4 dripped from; streamed forth, oozed

ਛੜਤਿ [cyuti] *Skt n* oozing. 2 fall, degradation. 3 slip, oversight, mistake. 4 anus 5 vulva, vagina.

ਛੳ [cve] adv oozing, dripping, falling. 2 having oozed or dripped. "cve cali asav dhar." —nr1pśābhu.

¹According to 67th chapter of Drona section of the Mahabharat, this river has been formed with the blood of the cows sacrificed in Ramliden's yag.



ਚ [chaccha] twelfth character of Panjabi script. It is pronounced from the palate. 2 *Skr n* cutting off, fragmentation. 3 act of covering. 4 house, home. 5 piece, fragment. 6 adj which pierces; which cuts. 7 clean, tidy. 8 capricious, ebullient. 9 in Punjabi, indicative of six. See ਛਤੀਰ. 10 also used as a substitute for ਚ [kṣ], as in words like ਛੇੜ [chobh], pratacch, etc.¹

ਛਹਿਰੀ [chāuhī] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਹਿਨਾ [chāuna] See ਛੋਨਾ.

ਛਹਿਨੀ [chāuni] See ਛੋਣਿ and ਛਾਢਨੀ.

ਛਹਿੜ [chaur] *n* a covering; something obstructing vision of the eye; cataract; veil. "bharneke chaur katikr atar joti dharehu."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਛਹਿੜੀ [chaurī] *n* graceful woman, elegant lady. "bemukh sukh nā dekhai jī chūṭar chaurī."—*BG*.

ਛਹਿ [chāi] *n* destruction, annihilation. 2 tuberculosis. See ਛਾਢ.

ਛਹਿਰ [chāro] annihilated 2 covered, veiled.

ਛਈ [chāi] was or got destroyed. "citcīta āb sagh chāi."—*GPS*. 2 *n* tuberculosis, consumption. "chāi rog aru sānīpat gān."—*cārītr 405*. See ਛਈ.

ਛਈਆ [chāia] adj which destroys, destructive. 2 shade-providing; shady. 3 which covers; which hides.

ਛਈਮਈ [chāimāi] adj shadow-like; shadowy. See ਛਈ ਮਈ.

ਛਏ [chāe] were or got destroyed, were annihilated 2 covered, veiled. 3 were

¹Rustic Punjabis use ਛ as a substitute for ਚ and ਛ as, for instance, in ਛਾਕ, ਛਾਠੀ and ਛੋਠੀ, etc.

decorated, rendered elegant. "ian rup chāe hē"—*krisan*.

ਛਹ [chāh] *n* six. "car marāteh chāh mue."—*s kabir*. See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ. "chāhū dīs dhāi."—*gāu thīrt kabir*. 2 act of piercing or cutting. "khargēs su sīs chāhe hē."—*krisan*.

ਛਹਬਰ [chahbar] spread-over cloud, overcasting cloud. "Idre nō phurmāia vūṭhā chāhbar lāi."—*var mālā m 3*. 'It rained continuously.'

ਛਹ ਖੁਏ [chāh mue] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ.

ਛਹੀ [chāhī] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਹਿਣ [chāhin] *n* extensive pond, lake; low-lying area where rainwater collects and stands for a long time. 2 See ਛਹਿਣਾ.

ਛਹਿਣਾ [chāhina] *v* be destroyed. 2 go into hiding. "hōi āchal chāl ādār chāhina"—*BG*. 'being guileless, not to desire one's fame in the delusive worldly affairs.'

ਛਹੀਆ [chāhia] *n* shade; shadow. "dhup nahi chāhia."—*gāu kabir*.

ਛਹੁੰਦਿਸ [chāhūdis] adv towards the six directions, towards the sky, the netherworld and the four directions; in all directions. See ਛਹ.

ਛਹੁੰਮੁਖ [chāhūmukh] See ਚਟਮੁਖ and ਚਛਾਨਨ.

ਛਹੇ [chāhe] See ਛਹ 2.

ਛਹੇਰੂ [chāheru] small quantity of buttermilk that remains in butter and which, on heating, settles down.

ਛਕ [chāk] *n* satiation; satisfaction See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 splendour, grace. See ਛਕਣਾ. 3 See ਛੱਕ.

ਛਕਛਕਾ [chākchāka] adj satiated "āmrit chākchāke."—*āsā chōt m 4*.

ਛਕਣਾ [chākṇa] *v* eat or take meals. 2 be

satiated, be content. 3 adorn oneself, seem glorious. "chakṛ chakṛ byom bivanā."—*hājare* 10. See ਛਕਾ *vr*.

ਛਕਾਟ [chakat] See ਛਕਾਟ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਛਕਨਾ [chakna] See ਛਕਾਟਾ 2 be taken aback; be astonished.

ਛਕਵਾਰੀ [chakvarī] *adj* living on water; aquatic. "kahū chala dhare chel bhar, kahū chakvari."—*akal*. 2 eater; guzzler. 3 glorious. 4 comely, elegant.

ਛਕੜਾ [chakṛa] *n* cart.

ਛਕਾ [chaka] See ਛਕਿਆ. 2 See ਛੱਕਾ.

ਛਕਾਉਣਾ [chakauna] *v* feed, make one drink. 2 decorate, embellish. 3 delight.

ਛਕਿ [chakṛ] short for chakṛi. 2 having eaten. See ਛਕਾਟਾ 2. "chakṛ kin rāhāu chadṛ kin asa?"—*gāu bavan kabir*. 3 having been decorated; having got elegant. See ਛਕਾਟਾ 3

ਛਕਿਆ [chakṛia] *ate*. 2 became satiated. 3 was decorated.

ਛਕਿਤ [chakṛit] *adj* decorated, embellished. 2 satiated, satisfied.

ਛਕੋਣ [chakon] hexagon, an object with six corners.

ਛੱਕ [chakk] decorative material; clothes, jewelry, etc given by the maternal grand parents of a young girl at the time of her marriage.

ਛੱਕਾ [chakka] *n* hexad. 2 collection of six poems. See, ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਛੱਕੇ under ਅਸਾ ਰਾਗ which are sung in combination with ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var]. 3 a throw in gambling, in which six cowries appear obverse. 4 five senses and conscience.

ਛੱਕਾ ਛੁੱਟਣਾ [chakka chutṇa], **ਛੱਕਾ ਛੁਟਨਾ** [chakka chutna] *v* (for the five sense organs and the mind) stop functioning; become unconscious. 2 lose at gambling; dropping of the cowries from one's hand due to defeat.

ਛੱਕੇ [chakke] plural of chakka. six stanzas of composition by a devotee of Durga, in the name of Guru Gobind Singh beginning as.

"namo ugradāli anāṣṭi siveya"... etc.

ਛਕਲ [chagal] *Skt n* young he-goat. 2 goat-skin. 3 a bag made from goat-skin to keep water.

ਛਚ [chach], **ਛਚ ਹਜਾਰਾ** [chach hājara] *n* a nineteen mile long and nine mile wide stretch of land, on the bank of the Indus, in tehsil and district Attak, also called cāc hazara. "takhāt hājara chach hājara."—*GPS*.

ਛਚਰੋਲੀ [chachrolī] See ਚਲਸੀਆ.

ਛਚਾ [chacha] pronunciation of the character ਛ. 2 the character ਛ. "chacha chohre das tumare."—*bavan*.

ਛਚਹਾ [chachaha] *n* aquatic animal. See ਚਹਾ. "jhige cū cū khaz chachaha."—*BG*

ਛਚੁੱਦਰ [chachūdar] *Skt* ਚੁਚੁੰਦਰੀ. a species of rat. Its body has such stench that anything it touches keeps on emitting stench for a long time; *E* mole. See ਚਚੁੱਪਰ.

ਛੱਜ [chāj] *n* winnowing basket used for separating gram from chaff etc. "cuha khadṛ nā mavai tīkalī bānhe chāj."—*var mālā m* / 2 See ਛਜਨਾ.

ਛਜਕਰਨ [chajkaran] See ਛੱਜਕਰਣ.

ਛਜਨਾ [chajna] *v* do the makeup, look comely.

ਛਜਲੀ [chajli] *n* small winnowing basket.

ਛਜਾ [chaja] See ਛੱਜਾ. "ādarī koī chājē hājēnālē."—*maru solhe m* /.

ਛਜਿ [chajī] *S* ਛੜਿ *n* flow, flood. "amṛu vuṭhau chajī."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 2 *adv* having done one's makeup.

ਛੱਜ [chājī] See ਛਜ.

ਛੱਜਕਰਣ [chajkaran] *adj* with ears like a winnowing basket. 2 *n* man or demon with ears resembling a winnowing basket. "chājadī karāṇekadī pav"—*kalki*. 3 elephant.

ਛੱਜਰ [chajjar], **ਛੱਜਲ** [chajjal], **ਛੱਜੜ** [chajjār] a subcaste of Jatts. "pērā sikh chājāl tīs jāṭi."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* who makes winnowing baskets 3 who has a winnowing basket.

ਛੱਜਾ [chaja] *n* balcony, eaves. 2 bed, bedding.

ਫੌਜਾਦਿ ਕਰਨ [chājādī karan] See ਫੌਜਾਦਿ.

ਫੌਜੂ [chājū] a pious person, resident of Lahore, who belonged to Bhatia caste and worked as a goldsmith. He lived in the times of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Maharaja Ranjit Singh raised a beautiful temple at the site of this devotee's shop which is now located towards the south of Rattanchand's inn, near Mayo Hospital. At the same place, there is a marble memorial of Chhajju. The caretakers there are Dadupanthi sadhus. Chhajju Bhagat died in Sammat 1696. People call this place Chhajju Bhagat's upper storey. Another place, in the Dhal locality, where this ascetic used to meditate is also known by this name. See ਕਾਫ਼ੂ and ਫੌਜੂਪੰਥੀ. 2 an admirer from the Kohli subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur. He became Guru Arjan Dev's disciple as also a benevolent person. 3 a commander in Guru Hargobind's army who fought valiantly in the battle of Amritsar. "chājū gājū muhrū rādhava te sujana bir."—GPS. 4 an utterly foolish water carrier, resident of Panjokhra (district Ambala). Through His grace, Guru Harkrishan bestowed upon him great power of learning. In a doctrinal debate he explained the meaning of Gita to Pandit Lal Chand so well that the latter was utterly nonplussed.

"gram ho pājokhra dīh ko jāte mag mahā
tāhā ap bole aj īhā rahyo cāhiye, ..
gval kavī kahē chājū jhuvār tāhā ko huto
vāko chārī chvaz kahī vayo arth sāhiye."
—gurupācāsa

ਫੌਜੂ ਦਾ ਚੋਬਾਰਾ [chājū da cōbarā] an upper storey room which was Chājū Bhagat's abode. It is located in Lahore. See ਫੌਜੂ 1. There is a Panjabi saying: "jo sukh chājū de cōbare, na bālax, na buxare."—prov. It means that there is no comfort like in one's own home.

ਫੌਜੂਪੰਥੀ [chājūpāthī] sect of well-known ascetic Chhajju of Lahore, norms of which are a mixture of Hinduism and Islam. This sect has its headquarters at Malak Hans in tehsil Pakpattan of district Montgomery. Followers of this sect neither use any intoxicant, nor eat meat. See ਫੌਜੂ 1.

ਛਟ [chaṭ] See ਛੱਟ and ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛਟਕਨਾ [chaṭakna] v be released, win freedom. 2 defeat, put down. "mūd chaṭkat mītr putr hū ke sok sō."—akal.

ਛਟਾ [chaṭa] Skt *n* splendour, brilliance. "līye barchukar bīguchāṭa."—cāṭī / 2 beauty, grace. 3 lightning.

ਛਟਕ [chaṭāk] Skt चट्क *n* a weight of six ṭaks; sixteenth of a seer, five tolas.¹

ਛਟਾਛਟ [chaṭachaṭ] adv at once, instantly

ਛਟਿਕਾ [chaṭīka], ਛਟੀ [chaṭī] *n* stick, cane 2 See ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛਟੀਯੇ [chaṭīye] of the sacks. "bānī bharū ucaīnī chaṭīe."—var ram 3.

ਛੱਟ [chaṭṭī] gunnybag. See ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛੱਟਾ [chaṭṭa] *n* splash, sploch 2 scattering; broad method of sowing. 3 adj freed, released "cāṭde chaṭṭa." datt 'immediately released.' ਛੱਟੀ [chaṭṭī] *n* gunnybag. 2 pannier put on a donkey or mule, of which the portion on the back is weightless but bags on the sides are heavy. See ਛਟੀਯੇ

ਛਠ [chaṭhī] six. "rat karī chaṭh masānī kī."—krīsan. 2 See ਛੱਟ.

ਛਠਮ [chaṭham], ਛਠਾ [chaṭha] Skt षष्ठ *adj* sixth.

ਛਠੀ [chaṭhī], ਛਠੀ [chaṭhī] Skt षष्ठी *n* sixth day of both fortnights of a lunar month. "chaṭhī khaṭcār chahū dīs dhār."—gāu thītī kabīr. See ਛਟਕੜ 2 sixth day after birth. 3 ceremonies performed, per family practice, on the sixth day after the birth of a child

¹One chaṭāk of ancient times equals two tolas of the present age.

ਛਟੇ ਕਰਮ [chaṭhe karam] six types of acts or duties See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਛਡਣਾ [chadna], **ਛਡਨਾ** [chadna] v give up. "chadikharote khine mahi jin su laga hetu."—*majh barahmaha*. 2 release, unfetter. 3 adj worth giving up. 'jo chadna su asthiru kori nane.'—*sukhmani*.

ਛੱਡਿ [chadī] having left or given up. See **ਛਡਣਾ**.

ਛਣ [chan] *Skt* ਛਣ *n* moment, instant. See **ਛਟਨਾ**.

ਛਣਦਾ [chanda] *Dg* *n* night.

ਛਟਨਾ [channa] v trickle, drip e.g. "garabh channa." 2 sieved or strained

ਛਤ [chal] See **ਛੱਟ**. 2 roof 3 wound, injury. "ayudh ko chat lag na kou."—*NP*.

ਛਤਾ [chata] *n* blood which oozes from a wound.—*sanama*. 2 red colour; red-coloured article —*sanama*.

ਛਤਧਰ [chatdhar] See **ਛੱਤਧਰ**. 2 the wounded. See **ਛੱਤ** 3

ਛਟਨਾ [chatna] *n* verandah on the front side of a house, doorless roofed area. 2 a kind of mushroom. "chatr ke badle jese chatna ki chāh behe."—*BGK*

ਛਤਪ [chatap] *Dg* *n* emperor. monarch.

ਛਤਪਤ੍ਰ [chatpatr] See **ਸ਼ਤਪਤ੍ਰ**.

ਛਤ ਬਨੁਰ [chal banur] See **ਛੱਤ ਬਨੁਰ**.

ਛਤਰ [chatar] See **ਛੱਤ**

ਛਤਰਧਾਰ [chatardhar] See **ਛੱਤਧਾਰ**.

ਛਤਰੀ [chatri] *n* small umbrella. 2 roof of an umbrella's size on a chariot. 3 domed memorial usually found in Rajputana. 4 See **ਛੱਤ੍ਰੀ**.

ਛਤਰਾ [chatra] See **ਛੱਤਰਾ**. 2 adj roofed. "chatre bajar"—*var ram* 2 m 5. In a roofed market, business can be carried on during winter, summer and in the rainy season. Here 'roofed market' stands for a holy gathering.

ਛਤਾਬ [chatab], **ਛਤਾਬੀ** [chatabi] *P* **فقط** *adv* at once, immediately.

ਛਤਾਰਾ [chatara] adj of a ram. "bin simran jese sig chatara."—*gaur a m* 5. 2 *n* a six-stringed

musical instrument 3 a six-ply thread.

ਛਤਾਲ [chatal] *n* in music, six rhythmic beats. See **ਖਟਤਾਲ**.

ਛਤਾਲਾ [chatala] adj who knows how to play rhythmic cycle of six beats 2 clever, shrewd. 3 song with six rhythmic beats. 4 kṣat-alay. house of wounds; battlefield "su basā chatalā."—*kalki*.

ਛਤਰੀਆ [chatriya] *n* chest, breast. 2 umbrella, parasol.

ਛਤੀ [chati] See **ਛਤੀਸ**. 2 damage, loss 3 adj wounded, injured.

ਛਤੀਆ [chatia] *n* chest, breast. 2 umbrella.

ਛਤੀਸ [chatis] *n* thirty-six.

ਛਤੀਸ ਪਖੰਡ [chatis pakhāḍ] thirty-six kinds of dissimulations or hypocrisies No particular number of dissimulations is referred to here; implied is their being numerous. The Chinese traveller Fahyan has written that ninety-six kinds of dissimulations are prevalent in the Madhya Desh. He means that they are countless. "khaḍarsan bahu ver kar na chatis pakhāḍ calae."—*BG*.

ਛਤੀਯ [chathi] See **ਛਤੀਸ**.

ਛਤੀਯ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [chathī āmrīṭ] thirty-six kinds of ambrosial foods. Several scholars have counted as many kinds of eatables but it is just a conjecture. Bhai Gurdas has very nicely explained the concept of thirty-six kinds of foods. "khaḍ ras mīṭh ras melke chathī bhōjan hon rasoi". Through mutual combinations, each taste can be converted into six different relishes and this explanation can be applicable in all the countries "jīh prasadi chathī āmrīṭ khaḍi."—*sukhmani*. "chathī āmrīṭ bhōjan khaṇa"—*majh m* 5. 2 all kinds of food.

ਛਤੀਯ ਜੁਗ [chathī jug] period of time equalling thirty-six mythological aeons; that is, nine tetrads, each of four ages or aeons. It is a hypothesis of the ancient scholars that, after

the dissolution of the world, the state of nothingness prevails for a period of thirty-six ages. "chatih jug gubaru sa ape ganot kinu." -*varraṇi* 1 m 3. "jug chatih gubar kar." -*BG*.

ਛਤੀਹ ਚੌਲਨ [chatih bhōṇ] See **ਛਤੀਹ ਚੌਲਨ**.

ਛਤੁ [chatu] *Skt* ਛਤੁ *n* umbrella. 2 canopy of a king as regal insignia "nīhcalu caur chatu." -*varraṇi* 2 m 5. "rku sahībusīr chatu." -*asa* m 5

ਛੱਤ [chatt] *n* shade; derived from chadit. 2 umbrella. 3 See **ਛੱਤ ਚਰੂਤ**.

ਛੱਤ ਚਰੂਤ [chatt chaur] Chhat and Banur are two proximate villages in Patiala state and are often called by this combined name. Before the conquest of Sirhind, in Sammat 1767, the Khalsa Dal, in alliance with Banda Bahadur, conquered these villages.

ਛੱਤਾ [chatta] *n* umbrella. 2 roofed market, alley or narrow lane 3 beehive; wasps' nest. See **ਛਤੁਕ** 4 4 dishevelled hair (of the head). 5 In Shahpur area, loose hair of the head are termed as chatte

ਛੱਤੀਸ [chattis] thirty-six. See **ਛਤੀਸ**

ਛੱਤੀਸਵਾਨੰ [chattisvanā] *adj* thirty-sixth. "rahyo nak me kuṣṭ chattisvanā." -*janunepy*. 'Thirty sixth part of leprosy remained there.'

ਛੱਤੀਆਣਾ [chatteana] a village, under police station Kothhāi, in district Ferozepur, ten kols to the east of Muksar, where there is Guptsar gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh See **ਗੁਪਤਸਰ** and **ਛਮੀਆਣਾ**.

ਛਰਯੋ [chatyō] wounded, injured. "sahasrasayakā chatyō." -*parāṣ*. 'was wounded with a thousand arrows.'

ਛਤੁ [chatr] *n* See **ਛਤੁ**. "chatr na patr na caur na." -*saveye sri mukhvak* m 5. 2 *Skt* short for chatvar; abode, residence. "sālagan sabb sukh chatr." -*maru* m 5. 'The sky uniformly covers and provides comfortable abode to all.' 3 *adj* canopy-like. "dah dīs chatr megh ghata." -*sor*

m 5 4 a Kshatri. See **ਛਿਤੀਸ**

ਛਤੁਸਲ [chatsal] a famous raja of Panna. He was son of Champat Rai of Bundela dynasty and poet Lal was the jewel of his court. He died in 1734 AD. 2 Gopinath's son, jewel of the Chauhan dynasty, king of Bundi and close associate of Dara Shikoh; he was killed in 1658 AD in Dara's battle against Aurangzeb.

ਛਤੁਸਿਰ [chatrasir] *adj* who has a canopy over his head. "patsahu chatrasir sou" -*bavan*.

ਛਤੁਕ [chatrak] *Skt* *n* a plant akin to acacia arabica; a parasol-shaped mushroom which appears during the rainy season 2 parasol-shaped tree. 3 umbrella 4 honeycomb.

ਛਤੁਧਾਲਾ [chatradhala] king, over whose head is held a large umbrella. "chatradhala cal bhae jat katrat hē." -*BGK*. 'When a king becomes unsteady, people under his sway dwindle away'

ਛਤੁਧੀ [chatraṇi] army of a parasol-shaded king. 2 congregation or society of Kshatris. -*sanama*.

ਛਤੁਧਰ [chatradhar] one over whose head a parasol is held, king, emperor 2 parasol-bearer; one who holds a parasol over a king's head.

ਛਤੁਧਾਰ [chatradhar] See **ਛਤੁਧਰ**. 2 *xa* opium; poppy has a mark of parasol on it, hence this name.

ਛਤੁਧਾਰ ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ [chatradhar patsahi] empire. "chatdhar patsahu." -*sri* m 5

ਛਤੁਧਾਰੀ [chatradhari] See **ਛਤੁਧਰ**.

ਛਤੁਧਤਿ [chatrapati] *n* owner of a canopy, a king. 2 *adj* having a canopy over head. "pādīt, sur, chatrapati raja, bhagat brabari aur na kor." -*bīla ravidas*.

ਛਤੁਪਾਣਿ [chatrapanī] *adj* holding an umbrella in his hand. 2 This word has also been used for *śastrapanī*.

ਛਤੁਪਾਲ [chatrapal] *n* king.

हजुरी [chatrabhāg] demise of a king. 2 disorder in a state. 3 widowhood.

हजुरा [chatra] *n* horned ram. 2 ram that has suet deposit on his tail 3 *Skt* mushroom of the size of parasol. 4 coriander. 5 madder.

हजुराणी [chatraṇī] *n* a Kshatri woman. "ki chatraṇī he."—*datt*.

हजुराने [chatraner] a town near Panna in Bundelkhand, which is now called Chatarpur. "chack kesi chatraner."—*akal*.

हजुरापन [chatrapan] *n* Kshatria-hood.

हजुरालिका [chatralika] *adj* having a canopy over her head. 2 *n* empress. "ki chatralika che."—*datt*.

हजुरी [chatrī], **हजुरी** [chatrī] See **हजुरी**. "ki chatrī chatrī he."—*japu*. 'He is a warrior, a warrior par excellence.'

हजुरीआयी [chatraṇī] *Skt n* a female Kshatri.

हजुरीब्रिटी [chatribritī] *Skt* ब्रिटी *n* livelihood from the duty or occupation of the warrior caste. "chatribritī an-nyopasak tyagi haṭhi sur bhuvaneśvar"—*saloh*.

हजुरी [chatru] See **हजुरी** "lāhṛne dharttonu chatru sirī."—*var ram* 3. 2 a troop of warriors. "barah joen chatru caletha."—*dhana namdev*.

हजुरी [chad] *Skt* छद *vr* cover, hide, conceal. 2 *n* covering, curtain. 3 scabbard, sheath 4 feather 5 leaf.

हजुरी [chadām] *Skt* छद *n* fraud, trick 2 deception. "ihā nā cale satru ko chadām."—*GPS*. 3 disguise. "apī apu kio chadām."—*savaye m* 4 ke. 4 pretext, stratagem.

हजुरी [chadam] *n* one fourth of a pice. A pice has twenty-four चम [dams].

हजुरी [chadāb] bayleaf See **हजुरी** "kulak tīlak caldā su chadāb"—*GPS*.

हजुरी [chān] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chāhārī] *adj* revelatory; bringing out what is hidden. "pāg nevar chānak chāhārī."—*gāḍ kabir*. 'A tinkle of the anklet brings out

yogis hidden in the huts.' 2 who jingles, who tinkles. 3 removing in a moment.

हजुरी [chānak]. **हजुरी** [chānak] *n* jingling or tinkling of a tiny bell.

हजुरी [chānar], **हजुरी** [chāna] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chārik] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chānicharī] *Skt* चनीचर See **हजुरी** planet Saturn, named as *śaṇeścar* as it remains in one constellation of the zodiac for two and a half years, i.e., one which moves slowly. 2 day of the week after this planet, Saturday.

हजुरी [chānicharvarī] on Saturday. "chānichar varī saṇ saṇat bicaru."—*brīla m* 3 var 7.

हजुरी [chāp] See **हजुरी** and **हजुरी**

हजुरी [chāpas] *n* lord of chāpa (kṣapa); moon. "rāvsatuyā. chāpsatuyā."—*gyan*. 'Thou art the sun, thou art the moon'

हजुरी [chāpasī] will hide himself

हजुरी [chāpki] *n* lizard.

हजुरी [chāpna] *v* set, get invisible. "kāhe nanaku chāpe ki chāpna."—*asa m* 1. 2 be marked or printed.

हजुरी [chāpan] See **हजुरी**. "chāpan koṭī jakē pratīhar."—*bher a kabir* See **हजुरी**. 2 See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chāpna] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chāpay] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chāparī], **हजुरी** [chāpra] *n* dilapidated house; thatched hut. "bājh thunia chāpra thāmīa"—*asa m* 5. See **हजुरी** चहली.

हजुरी [chāparī] in the thatched hut "kīcaru jhātī lāghāze chāparī tūte mehu?"—*s farid*. 'in the decrepit and diseased human body.'

हजुरी [chāparū] See **हजुरी**.

हजुरी [chāpar] *n* unlined pond

हजुरी [chāparī] in the pond. "chāparī nātē sāgvi malū lae."—*var mājh m* 4.

हजुरी [chāpī] small pond, puddle. "kālar kerī chāpī aī ulthe hājh."—*s farid*. 'The world is a saline puddle; saints are swans.'

चप [chapa] See चप. 2 *Skr* चप night “udugan
3k le chapa si anpari he.”—*śekhara*.

चपाव [chapav] *n* hiding, concealing.

चपावटा [chapauna] *v* hide, conceal. 2 publish.
“dvarika chapae kaha? tan tarat he.”—52
Poets

चपावर [chapakar] slyly, covertly. 2 *Skr* चपावर *n*
that which lights the night with its rays; moon.

चपावर [chapacar] *Skr* चपावर. which moves during
the night, nocturnal. 2 thief. 3 animals like a
boar, porcupine, etc.

चपाना [chapana] See चपावटा.

चपाव [chapav] See चपाव “karyo chapav mahid
chal thanyo.”—*GPS*

चपि [chapi] *adv* furtively, surreptitiously. “bā
bāc chapī karat upava”—*saveye sri mukhvak*
ke m 5.

चपे [chape] See चप. 2 See चपटा

चपेजा [chapēja] fifty-six.

चपेन [chappan] *n* fifty-six.

चपेय [chappay] a prosodic metre, comprising
six lines, it is called khatpad and chappay. There
are three popular kinds of this metre.

(1) The first four lines are in रोला [rola],
that is, each line has 24 matras with pauses
after the eleventh and the subsequent thirteenth
matras, the last two lines are in ullal metre,
that is, each of the last two lines has 28 matras
with pauses after the fifteenth and the
subsequent thirteenth matras. It has 152
matras in all.

Example:

“drisaṭi dharat tamharan
dahan agh pap pranasan,
sabadur bālvāt kam
aru krodh binasan,
lobh moh vasi karāṇ saraṇ
jācīk prātipalaṇ,
atamrat sāgrahaṇ kahaṇ
āmrit kal dhalāṇ,

satiguru kaly satigur tilaku
sati lage so pe tarē,
gurujagat phiraṇ si āgrau
raju jogu lahaṇa karē.”—*saveye m 2 ke*.

(2) First there is रोला [rola] and, the last
two lines comprise a दोहा [doha]—a couplet. It
is called roth5sa. It has a total of 144 matras.

Example:

amīadrisaṭi subh karē hare agh pap sakal mā,
kam krodh aru lobh moh vasi karē sabhe bā,
sada sukkhu manī vase dukkhu sāsarāṭi khove,
gurunāvnidhi darīau jānam ham kalakh dhove,
su kahu tāl guru sevīc āhīnīsi sāhījisubhaī,
darsanī pāsāye guru ke jānam marāṇ dukhu
jāī.”—*saveye m 2 ke*

(3) The last ullal metre has 26 matras
instead of 28 and the total number of matras
is 148. With 26 matras is formed ullal by
adding two lāghu or one guru at the tail of दोहा
[doha]. There are two pauses each after the
13th matra. Hence:

“mād karām nahī kin jīn,
nribhe rahit sāsar nī.



nribhe rahit sāsar so ”

On the basis of the number of lāghu guru
matras, poets have distinguished many
different kinds of chappay. For this, See कवच
चिन्ताकर.

चपेय [chappay] See चपटा.

चप [chab] elegance, beauty See हवि. 2 *P* شب
रात night. See हवि 5.

चपकी [chabki] *n* lizard.

चपि [chabi] *Skr* चपि *n* elegance, beauty.
2 brilliance, radiance. 3 See भगवत्. 4 *Dg* skin.
5 *adv* at night. “pāruara chabi coru na lagr.”
—*asa m 1*. ‘He who keeps watch at night, is
not harmed by the thieves.’

‘Feminine charm, like a thief, cannot harm a man who
keeps a vigil over his mind.

हबीस [chabis], **हबीह** [chabih] *n* twenty-six.
हबील [chabil] *A* **چل** *n* method. 2 way; path.
 3 necessity. 4 place for drinking water.
 5 typically, a stall where water is served to the
 thirsty travellers during the first ten days of
 the festival of Moharram. 6 chance to attack
 the enemy

हबीला [chabila], **हबीली** [chabili] *adj* splendid,
 handsome. "piru chel chabila chadi
 gavaio."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "sudar bacan tum
 sunahu chabili!"—*var ram 2 m 5*.

हँवा [chabba] *n* a beautifying tuft of silk or gold
 lace. 2 a dome-like tasselled ornament for a
 child's head. 3 a dome-like ornament made of
 silk, gold or silver laces suspended from the
 centre of the canopy over Guru Granth Sahib

हँबी [chabbi], **हँबीह** [chabbi] See **हबीस**.

हम [cham] *n* *onom*, sound of tinkling bells or of
 falling rain. 2 *Skt* **हम** *adj* forgiving, forbearing.
 See **मरहम**.

हमकना [chamakna], **हमकना** [chamakna] *v* fry in
 ghee, oil etc. sizzling sound produced by
 something when fried in boiling oil. See **हमक**.

हमका [chamka] *n* seasoning (of some dish);
 process of frying in ghee, etc. "dal urad ki
 chamak bana."—*GPS*.

हम चम [cham cham], **हम चमकार** [cham chamkar]
n *onom* jingling sound, clang. "let bhavari cham
 chamkar."—*NP*

हमचर [chamchar] *Skt* **हमचर** *n* that which moves
 or lives on land; mortal being, human being.

हमचरी [chamchari] *adj* related to or concerning
 mortals; man's. See **हमचर** and **हमिहरी**.

हम [chama] See **हम** and **हम** 2 *Skt* **हम** earth, land.

हमसी [chamasi] *n* gold coin weighing six masha.
 2 *adj* semestral

हमसी [chamasi] six monthly salary or
 subsistence. See **हमसी**. 2 semestral

हमचर [chamachar] moving on the earth;
 terrestrial 2 human being. See **हमिहरी**.

हमधर [chamadhār] *adj* forgiving, clement 2 *n*
 holder of earth; Sheshnag. 3 king.—*sanama*.
 4 mountain.

हमधरिसडी [chamadhārīsāṇi] *n* sustainer of the
 earth-king; his army, king's army.—*sanama*.

हमपन [chamapan] *Skt* **हमपन** *n* pardon,
 clemency. 2 act of giving pardon.

हमी [chamī] *adj* forgiving, clement 2 concerning
 the earth.—*sanama*.

हमिहिसडी [chamī īsāṇi] *n* master of the earth-
 king; king's army.—*sanama*.

हमिहरी [chamichari] concerning those who
 move on the earth; out of consideration for
 the forefathers "ik loki horu chamichari
 brahmaṇu vaṭi pīḍu khaz."—*asa m 1* 'One
 ball (of cooked rice, barley, etc.) as a ritual
 offering to the gods and the other balls for the
 benefit or welfare of the forefathers.' See **लेली**.
 2 See **नैन**.

हमी [chami] *Skt* **हमी** *adj* forgiving, clement.
 "chamu puras ke kaj udara. naṣṭ hot jīm agni
 para"—*GPS*. 2 forgave, pardoned. "naḥi jat
 chami."—*krisan*.

हमीआ [chamia] *adj* forgiving, clement

हमूष [chamukh] *n* Kartikay, who has six faces

हम [chay] *n* six. 2 annihilation. See **हम** and **है**.

हमये [chayo] *adj* spread 2 destroyed. "sadhan
 rakhke satru chayo."—*krisan*.

हम [char] *n* deception, pretence. "irkha parukha
 char amarkha"—*NP*. 'jealousy, bluntness,
 deception and rage.' 2 See **हमर**.

हमर [charhar] *adj* lacerating, wounding.
 "charhar agā."—*ramav* 2 agile, smart nimble.

हमर [charhara], **हमर** [charharo] *adj* lively,
 active "chel charharo jvan."—*caritr 223*
 2 lean, slim.

हमर [charta] *n* deception. 2 *adj* who tricks.
 "charta matī ko lakh caturta."—*GPS*

हमर [charad] *Skt* **हमर** *vr* vomit. 2 *n* vomiting.
 See **हमर**.

ਫਰਾਦਿ [charādī] *Skt* ਫਰਿਦਿ vomiting. Vomiting is caused by the excess of bodily humours like wind and bile, from eating dirty eatables, due to indigestion and on seeing or smelling abominable things. Women suffer from it after becoming pregnant.

The best remedy to cure vomiting is to

(1) Take 6 mashas of undried bark of the neem tree, melia azadirachta, seven small cardamoms, one clove, six mashas of mint and six masas of aniseed. Levigate all these ingredients in two chaṭāks of water. Mix sugar crystals in this liquid and administer a doze of two tolas to the patient several times a day.

(2) Rub bazoar or sea coconut in the distillate of aniseed and make the patient lick it.

(3) Take seeds of small cardamom, althea rose, cyperus pertenuis, kernel of jujube berries, long pepper (piper longum), white sandal, paddy-pops, cloves, mesua roxburghii flowers in equal quantity by weight. Grind these ingredients to powder. Make the patient take this powder with honey and sugar crystals.

(4) Make an unused earthen pitcher lid red hot in fire and slake it in water five times. Give this water to the patient to drink.

(5) Make the patient smell odorous things.

(6) Keep the clean patient's body along with the house and his clothes etc

ਫਰਾਨ [charan], **ਫਰਨਾ** [charna] *v* thresh, pound. "tuh musalāhī charāia."—*foḍi m 5*. "pīr mir sīdh darap charan ko."—*NP*. "cavar jyōṛan mahī chare hē."—*krisan*. 2 deceive, swindle. 3 give up, leave. "tisū pachr bacre chāia."—*sodaru*.

ਫਰਾਨਾ [char-ra] *n* ਫਰਾਨਾ that which, coming out of the gun, kills a deer; a lead pellet (which is fired from the gun); a shot.

ਫਰਾਨਾ ਚੌਢਾਨਾ [char-ra chādḡna] *xa* urinate.

ਫਰਾਇਆ [charāia], **ਫਰਿਆ** [charia] See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਫਰੀਯਾ [chariya] See **ਫਰੀਆ**.

ਫਰੀ [chari] *n* stick, cane. 2 also used for chāl. "purtut sabbha dutī bīn charī."—*NP*

ਫਰੀਆ [charia], **ਫਰੀਦਾਰ** [chandar], **ਫਰੀਯਾ** [chariya] mace bearer, gatekeeper. "kisu nā charia kou haṭave."—*GV 10*. 2 staff-bearer; office-in-charge of a police station. "siv so charia phun rakhat ko."—*krisan*. 3 swindler, cheat.

ਫਰਯੋ [charyo] deceived, swindled. "chal sō ju charyo hē."—*krisan*. 2 See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਚਲ [chal] *Skt* *n* concealing reality by deceptively showing some other thing or aspect 2 deceit, fraud. 3 Per Nyay philosophy, through logic or jest, giving an opposite meaning to what is intended. Its apt example is thus, "Two more bodies are expected to attend our meeting", and in response the other says, "Even a single body can bring trouble, if two come, then there will be a disaster". 4 gangrene. "ghav sugam lage hux jivan, chal te bacē nā pran nasaī."—*GPS*. 5 *adj* deceptive, specious. "chal bāpuri rī kaula dāpce."—*maru m 5*.

ਚਲਾਕ [chalak] *n* splash, slosh. 2 splatter produced by the breaking of a wave. 3 *Skt* *adj* deceptive, specious. 4 In Punjabi, this word is also used for ṣalak, a salvo or barrage of guns. See **ਸਲਾਕ**.

ਚਲਚੜ੍ਹਦ [chalchḡdr] *n* trickery, fraud. "tāb chalchḡdrā lagat kahū kis?"—*sukhmani*.

ਚਲਚੜ੍ਹਦ [chalchḡd] *n* intrigue, skulduggery.

ਚਲਨ [chalan] *Skt* *n* deceit, trickery, fraud.

ਚਲਨਾ [chalna] *v* deceive, mislead. "chalīo balī bavan bhāto."—*savrye m 1 ke*

ਚਲਨਾਗਨੀ [chalnaganī] *n* deceitful female snake; i.e. the material world. "chalnaganī siu merī tūjanī hoi."—*prabha a m 5*.

ਚਲਨੀ [chalni] *adj* female deceiver. 2 See **ਚਲਨੀ**

ਚਲਾਗ [chalāg] *n* jump, leap, gambol, frisk.

ਚਲਾਰ [chalar], **ਚਲੀਦਾ** [chalīda] *adj* deceitful, dissembling, fraudulent.

ਚਲੀ [chali] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical. 2 *n* blister skin, hide. "chali barnisē."—*kalki* i.e., 'hide of

a large elephant. 3 See ਫੋਲੀ

ਫਲੀਆ [chahal] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical.

ਫਲੋਟੀ [chaloti] *n* cel: oṭī, women's sheet or odhni, headgear.

ਫਲੋਟੀ ਸਿੱਟੀ [chaloti siṭṭī], ਫਲੋਟੀ ਲਹੁਣੀ [chaloti lahuṇī] *v* give up the sheet. i.e., throw away husband's sheet from one's head. See ਚਾਦਰ ਲਹੁਣੀ. 2 donate, at some holy place, like Pahoa, the sheet of one's head after one's husband's death. Hindu women follow this practice.

ਫਲੰਗੀ [chalāṅgi] *adj* jumping, leaping. "uchle chal chalāṅgi."—*kalki*

ਫੋਲ [chall] *n* See ਫੋਲਕ 1-2. 2 strong wave that breaks after striking against the shores. Breaker.

ਫੋਲਾ [challa] *plain* or gemless fingerring.

ਫੋਲਿ [challī] *Pkt* a peel.

ਫੋਲੀ [challī] *n* maizecob, corncob. 2 screwpine's flower. 3 yarn's hank or skein of the size of a corn-cob.

ਫਾਉਣਾ [chavauna] *v* provide roof; shade. "kapahī chani chavaī ho?"—*sor namdev*.

ਫਾਵਿ [chavi] See ਫਾਵਿ

ਫਾਵੀ [chavhi] See ਫੋਹੀ.

ਫਾ [chaf] *thin* and long bar of wood or metal. 2 staff of a flag, having metal caps at both ends. 3 hoof of a quadruped. "dhur utahā ghali chafī turāṅma"—*cāḍī* 3. 4 leg of a quadruped. 5 kick by a quadruped. 6 See ਫਤਨਾ.

ਫਾਨਾ [chafna] *v* thresh; dash down. 2 separate. 3 beat or pound paddy or barley for husking.

ਫਾ [chafa] *Skt* ਚਾਘ *adj* single; without a partner. 2 unmarried male, bachelor.

ਫਾਇਆ [chafai] *Dg n* sleeved lance. See ਫਾ

ਫਾੀ [chafī] *feminine* of chafa. 2 *n* stick. 3 flag of Gugga, the serpent god. 4 in Kashmir, Amarnath and Kullu, the flag of Manmahesh is called chafī which the pilgrims follow.

ਫਾੀ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [chafī asvari] *n* simple departure; departure without pomp and show. "gamne prabhū asvari chafī."—*GPS*.

ਫਾੀਆ [chafia] *adj* who threshes. See ਫਾਨਾ. 2 *n* mace bearer; staff bearer.

ਫਾੀਦਾਰ [chafidar], ਫਾੀਬਰਦਾਰ [chafibardar] *n* staff-bearer, doorkeeper. "chafidar dervan khalirā."—*BG*.

ਫਾ [cha] *Skt n* young one of an animal. 2 mercury. 3 *adj* who pierces.

ਫਾ [chā], ਫਾਉ [chau], ਫਾਉ [chāḍ] *n* shade. "pahlode jār dārī jōne ta uparī hove chau."—*var mala m* 1. 2 shelter, refuge, protection. "sagīra terī chau."—*keda m* 5. "sabhna jia rīka chau."—*var sri m* 1. 3 reflection, image.

ਫਾਉਣਾ [chauna] *v* roof over; shade. 2 be spread over, cover. "khinu purabī khinu pāchamī chae."—*asa chāt m* 4. 3 cover, wrap. "unavī ghan chae barasu subhāe."—*tukha barahmaha*.

ਫਾਉਣੀ [chauni] See ਫਾਉਣੀ.

ਫਾਉਤ [chaur] See ਫਾਉਤ. 2 shade, shadow.

ਫਾਇ [chaf] See ਫਾਉ and ਫਾਟਿਆ. 2 *adv* having covered. 3 having spread over.

ਫਾਟਿਆ [chafia] *Skt* ਫਾਘ *n* shade, which cuts off the sunlight. "trīṇ ki āganī megh ki chafa."—*jōḍī m* 5. 2 protection, shelter. "chafa prabhī chatrapatī kinī."—*suhī chāt m* 5. 3 nescience. "hau vici maia hau vici chafa."—*var asa*. "chafa chuchi jōgat bhulana."—*oṣkar*. 4 reflection, image. i.e. human soul. "ape maia ape chafa."—*maṭh 3 m* 3. 5 effect, after-effect. "jō pōdhkar updes batavē. ap nahī subh karam kamavē. tis ki chafa parahī nā kis pē."—*GPS*. 6 consort of the sun. There is a story in Mahabharat that Sangya, the daughter of Vishavkarma, was married to the sun. Unable to bear the radiance of the sun, she went away, leaving behind her a woman named Chhaya who looked like her. The sun begot two sons, Savaran and Shanaistichar from Chhaya.

"dīnpatī jōbe tras upjāyo,
chafa sac vritāt batāyo,

tumdara gamni pit or,
mujh ko gai rakh is thar."—GPS.

See ਸੰਗਤ. 7 possession by an evil spirit. "bhev lakho ki pari tih chaya."—NP. 8 radiance, lustre, glory. 9 analogy, example. 10 faint glimpse of the theme of a book or writing. 11 This word has also been used for ਛਾਹ (char) (ashes). "nīdāk ke mukhī chara"—sor m 5. 12 adj wrapped covered. "gahdār-ṛa triṇī chara."—var maru 2 m 5. 13 roofed. "uce mādar sōdar chara."—gāu m 5. 14 extended, widespread. "ṣmrīṭ jālu chara purān saju karāra."—suhi chāt m 5.

ਛਾਇਆਵਰ (chakarar) *n* sun. See ਛਾਮਾਵਰ. 2 moon.

ਛਾਇਲ (chail) *n* printed sheet of cloth. "kahe chipāhu charīk ram nā lavāhu citu?"—s kabir.

ਛਾਈ (chai) *n* shade, shadow. "jīu badar ki chai."—gāu m 9. 2 reflection, image. "mukar mahī jese chai."—dhana m 9. 3 ashes. "sirrī chai pai."—var asa. "mukhī nīdāk ke chai."—sor m 5. 4 ash, dust. "jāb khīce tab chai."—sar chāt m 5. 5 stain, dirt. "lāhu sabbh chai."—var basāt. 6 adjs spread out, extended. "kirāṭr jāg chai."—GPS.

ਛਾਈਮਾਈ (chaimai), ਛਾਈਮਾਈ (chāimāi) shadow-like; i.e., vanishing like a shadow; fleeting. "kaha su pan tāboli hama hoia chaimai."—asa a m 1. 2 *Skt* क्षयणी perishable.

ਛਾਹ (chah) *n* buttermilk. "dhāule dīssānī chah duddh."—BG. 2 shade, shadow. 3 reflection, image.

ਛਾਹ (chāh) *n* shade. "chve nā sāke tih chāh ko."—VN. 2 reflection, image. 3 protection. 4 refuge, shelter "hī jīh basāt bāh ki chāhi."—carrtr 78. 'in the shelter of the arms.'

ਛਾਹਿ (chahi) See ਛਾਹ.

ਛਾਹੀ (chahi) shade. "jīu badar ki chahi."—sar m 9 2 reflection, shadow.

ਛਾਹੀ (chāhi) See ਛਾਹ.

ਛਾਹ [chak] *n* satiation. 2 intoxication, inebriation. 3 *S* strength.

ਛਾਹਿ [chakī] *adv* having eaten. "chakī sudha balvan bhāe."—sāloh. 2 having adorned one self.

ਛਾਹ [chag] *Skt n* ram 2 billy goat See ਛਾਹ.

ਛਾਹ [chāg] *n* lopped off a branch of a tree; cutting.

ਛਾਹਾ [chāgha], ਛਾਹਾ [chāgha] *v* lop off branches of a tree; prune.

ਛਾਹਰ [chagar], ਛਾਹਲ [chagal] *n* goat's fleece. 2 water bag (made of goat-skin). "chagal huti su khane tir."—GPS.

ਛਾਹਵਾਹਨ (chagvahan) *Skt n* that has a billy goat as its vehicle; Agni—the fire god.

ਛਾਹਾ [chāga] *adj* having six fingers.

ਛਾਹੀ [chagi] *Skt* nanny goat.

ਛਾਹ [chach] *Skt* ਛਾਇਕ *n* sour buttermilk. "chach kesi chatraner."—akal

ਛਾਹਕਾਮਨੀ (chachkamni) one fond of buttermilk—an epithet of goddess Sheetla. "chachkamni ki puja hit."—carrtr 337.

ਛਾਹਿ [chachī] to butter milk. See ਛਾਹ. 2 worthless. "chachī pie sāsaru."—s kabir. 3 worldly pleasures. "kīu meṭego chachī tīhari?"—sor kabir.

ਛਾਹੀ (chachi) a famous subcaste of Kohli Khatri, living in district Gujranwala. This name has stuck to them on account of their first settling in the Chhachh region. See ਛਾਹ.

Sardar Tahil Singh and his sons Jassa Singh, Sher Singh, and Fateh Singh etc were warriors of this family who, jointly with Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his father, conquered several territories.

ਛਾਹ [chaj] See ਛਾਹ. 2 decoration, embellishment. "sabbh chaj su saj die."—krīṣan.

ਛਾਹਕਾਰਨ (chajkaran) See ਛਾਹਕਾਰਨ.

ਛਾਹਾ [chajna] *v* be elegant, be graceful.

ਛਾਹਾ [chaj] See ਛਾਹ. 2 leaf of a carrot plant etc. 3 thatch; thatched hut. 4 *adj* decorated,

graceful. "tunī bhavēn pār chaja."—*bīla kabir*.
ढाटन [chāṭna] *v* separate, pick. "kabahu nā sake chāṭi."—*sar m 5*. 2 cut, pare.
ढाट [chāṭa] *n* whip made of fine straps of leather.
ढाटि [chāṭi] *adv* having picked or chosen. "kīrbikh kaḍhe hē chāṭi"—*mala m 5*.
ढाटना [chāṭna] *v* give up, leave, renounce
ढाडि [chādī] having given up. "chādī sianap bahu caturā."—*bavan*. 2 imperative of chāṭna; give up. "chādī mān hāribimukhaṅ ko sāgu."—*sar m 5*.
ढाडि [chāḍi] giving up; renouncing. "tesesāṭjana ramnam nā chāḍi."—*bāsāṭi namdev*.
ढाडि [chāḍi] shakes violently. See **ढाडन**.
ढाडन [chāḍas] *n* bran, chaff, husk.
ढाडना [chāḍna] *v* pass through a sieve, sift something so that fine particles fall down but crude matter stays back. "chāḍi khaku bībhut carāi."—*maru a m 1*. 2 separate, select. 3 search through, investigate.
ढाडनी [chāḍni] See **चाननी**.
ढाडि [chāḍi] having sifted or picked. "dusāḍi dut hāri kaḍhe chāḍi."—*bīla m 5*.
ढाट [chat] *n* roof. "cāhū dar pār kar kar ik chat."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* *adj* lean, frail.
ढाटा [chata] *n* umbrella, gamp.
ढाटी [chati] *n* chest, thorax. "chati sital mān sukhi."—*bavan*.
ढाटीबोज [chatibojh] *n* dyspepsia; indigestion. 2 clogging of bronchioles with phlegm; pulmonary congestion. "chatibojh hot dukh bhara."—*NP*. 'Pulmonary congestion is like egotism.'
ढाट [chatr] *Skt* *n* student. 2 honey, that comes from a comb. 3 *adj* of Kshatriyas. "juddh karyo karkē dharm chatra."—*krisan*. 'because of the duty of a chatrī.'
ढाटवृत्ति [chatravṛtti] *n* scholarship; amount fixed as a scholar's livelihood.
ढाटसुम [chatrasūm], **ढाटसल** [chatralay] *n* boarding

house.
ढाटक [chadək] *adj* enveloping, covering. 2 roofer, thatcher 3 in Shastarnaimala some amateur writer has used chadək for chedək. "nam caram ke pritham kahi chadək bahur bakhān." 'leather or shield-piercer, arrow.'
ढाडन [chadan] *Skt* *n* cover, lid. 2 curtain, screen. 3 clothing. "chadan bhojan ki asa."—*var majh m 1*. 4 leaf. 5 feather.
ढाडा [chāda] *n* portion, share, disbursed amount.
ढाडोग [chādog], **ढाडोग** [chādogy] *Skt* **छन्दोग**, an Upanishad from Samved. 2 Brahman portion of Samved, the first two sections of which comprise rituals concerning marriage, etc and the other eight sections comprise Upanishad of which very fine exposition has been written by Shankracharya. The chādogy upniṣad contains the exposition of **चर्म** (**ज**), the performance of oblation and a description of spirituality.
ढान [chan] See **ढाडन**. 2 See **ढानि**. 3 *S* deceit, dissembling.
ढानडी [channī] *n* sieve.
ढानना [channa] See **ढाडन**.
ढानबीज [chanbin] close search, deep cogitation; discrimination between truth and falsehood.
ढान [chana] *Skt* **छन्न**. *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. "soi āpanu kahe me jana, janānharu nā chana re."—*asa m 5*.
ढानि [chanī] *n* thatch, thatched hut, house covered with thatch. "trisna chanī pari dhar uparī."—*gau kabir*. "kapahi chanī chavai ho?"—*sor namdev*. 2 *adv* having sifted.
ढानी [chani] *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. "rahe nā kachue chani."—*sor m 5*.
ढाप [chap] *n* impression, stamp, imprint. "satiguri karidini dhur ki chap."—*asa a m 5*. 2 a ring with letters engraved on it, a signet ring. 3 mark, sign. 4 nome de plume; as "goya" is
अविज्ञात विज्ञानका विज्ञानविज्ञानमाम्—*isavasy*

the pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. 5 trade mark. ਚਾਪਣ [chapən] See ਚਾਪਣ. 2 hide, lurk, disappear. 3 die. "bahur jənam nə chapən."—*dhana m 5*. ਚਾਪਣਾ [chapna], ਚਾਪਨਾ [chapna] v print, imprint, engraved letters upon something. 2 mark a textile fabric with decorative figures in colours. ਚਾਪਰ [chapər] See ਚਾਪਰ.

ਚਾਪਰੀ [chapri] n thatched hut; shack. "bhəli suhavi chapri ja mahi gun gae."—*sūhi m 5*. 2 a village, under police station Sarhali in tehsil Tarn Taran of district Amritsar, where Guru Arjan Dev stayed in the hut of his devotee named Hema and recited the above hymn.

Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das and Guru Hargobind also visited this place. Fourteen acres of land is owned by it in Khanchhapri, Khanrajada and Chakk Mahira villages. Chhapri is ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station.

ਚਾਪਰੂ [chaparu] See ਚਾਪਰੂ. "chaparu bādhi sāvare tiri ko."—*sar m 5*.

ਚਾਪਾ [chapa] n pruned thorny bough. 2 surprise attack on the sleeping enemy during the night-time. "marē chapa rat ko jəgal me se aī."—*PP*. 3 art of printing; printing press. First of all printing was started by the Chinese. Then, between 1420 to 1438 AD, scholars of Holland and Germany gave it a boost. In England, it became popular in 1474 AD. In India, the Portuguese set up a printing press, in the seventeenth century, in Goa. In Punjab, the first printing press was set up at Lahore, in 1849 AD. The printing press has been changing with the passage of time. These days, cast in type foundry, very beautiful letters of various shapes are available. The Gurmukhi type was first of all made by the missionaries of Ludhiana. Thereafter in 1887 symmetrical letters were got cast by Bhai Hiranand Marwaha Khatri, resident of Lahore. First of

all, Bhai Hiranand printed, in type letters, Guru Granth Sahib in five short-sized volumes, in Sammat Nanakshahi 420.¹ The Gurmukhi type is now available in several attractive fonts and its various foundries can be seen in Punjab. 4 act of printing. 5 nightmare. "sabh jag dābta chape."—*māla ੨ m 1*. See ਚੁਬਾਰਾ. 6 act of branding human body with marks of conch-shell, wheel, etc symbols of Vishnu. "bhavə jai dvarika dagadh deh kare chapa."—*52 Poets*.

ਚਾਬਰਾ [chabral], ਚਾਬਾ [chaba] n pan of a weighing scale. "jīhba dādi īh gharu chaba."—*maru m 1*. 2 small, shallow basket.

ਚਾਮ [cham] n shadow, shade "harī ke nam ki tum uparī cham." *sukhmaru*. 2 protection, patronage. "halatī palatī jaki sād cham."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਾਮਨੀ [chamni] shade. "īh birakh chamni."—*ram m 5 partal*. 2 See ਚਾਮਨੀ.

ਚਾਯਲ [chayal] See ਚਾਯਲ.

ਚਾਯਾ [chaya] See ਚਾਯਾ.

ਚਾਯਕਾਰ [chayakar] n sun. "lākhe chel chayakare tej jāy."—*VN*. 2 large umbrella. 3 tree.

¹The following handbill was issued by the office of Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, regarding these volumes, on the 5th of the bright fortnight of the month of the Chet, Sammat 1945, Nanak Shahi 420: "Through this handbill it is brought to the notice of the public that no one should get these volumes bound together in one cover, whosoever does so, shall be showing discourtesy to Sri Guru Granth Sahib and shall be considered, in this world and the next, a transgressor in the eyes of the Divine and, according to various sections of the criminal procedure code, shall be answerable to the government and the Khalsa. Signed: "

Sardar Man Singh Sahib, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, Major Rasalder, Honorary Magistrate, Manager of Gurdwaras, Sri Amritsar,

President, Singh Sabha, Sri Amritsar.

ਛਾਯਾਗ੍ਰਹਿਣੀ [chayagrāhṇi] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਛਾਯਾਦਾਨ [chayadan], ਛਾਯਾਤ੍ਰ [chayatr] per Hindu faith, a kind of offering, in which the offerer looks at his own reflection in melted ghee contained in a bronze bowl. He puts some gold, pearls etc in the ghee and offers the said bowl to a Brahman.

It is believed that the adverse effect of the planets is mitigated by such an offering. See ਛੋਲਾ. ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰੁਖ [chayapurakh], ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰੁਸ਼ [chayapurush] It is mentioned in the Yogapradipika that Shiv told Parvati that a person who stares at his own shadow, formed on the earth, attentively every day, can espy his own reflection in the sky. The said reflection in the sky, is called Chhayapurush. If the head of the Chhayapurush is not visible, the said person dies within six months. If the feet are not visible his wife dies and if his hands are not visible his brother dies. If the face of the Chhayapurush appears to be hazy the said person contracts some illness, etc. 2 one who shadows others; detective.

ਛਾਯਾਯਾਤ੍ਰ [chayayātr] *n* a contraption showing time by its shadow; sundial. See ਘੜੀ.

ਛਾਹ [char] or ਛਾਹੁ [charu] *n* alkali. 2 salt 3 borax. 4 carbon of soda; sodium carbonate. 5 ashes. "siri bhi phiri pave charu."—var kan m 4. 6 dust. "chacha! charu hot tere sātā."—bavan. 7 jump, leap. "mar char ga agani majhara."—NP. 8 shade. "ulāt jat birakh ki charehu."—savye sri mukhvak m 5.

ਛਾਹੁ [charahu] shade-like. See ਛਾਹ 8.

ਛਾਹਕ [charak] *adj* which incinerates. 2 *n* ਛਾਹਕ. *n* dried date.

ਛਾਹ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਰੀ [char ki putri], ਛਾਹ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਲੀ [char ki putli] clay doll, i.e., human body. "char ki putri parāngatī pai."—bavan.

ਛਾਹਤਾ [charta] *n* alkalinity "lavan charta sagar mahu."—saloah.

ਛਾਰਾ [chara] See ਛਾਰ 6. "hau carankamal pag

chara."—sohi chāt m 5. 2 *Skt* ਛਾਰਾ a species of crow. "īl malal giddar chara."—BG. 'The kite, the turdus macrourus, the jackal and the crow; their voice or sight is regarded inauspicious by the superstitious people.'

ਛਾਰੁ [charu] See ਛਾਰ 5-6.

ਛਾਲ [chal] *Skt* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 *Skt* ਚਾਲਾ. jump, gambol. "sabhna chala maria."—var asa.

ਛਾਲਨ [chalan] *Skt* ਛਾਲਨ. *n* washing. 2 rinsing of a dirty garment in water.

ਛਾਲੀ [chalni] See ਚਾਲੀ and ਛਲੀ.

ਛਾਲਾ [chala] *n* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 blister. 3 skin, fleece. "mrighchala par beṭhe kabir."—bher kabir.

ਛਾਲੀ [chali] *n* cut betel nut, split groundnut.

ਛਾਵ [chav], ਛਾਵ [chāv] *n* shade, shadow. "dhup chav je samkari sahe."—var ram 1 m 1. See ਧੂਪ ਛਾਵ.

ਛਾਵਨੀ [chavni] *n* row of thatched huts, category of hutments. 2 cantonment (for troops). In olden times thatched huts were raised to house the army and hence this name. 3 pervasiveness, ubiquity. "ghatī ghatī lalan chavni nū."—mala m 5 partā.

ਛਾਵਰ [chavar] *n* sacrificial offering; offering of one's head. "lone hāp chavar."—ramav.

ਛਾਵਾਣ [chavan] *P* چاڻو *n* canopy. "sahaj chavan."—savye m 4 ke. 'is the canopy of knowledge.' "mihar chavanā."—var mala m 5. 2 shade of salvadora oleoides tree. "satahu khet panāia satahu chavan."—var ram 3. See ਛਿਅਰਸਾਹਿਬ and ਮਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਛਾਵੇ [chavo] *Dg* *n* son. See ਸਾਥਕ.

ਛਿ [chi], ਛਿਅ [chia] six. "chia darsan ki sojhu par."—ram m 1.

ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ [chia updes], ਛਿਅ ਗੁਰ [chia gur], ਛਿਅ ਘਰ [chia ghar] "chia ghar chia gur chia updes."—sohila. 'six Shastars, their six authors and the teachings contained in them.'

See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਭਿਅਚਾਰ [chīacar] six and four; ten; ascetics of ten sects. "sānāsī chīacar."—*sādhgosaṅgī*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ.

ਭਿਅਜਤੀ [chīajati] six holymen who had control over their passions, i.e. Hanuman, Bhisham-pitamah, Lakshman (Lachhman), Bhairav, Gorakh, Dattatrey. "chīajati māra ke bāda."—*bhar kabir*. "I am a celibate", this pride enslaved even those who had controlled their passions. To be free from extramarital relations is the mark of a jati, that is why Lachhman, who had a wife and children, is counted among them.

ਭਿਅ ਦਰਸਨ [chīa darsan] See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਖਟਦਰਸਨ.

ਭਿਅ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ [chīa vartare] six limbs of the body that engage in all sorts of activities. They are five sense-organs and conscience. "chīa vartare varetāhī put."—*varram* 1 m 1. 'Saintly persons use these six limbs, in a chaste way.' 2 six treatises of the Hindu philosophy.

ਭਿਅਸਥ [chīasath] sixty-six.

ਭਿਅਸੀ [chīasi], **ਭਿਅਸੀਹ** [chīasih] eighty-six.

ਭਿਅਸੀ ਚੂਨ [chīasi chūn] Its source is chīasi hajar yojan. In the religious books of the Hindus the expanse of the earth is mentioned as eighty six thousand yojans. See *ਬ੍ਰਹਮਸਥਿਤਿ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ*, s 31. The meaning of 'wandering through eighty-six reincarnations' is like wandering on the whole of the earth.

ਭਿਅਰਠ [chīahat] See ਭਿਅਸਥ.

ਭਿਅਨਵੇ [chīanve] *Skt* ਸੌਵਤਿ ninety-six.

ਭਿਅਲੀ [chīali] forty-six.

ਭਿਹੱਤਰ [chīhattar] seventy-six.

ਭਿਹਰਟਾ [chīharṭa] a large well on which six Persian wheels can work at the same time. It is situated at a distance of four kōh to the west of Amritsar near village Wadali. Guru Arjan Dev had got it constructed in Sammat

1654. See ਵਡਾਲੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ.

ਭਿਕ [chīk] *adj* rigid, determined, strong. 2 *n* pull, attraction, tautness. "pāje dut kite vasī chīke."—*vargau* 1 m 4. 3 See ਭਿੱਕ.

ਭਿਕਨੀ [chīkni] *n* sneeze-inducing material; snuff. 2 a creeper, the juice of which, when applied in the nostrils, prompts sneezing.

ਭਿਕਿ [chīki] tightly, closely. "mā pale badha chīki jū."—*sri* m 5 *pepa* 1.

ਭਿਕੁਲੀ [chīkuli] *n* perforated muzzle fitted over the mouth of an animal to prevent it from eating crops, corn etc. or from biting.

ਭਿੱਕ [chīkk] *Skt* ਜਵਧੁ *مطر* sneezing. Ordinary sneezes result from chillī particles etc. getting into the nose, looking at the sun, insertion of a taper into the nostril, irritation in the nasal glands etc. and they are not harmful at all. Sneezing, resulting from the cerebral weakness, chronic coryza and the imbalance of wind and bile, is a sort of agonizing disease. As cough is harmful to the lungs, sneezing is harmful to the brain. But sneezing, induced through medicines for expulsion of cattarh, is not harmful.

The simple treatment for sneezing is to take snuff of mustard oil, almond oil, olive oil and calabash-seed oil; to splash the head with lukewarm water and massage it with calabash-seed oil; to take easily digestible, brain-toning diet and protect the forehead from cold air. For this purpose, take three masha of seeds of quince fruit, five jujubes of rhammus sisypus, nine sebasten plums and boil all of these ingredients in water. Strain this concoction, mix two tolas of sherbet of viola serpens and one tola of the sherbet of calabash seeds in it and take it.

Many auspicious and inauspicious effects of sneezing have been mentioned in the books of Hindus. For instance, if sneeze occurs in

the south-east, it causes grief, the one occurring in the south causes loss; if it occurs in the west, it brings gain of sweetmeats; the one occurring in the north-west causes gain of food stuff, when it occurs in the north it causes quarrel and in the north-east it brings death, etc. See *सुगुप्त मतेडिससु*.

Gurmat does not believe in the auspiciousness or inauspiciousness of sneezing. "bhakh subhakh vicar, na chikk mānsa."—*BG*. See *अवामी*.

चिक्का [chikka] See *चिक्का*. 2 See *चिक्का*. 3 See *चिक्का*. **चिक्कुल** [chikkul] a black-eyed bird of prey that visits Punjab during winter and spends summer in the frontier mountains around Peshawar. It resembles a sparrow or a hawk but is greyish brown with a white head. While flying in the sky, at times it begins to quiver and sometimes it looks stationary. When it happens to see lizards, etc. it pounces upon them speedily. It is different from *चुमन* [cuhmar] ('the mouse-bird'). No hunter tames it for hunting.

चिग [chig], **चिग** [chig] *n* thin metallic needle or thin pointed piece of straw used for picking shreds of food pieces sticking between the teeth; toothpick. "ape jal ape de chiga."—*var bṛha m 4*

चिचरा [chichra] butea frondosa. 2 leaf of this plant.

चिचला [chichla] *adj* bespattered. 2 *n* goddess Durga. Kali, who is besmirched with blood.

चिचली [chichli] *n* thin pot-shred, which children throw to skip on the surface of water. "calavat hē chichli larka."—*cādī 1*.

चिच [chicch] *n* splash, drop. See *चिच*. "atī ucchal chicch trikuṭ chayo."—*ramcādrīka*.

चिचरा [chicchra] See *चिचरा*.

चिज [chij] See *चिजना*.

चिज [chij] See *चिज*.

चिज [chijna], **चिज** [chijna], **चिज** [chijna] *v* in Sindhi *chijana* means 'to break' and in Sanskrit *kṣayaṇ* means 'to be destroyed' "nanak khetu na chijai."—*var guj 2 m 5* "iku chijehi bia lataṇahi."—*s farid* "kit hi kām na chijie ja hirde saca soi."—*sri m 5*. "tin ka kōdhu na kab-hu chije."—*var gau 1 m 4. 2 adj* loose, "je jana larū chijna piḍi paī gādhi."—*s farid*.

चिजरा [chijra] *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 loose.

चिजत [chijāt], **चिजति** [chijāti] getting decayed, being destroyed. "chijāt mahā sūdrī kara."—*sahas m 5*. 2 causing decay, destruction "nāh chijāti tarāg toyanaḥ."—*sahas m 5*. 'Ocean currents do not destroy the world.'

चिजद [chijāda], **चिजदा** [chijāda], **चिजदी** [chijādi] *adj* destructible. 2 diminishing. "deh chijādi unmaḥhuna, guru sajan jiu dharaia."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 breakable.

चिज [chijh] *n* wrestling arena "hau bahurī chijh na nacaū."—*sri m 5 pepa 1* 2 wrestler's bout, wrestling match. 3 human ring formed around the wrestling pit. "sabh hoi chijh ikaṭha."—*sri m 5 pepa 1*.

चिट [chit] See *चिट*.

चिटक [chitka] *v* sprinkle; spray scented saffron, roses etc. "vāstr māno chitkaḥ jēneh se cādhe."—*suraj*. 2 be freed, get liberated (from bondage).

चिटकाई [chitkai] *adv* after getting rid of, after emancipation "calo gonī chitkai."—*gau kabir*.

चिटकाये [chitkae] *adv* by spreading, by scattering. "lēt chitkae tiria rove."—*asa kabir*.

चिटकार [chitkar] *n* shower of drops. 2 sprinkling, act of spraying. "nam tera kesro le chitkare."—*dhana ravidas*. 3 release, emancipation.

चिटकी [chitki] released, rescued. 2 sprinkled, sprayed.

डिटव [chiṭar], डिटव [chiṭar], डिटव [chiṭari] *adj* blemished, bearing stains, stained. "vekhe! chiṭari thivdo."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

डिट्टी [chitṭi] *n* stick; small branch of a tree twig. 2 bone, rib. "rasatal parro chitṭi chitṭi sirbhare."—*sar m* 5. 3 stick, cane.

डिट [chitṭi], डिट [chitṭa] *n* drop, droplet. 2 drop of mud. 3 spark, ember. "loh ki chitṭi chutṭe."—*ramav.* 4 *adj* which blemishes; which stigmatises.

डिट [chin] See बट and धिन.

डिटडंगर [chimbhāgar] See चिनडंगर.

डिट [chit] See डिट

डिटपटाधि [chitpatadhī], डिटपटाध्य [chitpatadya] *n* army alongwith the king, army headed by the king; an army whose motivator is the king himself.—*sarname*.

डिटपति [chitpati] See डिटपति.

डिटव [chitar] See डिटव.

डिटवारा [chitraṇa] *v* give shoe-beating, humiliate.

डिटार [chitar], डिटार [chital] *n* nourisher; sustainer of people on earth, the king. 2 six-beat rhythm.

डिटार [chitala] *adj* who knows the six-beat rhythm. 2 landholder, farmer, agriculturist. 3 clever, shrewd, intelligent. "tevan balvan chitala"—*caritr* 302. 4 *n* song with six-beat rhythm.

डिटि [chitri] *Skt* डिटि *n* earth, land. 2 number denoting one, one.

डिटिनथ [chitinath], डिटिपति [chitipati], डिटिपल [chitipal], डिटिस [chits], डिटिस [chites] *n* sustainer of people on earth; ruler; lord of the earth. "chelrup chitinath."—*gyan*. "sun chites! kas cīta ṭhāni"—*NP* 2 Kshatria caste of the Hindus. "ram chitipal par."—*GPS*. 'Parshu Ram dominated the Khattris.'

डिटवीस [chitākus] डिटि + डिटवीस destruction for twenty-one times. "kari chātrahūṇā chitākis

barā."—*paras*. 'Parshu Ram cleared the earth of the Khattris twenty-one times.'

डिटव [chittar] *n* डिटि + व pair of footwear protecting one's feet from pebbles (gravel), thorns etc. scattered on the earth; shoes. 2 shoes without heels.

डिट [chitha], डिट [chitha] *adj* abashed, ashamed, mortified. 2 fallen, apostate, degraded. 3 angry because of shame.

डिट (chid) *Skt* डिट *vr* fragment, break into pieces, grip firmly, do violence.

डिट डिट (chid bhid) *Skt* डिटि डिटि; kill, destroy. "chid bhid bahu ghat praharāḥ."—*NP*. '(They) attack with weapons shouting "kill!"'

डिटव [chidar] See डिट.

डिटव [chidir] *Skt* sword. 2 axe. 3 fire.

डिटव [chidur] *Skt* *adj* who bores; who cuts. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

डिट [chidda] *adj* having holes; rarefied not dense.

डिट [chidr] *Skt* डिट *vr* bore, perforate or pierce earlobes. 2 *n* hole, perforation. 3 ditch, hole. 4 nine openings of human body like central nostril etc. "nave chidr sravāḥi apavitra."—*maru m* 4. 5 defect, fault, blemish. "jīh prasadi tere sagal chidr dhake."—*sukhmani*. "jau dekhe chidr tau nidak umahe"—*bīla m* 5 "chālā chidrā koṭi bighanā."—*sahas m* 5. 6 wound, cut i.e. boil. "kara rog na chidr kichu."—*sri a m* 5. 7 pores in the body.

डिटवारी [chidradarsi] *Skt* डिटवारी *adj* finding fault with others.

डिटिडिटि [chidhibhidhi] See डिट डिट.

डिट (chin) *Skt* बट *n* moment, instant, short duration. "chin mahi rau rāk kau karai."—*bīha m* 9. 2 See डिट.

डिट [chīn] *Skt* डिट *adj* broken, fragmented, cut. See डिट.

डिटक [chinak] See डिटक.

डिनद [chinanu] *S* v break. 2 decrease, reduce. 3 be destroyed.

डिन डिन [chin bhin] *Skt* चिन्न भिन्न *adj* amputated, cut and separated. 2 ruined, devastated.

डिनवे [chinve], डिनवे [chinve] ninety-six. "chinve karorī meghmalā."—*mala namdev*.

डिना [china] *adj* momentary. 2 penniless, indigent. "so purkarāma na china."—*maru solhe m 5*.

डिना [china] *Skt* चिन्ना *n* harlot; dancing girl. 2 *adj* torn, tattered. "cir sabhi china."—*var jet*. 3 a creeper plant used medicinally to cure certain fevers.

डिनार [chinar], डिनार [chinar] *Skt* डिन-नारि. See डिन. prostitute, lecherous woman. "baḍi chinar jagat me jāniyā."—*caritr 14*.

डिनिक [chinik] बट-दिक momentary.

डिनु [chinu] See चिन, चिन, डिन and डिन. "chinu chinu tēnu chiḥ jera janave."—*sor kabir*. "kaḥa bhāro jau tēnu bhāro chinu chinu?"—*asa ravidas*.

डिने [chine] snatched, usurped. "dine nikar chine su dip."—*braham*.

डिनेक [chinek] for a moment.

डिपकली [chipkali], डिपकी [chipki] *n* lizard; reptile that clings to the roof of a room.

डिपटा [chipṭa], डिपटा [chipṭa] *v* hide, be lost 'in meditation, get out of sight, set.

डिपट्टी [chipau], डिपट्ट [chipav] *n* hideout, refuge.

डिपु [chipra] *Skt* चिपु *adv* quickly, immediately, instantaneously.

डिमन [chiman] *n* forgiveness, pardon.

डिमा [chima] See चम and चिम.

डिमही [chimahī] *adj* half-yearly, occurring once in six-months; completing in six months. 2 after six-months. 3 *n* period of six months, duration of six months. 4 salary or other income contracted for six months. "dai chimahi

bādh."—*caritr 23*.

डिमी [chimu] *Skt* क्षमिन् *adj* who pardons; cool-headed. unperturbed. "bhāe chimī ris khoi visekhē."—*GPS*.

डिमी [chimyo] pardoned. 2 tolerated. "son gayo tin pas chimyo."—*krisan*.

डिय [chiy] See डिम.

डिखना [chirakna] See डिखना.

डिखरा [chirka] See डिखरा. "vahguru kahī chirka dino."—*NP*. 2 See डिलरा.

डिखरा [chirkav] See डिखरा.

डिखरा [chirna] See डिखरा. "ityadik kabī chire prasāg."—*GPS*.

डिखरी [chirani] initiated, started, broke out. 2 moved, walked. "gar chirani."—*GPS*. 'Cows went for grazing.'

डिल [chil], डिल [chilak], डिल [chilka] *n* blister, skin. *Skt* डल्लि.

डिलना [chilna] *v* peel, skin.

डिल [chil] See डिल. 2 stud goat.

डिल [chillar] See डिल. 2 *ra* rupee.

डिरे [chive] *adv* in the sixth stage. "chive kamū na puchē jāi."—*var majh m 1*.

डिखरा [chirakna], डिखरा [chirakna] *v* sprinkle water, spray water, splash water-drops.

डिखरा [chirka] *n* spraying, sprinkling.

डिखरा [chirkav] *n* act of sprinkling (water).

डिखरा [chirna] *v* start. 2 move, depart. 3 jump/leap (of a horse). 4 feel irritated, fret.

डी [chi] *n* six.

डी शस्त्र [chi śāstra] See चटशस्त्र.

डी [chuk], डी [chik] See डिल. 2 See डिल.

डी करम [chī karām] See चटकरम.

डीका [chika] *n* *Skt* चिकरा. basket suspended from the roof for keeping food. "chike par teri bahut dīth."—*basar kabir*. 'world of paradise,' 2 cup-shaped net with strings for fastening over the animal's mouth.

डीवि (chikī) *adv* by tightening. "me chikī gāthri badha."—*sar m 5*.

ਦੀ ਜਤੀ [chi jati] See ਛਿਅਜਤੀ and ਜਤੀ.

ਛੀਜਨਾ [chujana] v diminish, get reduced. "chijs jobanu jarua sirī kal"—*oṣkar*. 2 decay, be destroyed.

ਛੀਟ [chē] n drop, droplet. 2 painted calico, chintz.

ਛੀਟਾਂਵਾਲਾ [chīṭāwālā] Mansoorpur is now popularly known as Chhitanwala because of good painted calico-work being done here. See ਮਨਸੂਰਪੁਰ.

ਛੀਣ [chun], ਛੀਨ [chin] *Skt* ਛੀਣ adj weak, feeble. 2 thin, lean. 3 reduced, diminished. 4 dead. 5 penniless, indigent. 6 adv slowly. "bin bājhi chin."—*ramav*. 7 Some ignorant scribe has written ਛੀਨ [chin] instead of ਪੀਨ [pin]—*caritr* 253. "deh chin te uṭh nā sakat bhayo" should be "deh pin te." 'because of fat body.'

ਛੀਤ ਸੁਆਮੀ [chit svami] a Vaishnavite devotee and poet, who is regarded as one among the eight eminent poets. He was a follower of Vallabhacharya. Beautiful verses composed by him are still sung with fervour Chheet was born in 1567 AD.

ਛੀ ਦੇਵਤਾ [chi devta] See ਦੇਵ ਖਟਕ.

ਛੀਨ [chin] See ਛੀਣ and ਖੀਨ. 2 See ਛੀਨਣਾ.

ਛੀਨਖਰੇ [chinkhare], ਛੀਨਖੜੇ [chinkhare] snatched and ran away.

ਛੀਨਣਾ [chunna] v snatch, grab.

ਛੀਨਣਾ [chinta] *Skt* ਛੀਣਤਾ n deficiency, loss. 2 poverty, indigence. "dino jxn dan pun chinta udot he."—*GPS*. 3 leanness.

ਛੀਨਣਾ [chin-na] See ਛੀਨਣਾ.

ਛੀਨਾ [china] for a moment, momentarily. "kaḥd nā manio mān china."—*bīls* m 5. 2 scattered away, disappeared. "bājār kutharu moh he china."—*dhana namdev*. 3 n a Jatt subcaste to which Bhai Bidhi Chand belonged.

ਛੀਨਿ [chini] adv by snatching, by grabbing. "pardhan chini agrān hārio he."—*saveye sri mukhvak* m 5

ਛੀਪ [chip] n hiding, refuge. "base ghataghat lip nā chipē."—*kan namdev*. 2 print, symbol, sign. "kahe chipahū charī?"—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* शिल्प craft, handicraft, art. 4 act of beautifying and dyeing.

ਛੀਪਾ [chipahu] See ਛੀਪ 2.

ਛੀਪਾ [chipna], ਛੀਪਨਾ [chipna] v print. See ਛੀਪ 3.

ਛੀਪਰੀ [chiprī], ਛੀਪਾ [chupa], ਛੀਪੀ [chipī] *Skt* चिप्पिन् n calico printer. "aḥ dam ko chipro hoṭo lakhina."—*asa dhāna*. "namdeḥ priti lāgi hārī setī lok chupa kaḥ bulaī."—*suhi* m 4.

ਛੀਪੇ [chipe] sets. See ਛੀਪ 1.

ਛੀ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾ [chi baxṣiṣā] See ਛੇਦਾਸੀ.

ਛੀਬਾ [chipa], ਛੀਬਾ [chiba] See ਛੀਪ. "nama chiba kabir jolaha pure guru te gārī pāi."—*sri a m* 3.

ਛੀਰ [chir] *Skt* ਛੀਰ n milk. 2 water.

ਛੀਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [chirsamudra], ਛੀਰਸਿੰਧੂ [chirsidhu], ਛੀਰਨਿਧਿ [churnidhi], ਛੀਰਵਾਧਿ [chiravādhī] n ocean of milk. "chir kṣi chiravādhī."—*akal*.

ਛੀ ਰੁੱਤਾ [chi rutā] See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ and ਰਿਤੁ.

ਛੀਰੋਧਾ [chirodha] Lachhmi — born from the ocean of milk.

ਛੀਲਕ [chulak] adj who peels. 2 n bark, husk, hull. "gol sē chilak jānu jug kele."—*GPS*.

ਛੀਲਣਾ [chulna] v peel, remove or scrape off the skin.

ਛੀਲਰ [chular] n bark, husk. "chilar khan bīkhe hī dharī."—*NP*. 2 pond whose water is not too deep and dries up fast. 3 pit near a well, in which muddy water remains standing.

ਛੀਰ [chiv] *Dg* ਮਝਵਾਲਾ. *Skt* ਛੀਰ. See ਛੀਰ.

ਛੀ ਵਾਜੇ [chi vaje] See ਵਾਜਾ.

ਛੂਹ [chuh] n touch, sense of touch.

ਛੂਹਣਾ [chuhna], ਛੂਹਨਾ [chuhna] v touch, come into contact.

ਛੂਹਾਰਾ [chuhara] n dried Arabian date. "gārī chuhare khādiā."—*asa a m* 1. See ਖਾਰਕ.

ਛੁਕਟੀ [chukṭi] got released, got liberated, became free. "guru satiguru pache chukṭi."—*dev* m 4.

चक्र [chakra] *n* boy, young lad, youngster.
 "chitan te chukran laravē."—*GPS*.
चंग [chūṅ] *n* group, band, gang. 2 ring to which
 small tinkling bells are attached 3 See **चंगटा**.
चंगटा [chūṅṭa] *v* pull up, tuck, as in "pajama
 chūṅṭa."
चुचुद्री [chuchūdri] See **चुचुद**.
चुच [chucch] *adj* unfilled, empty. "chucch kikan."
 —*cāḍi* 2. 2 clean, pure, clear. 3 See **चुच** 3.
चुट [chuṭ] *Sk* चुट् *vr* clip, break, cover.
चुटका [chuṭka] released. "chuṭka bəṛkapat."
 —*gau ravidas*. 2 by separating, by renouncing.
 "chuṭka hot ravare."—*sar m* 5. 'O, Creator! a
 human being becomes useless when detached
 from you.'
चुटका [chuṭkan] *n* release, liberation. "asur jatan
 chuṭkan ko kino."—*saloh*.
चुटकाई [chuṭkai] *adj* longing for liberation;
 wishing to be released. "kiv chuṭahi ham
 chuṭkai."—*dhana m* 4.
चुटकार [chuṭkar], **चुटकारा** [chuṭkara] *n* liberation,
 release, absence of bondage. "in te kahahu,
 kavan chuṭkar."—*sukhmani*. "bin haribhajan
 nahi chuṭkara."—*bavan*.
चुटकावति [chuṭkavati] for getting released, for
 being liberated, for attaining freedom. "ja pahī
 jau ap chuṭkavati, te badhe bahu phāḍha."—
gau kabir.
चुटकी [chuṭki] rescued, disappeared, went
 away. "bal chuṭki bāḍhan pare."—*s m* 9.
चुटकी [chuṭki] got released, separated, broke.
 "jhuṭhe ku re jhuṭh pariti chuṭki."—*dev m* 1.
 2 became free from bondage. "gur satgur
 pache chuṭki."—*dev m* 4. 3 went out of control.
चुटकाई [chuṭkai] gets released from bondage,
 becomes free. 2 spills out; flows. "amrit-
 pravah chuṭkai sad dvar jis."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*.
चुटका [chuṭka] was released, disappeared.
 "bharam sabh chuṭka."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*.
चुटका [chuṭna], **चुटना** [chuṭna] *v* be released from

bondage, be free; ejaculate.
चुटपन [chutpan] *n* smallness, insignificance.
 2 frivolousness, meanness
चुटा [chuṭa], **चुटाई** [chuṭai] *adj* deserted,
 (woman). "jiv chuṭai ghari ghari phire
 duhcarai badnau."—*var sor m* 3.
चुटाना [chuṭana] was free, became liberated
 from bondage. 2 *v* have (a person) released.
 "calo beg tih karahi chuṭana."—*NP*.
चुटार [chuṭar], **चुटारा** [chuṭara] *n* release,
 liberation, emancipation. "ahābudhi bāḍhan
 pare nanak nami chuṭar."—*bavan*. "anik jatan
 nahi hot chuṭara."—*gau m* 5.
चुटी [chuṭi] gets released. "tin piche sabh
 jagat chuṭi."—*var sar m* 4.
चुटेरा [chutera] smaller, very small
चुटार [chutar] See **चुटार**.
चुटी [chuṭi] *n* departure. 2 liberation, release.
चुड [chud] *Sk* चुड् *vr* pull out, hide, shelter
चुडावना [chudāuna] *v* get released, have (a
 person) freed.
चुड [chut], **चुध** [chuth] *n* contagion, contamination.
 2 touch, contact.
चुथि [chuthi] by touching, by making
 contact. "hatthi kalakh chuthi āḍar kalakh
 lobh lubhae."—*BG*.
चुड [chud] *Sk* चुड् *vr* grind, crush.
चुड [chudra] *Sk* चुड् *adj* trivial, insignificant.
 "kai rudr chud sarup"—*akai*. 2 short. 3 mean,
 ignoble. 4 poor, indigent. 5 cruel, merciless.
 6 *n* broken rice. 7 thorn-apple. 8 fly. 9 mosquito.
चुडवा [chudraḥā], **चुडवा** [chudraḥā],
चुडवा [chudrapith] *n* cord bearing tiny tinkling
 bells worn by male children around their waist.
 2 string of bells; an ornament with tiny tinkling
 bells worn round the ankles while dancing.
चुडा [chudra] *Sk* चुड् *n* honeybee. 2 female
 acrobat. 3 prostitute. 4 raisin.
चुध [chudh] *Sk* चुध् *vr* feel hungry, feel like
 eating. See **चुध**.

हुपा [chudha] *Skt* हुपा *n* desire to eat, hunger.
हुपावुव [chudhatur] *adj* agitated due to hunger, restless on being hungry.

हुयं [chudhā] See हुपा 2 Some ignorant scribe has put chudhā instead of chudā in Gyan Parbodh. "chudhā sāstradhārā."—*gyan* See हुद.

हुप [chup] *Skt* चुप् *vr* touch, be in contact. See आहोप. 2 See रुप "hot bhayo chup bhup mahan."—*GPS*

हुभ [chubh] See बौभ and डौभ

हुभित [chubhit] *adj* angry, perturbed.

हुच [chur] *Skt* चुर *vr* clip, cut, break. 2 See चुच
हुचकारी [churkari] *n* knife See हुल्लि "trisul sudhari churkari."—*ramav*

हुचर [churat] disappear, go away. "bhāgatīmāṭi churat nahi."—*BGK*

हुचा [chura] *n* cutlass, long knife. "kur chura mujha murderu."—*srī m 1*. 2 blade, razor. 3 subcaste of Khatris. "bhāgtu chura vakhanie."—*BG*.

हुचाना [churana], **हुचान** [churavan] *v* get liberated, get freed. "gop churaibo."—*kṛtsan*. "durag churāi chinik mo lijiye."—*cāṭṭr 175*

हुलिका [churika], **हुली** [churi], **हुलुपुल** [churudhraka] *Skt* चुलिका *n* kitchen knife. "churika bibek le hath"—*parāś* "hathī churi jagatkasai."—*var asa*. "chudrā min churudhraka."—*cāḍḍi 2*. 2 'Knives floating in the flow of blood look like tiny fish.'

हुलकना [chulakna], **हुलकन** [chulakna] *v* peel off or remove husk from foodgrains; pound grams with threshing club in a mortar

हुलचुला [chulchula] *adj* hollow, trivial. 2 cheap, mean.

हुलकना [churakna] *v* slip, drip, fall. "ethāhu churkīa [haur nā paz]."—*asa m 3*. 2 break. "liv churkī lagi trisna."—*anādu*. 3 be free from bondage, be released. 4 slip from the grip

हुलकी [churki] See हुलकना 4. "pauri churki phiri

hathī nā ave."—*brīla m 3*.

हु [chu] *n* touch, contact, sense of touching. See अह.

हुहन [chuhān] See हुहटा. 2 See धुहटि and हुहति.
हुहनि [chuhāni] अहोहटि. See धुहटि. "teis chuhāni le dāl sōg"—*kṛtsan*.

हुचक [chucak] See हुचक.

हुक [chuch] *adj* empty. 2 trivial, light. 3 a type of cress—medicinal seeds of lepidium stivum. Its fried dish is useful for eradicating psora.

हुचक [chuchak] See हुलक. 2 ceremony performed on the sixth day from the birth of a child. 3 cane, twig. "kheḷan me jiu tere, khaī chuchkan ko."—*NP*.

हुचा [chucha] empty "kāhu kābir chucha ghaṭ boti."—*gāḍ*. 2 trivial, inferior "kāhī kābirsāgle māḍ chuche."—*raṇ*. 3 poor, indigent.

हुली [chucha] *adj* not full, that which just can not be filled. "chāra chuchī jagatū bhulana"—*oṣkar*. 2 trivial, vain. 3 *n* small bowl used to keep ground material like sandalwood, saffron etc. 4 cup-like bowl.

हुट [chuṭ] *n* sense of freedom from bondage. "pran jāhige chuṭi."—*s kābir*. 'will be released.' 2 release, liberation. 3 attack, invasion, assault. "payo pāth kar chuṭi."—*PPP*. 4 deficiency, scarcity 5 unintentional omission in writing.

हुटसि [chuṭasi] will get relieved, will be released. "chuṭasi murel kavaṇ guṇi?"—*maru m 1*.

हुटक [chuṭat] is relieved, is liberated.

हुटन [chuṭan], **हुटना** [chuṭna] *v* be liberated, be released, be freed "phaṣan kā bidhi sabbhukou jāne, chuṭan ki rku koī."—*gāu kābir*.

हुटर [chuṭar], **हुटवि** [chuṭari] *adj* abandoned, deserted. "chuṭari te guru ki-ī suhagani"—*sar m 5*. "uṭhi sidhāio chuṭari māṭi."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'When the soul departed,

the body was left like the deserted one.'

हुटल [chuṭla] *adj* loose, untied. "jese gar ka bacha chuṭla."—*gṣḍ namdev*

हुटर [chuṭar] See **हुटल** and **हुटर**.

हुटि [chuṭi] on being released.

हुच [chuṭ] *n* sense of touch, contact. 2 contamination, defilement caused by the contact of the impure. 3 contagion.

हे [che] See **ही** and **है**. 2 relational affix 'of'. "pure manas tin che."—*basṣt m 4*. 'Their wishes were fulfilled.' 3 *adv* in, inside, within. "dharro harī urche."—*basṣt m 4*.

हेम [chea] *adj* decaying, vanishing. "chea nit dekhahu jagī hṣḍhi."—*oṣkar*. 2 *n* decay, deficiency, loss. 3 gap.

हेच [cheh] *n* perforation, fragmentation, destruction. 2 hole, aperture, opening.

हेक [chek] *n* hole, aperture, bore, opening. "paria kaleje cheku."—*s kabir*. "bera pṛṇa phuṭe chek hajar."—*s kabir* 2 condemnation, denigration. "chek chade chatri, kar kahō aṛ na dharyo."—*Poets 52*. 3 *Skt* domesticated bird. 4 *adj* shrewd.

हेक अनुप्रास [chek anupras] See **हेकनुप्रास**.

हेकना [chekna], **हेकन** [chekna] *v* fragment. 2 condemn 3 excommunicate. 4 bore.

हेकनुप्रास [chekanupras] See **अनुप्रास** (a).

हेकपानुक्ति [chekapanukṭi] See **अपानुक्ति** (f).

हेकु [cheku] See **हेक**.

हेकोक्ति [chekokṭi] (**हेक** [chek] - intelligent, **उक्ति** [ukṭi] - statement) a proverb spoken intelligently with its deep meaning in mind. "chek ukṭi lokokṭi ko sabhipray bekhan."—*kavyaprabhakar*.

Example:

apradhi duṇa nivṛ jo hṣṭa mṛgahi,
sisi nivare kia thiṭ

ja ride kasudhe jahi?—*var asa*.

dhari taraju toṭe nivṛ su gaura hoī.

—*var asa*.

jan sujan me priti kari sahike
jag ki bahu bhāi hāsai,
tyō "haricād" ju jo jo kahyo
su karyo cup hvekar koṭi upai,
sou nahī nīb-hi un sō
aru torat bar kachhu nahī lai,
sac bhai kahnavat ya aṛi!
uci dukan ki phiki mīṭhai.

हेजा [cheja] *n* leaves of carrot etc. 2 See **जेज**. 3 See **हेज**.

हेजी [cheti] *adv* quickly, immediately. 2 *n* quickness.

हेज [cheti] See **जेज** "vipra cheti ke mīl samudae."—*GPS*.

हेद [ched] *Skt* छिद् *vr* clip, fragment. 2 *n* part, portion, fragment. 3 sense of piercing, fragmentation. "ched diye jin satru sabhe."—*GPS*. 4 destruction. 5 sign of separation. 6 aperture, hole.

हेदक [chedak] *adj* which cuts or bores. 2 divider.

हेदन [chedan] *Skt* *n* act of cutting, sense of sawing. "kio chede veraic?"—*siddhgosai*.

हेदनीय [chedniy] *adj* worth separating.

हेदि [chedi] by cutting, on cutting. "kadhi kharagu gur gīanu karara bīkhu chedi chedi rasu piṇe."—*kalī a m 4*.

हेदय [chedy] *adj* worth cutting, fit for cutting.

हेदये [chedyte] is cut. "nanak rom na chedyte."—*sahas m 5*.

हेध [chedh] See **हेद**. "bade bhupati raje hē chedhe."—*gṣḍ kabir*.

हेधे [chedhe] were cut. See **हेध**.

हेना [chena] *Skt* *n* cottage cheese or panir prepared by curdling milk.

हेप [chep] *Skt* **हेप** *n* distress, trouble. 2 vilification. 3 arrogance. "nanak lep chep na lipyate."—*sahas m 5*. 4 sending. 5 crossing, passing. 6 delay, lateness.

हेपक [chepak], **हेपल** [chepal] See **बेपक** and **बेपल**.

ਛੇਮ [chem] See ਛੇਮ and ਖੇਮ. "bujhke chem sarir ki ta chin."—*NP*.

ਛੇਮੋਚਿਤ [chemocit] fit for salvation, suitable for emancipation. "chemocit kare kite."—*NP*.

ਛੇਚ [cher] *n* hole, perforation, aperture. 2 teasing, vexing, annoying. "nār herke koi nā cher kare"—*GPS*. 3 herd of driven cattle. 4 group of persons forcibly brought from villages. In ancient times, rulers and chiefs forcibly used to gather villagers to fight in battles. "sābke apdesā su cherā bulai."—*GV 10*.

ਛੇਚਾ [chera] *n* young male of a goat or a sheep, he-goat. "chera sakar kacaru lyae."—*cāritr 24*. 'brought a he-goat, sugar and kacarus (esculent tuberous roots).'

ਛੇਚੀ [cherī], ਛੇਚੀ [cheri] *n* goat; she-goat. See ਛੇਲਕਾ. 2 See ਛੇਚੀ.

ਛੇਚੀ [cherī] in the holes, inside the perforations. "cheribharme mukatī nā hoi." *bīkām / thitī*. 'The bird does not free itself by just striking against the holes,' i.e. no liberation comes through dissimulations.

ਛੇਲ [chel], ਛੇਲਕ [chelak], ਛੇਲਾ [chela] *Sk* ਛੇਲਕ *n* young male of a goat or a sheep. "kudam kare gadar jru chel."—*ram m 5*. 2 he-goat.

ਛੇਲਕਾ [chelika], ਛੇਲੀ [cheli] *Sk* ਛੇਲਕਾ *n* she-goat, young she-goat.

ਛੇਚ [chev] *n* hole. 2 stroke, blow, hit, knock. 3 wound, cut, deep injury.

ਛੇਚਾ [cheva] *n* separation mark; sign used for parsing. 2 *adjs* sixth. "pāj tātukarī tudhusrisatī sabb saji, koi cheva karī jī kīchu kita hove."—*sūhi m 4*.

ਛੇਚ [cher] See ਛੇਚ 3. 2 teasing.

ਛੇਚਕਾਰੀ [cherkharu] act of teasing, provocation.

ਛੇਚੜ [cheranū], ਛੇਚਨਾ [cherṇa] *v* touch. 2 goad, motivate. 3 begin work. 4 provoke, instigate. 5 annoy.

ਛੇਚੀ [cherī], ਛੇਚੁ [cheru] *adj* engaged in grazing

cattle. 2 *n* herdman or cowherd, who drives a herd of cattle out for grazing.

ਛੇ [che] *Dg n* be, is. "dutar mara che."—*dev m 5*. 2 six. See ਛੇਖ. 3 decay, destruction. "sātru bhāe che."—*saloh*.

ਛੇਚਟਾ [cheharta] See ਛਿਹਟਾ and ਚਾਨੀ ਕੁਰੂ ਕੀ. ਛੇਟ [chen] *adj* decaying, vanishing, killing, destroying. "kulaccheta karmā."—*gyan*. 'a misdeed that destroys a dynasty.'

ਛੇਟਾ [cheṭa] *n* cymbal, musical instrument made of brass used while performing ਅਰਤੀ [arti] (hymn of praise) in temples. 2 See ਛੇਟਾ.

ਛੇਟੀ [cheruī] *n* chisel; graver; small tool used for cutting stone and iron

ਛੇਨ [chen] See ਛੇਟ. 2 See ਛੇਟ. "kāhū chen turē nagare mridāṅgē."—*cāritr 405*

ਛੇਨਾ [chena] See ਛੇਟਾ. 2 *v* decay, wear out. 3 dominate, prevail upon, spread.

ਛੇਨੀ [chenī] See ਛੇਟੀ. "kaṭ oṭh dāe jīm loh ko chenī."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 *adj* which destroys, puts an end to. "chenī sātrun."—*saloh*

ਛੇਮੁਖ [chemukh] *n* Kharanan, son of Shiv who had six faces; Kartikey. "chemukh devan ko senari."—*saloh*.

ਛੇਚਾ [cheya] *adj* who destroys. 2 spreading, prevailing. 3 *n* child, lad.

ਛੇਲ [chel] *adj* graceful, beautiful, handsome, elegant, comely. "ae bānke chel bulād."—*GPS*. 2 fop, dandy 3 adorned, decorated 4 *n* handsome youngman. "chel lāghāde parī gori manū dhurī."—*asa farid*. Here chel stands for a virtuous and pious person, equipped with all qualities.

ਛੇਲ ਚਾਬੀਲਾ [chel chabīla] *adj* beautiful and graceful, adorned and beautiful, young and graceful. "pīru chel chabīla chāḍī gavaṛo."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਛੇਲਨਿ [chelenī], ਛੇਲੀ [cheli] *adj* feminine of chel; beautiful woman. "chārupī cheli sāda chākī rahit chitī mahī."—*cāritr 70*.

ਫੋਹ [chelu] See ਫੋਲ.

ਫੋਹ [choh] *Dg n* anger, ire, wrath. *Skt* ਫੋਹ. "sacu kahe ta choho ave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 mercy, kindness. 3 attachment, affection. 4 touch, contagion, contamination.

ਫੋਹਣ [chohan] *Skt* ਫੋਹਣ being angry. 2 touching. ਫੋਹਨਿ [chohani], ਫੋਹਨੀ [chohni] See ਫੂਹਣਿ. "chohani bhai asthes ani."—*GPS*. "Eighteen megaunits of army gathered there."

ਫੋਹਰ [chohar], ਫੋਹਰਾ [chohra], ਫੋਹਰਿ [chohari], ਫੋਹਰੀ [chohri] *n* young lad, boy, girl, young girl. "sātjana ka chohra tisu carni lagi."—*bila m 5*. "chacha chohre das tumare."—*bavan*. "ghar varu sahaju na jane chohari."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'in a state of ignorance'

ਫੋਹਾਇਆ [chohaia] became irate, got angry. "soti sunai chohaia."—*asa m 5*.

ਫੋਹਾਰਾ [chohara] See ਫੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਫੋਹਿਓ [chohio] got angry, became irate. "kavan cihan suni upari chohio."—*maru m 5*

ਫੋਹੀ [chohi] *adj* angry, irate.

ਫੋਹੇ [chohe] touches 2 gets furious, becomes angry.

ਫੋਕ [chok] See ਫੋਕ 2 excommunicated, ostracised. "bider dasiut chok chohra krisanu āk galī lavgo."—*kan a m 4*

ਫੋਕਰਾ [chokra], ਫੋਕਰੀ [chokri] young child. See ਫੋਹਰਾ-ਫੋਹਰੀ.

ਫੋਕਾ [chocha], ਫੋਕੀ [chochi] *adj* hollow, empty. 2 trivial, worthless "chocha is da mulu."—*var sri m 3*. "chochi nah tētu nahī nikse."—*gau kabir*. See ਗਜਨਕ.

ਫੋਟ [chot] liberation, release. 2 partial exemption from the recovery of a loan. 3 exemption in paying land revenue in ancient times but one had to serve the state in lieu of it. For example, if a landowner had to pay revenue of one lakh rupees, the state would grant him exemption of Rs. 25000/- or less or more. The beneficiary was to serve the state by arranging an

appropriate army. He was responsible for maintaining law and order in his territory.¹ 4 *adj* younger. "chot bhatij lakhe karkse." *krisan*.

ਫੋਟਦਾਰ [choidar] See ਫੋਟ 3

ਫੋਟਾ [choṭa] *adj* younger in age or shorter in height. 2 shallow, trivial. 3 *Skt* ਚੋਟੀਰਯ *n* power, strength, bravery. "koṭ nā oṭnā kos nā choṭa."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਫੋਟਾ ਅਖਾਰਾ [choṭa akhara] See ਅਖਾਰਾ.

ਫੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [choṭa nankiana] See ਮੰਗਾ. 2 In Sialkot district, tehsil and police station Daska, there is a village Sioke by name. Half a mile to the south-west of it is a sacred place called Chhota Nankiana in memory of Guru Nanak, who stayed here for some years because of the devotion of Rupa, a disciple. Sixteen ghumaons of land was donated by the village. A religious fair is held on 25 and 26 Harh every year. This holy place is situated twelve miles to the south of Sialkot railway station. The village had "Bharowal" as its name at the time of the Guru's visit.

ਫੋਟਾ ਮਿਰਜਾਪੁਰ [choṭa mirjapur] a town three kōhs away to the south across river Ganga in Kashi. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place while going to Punjab from Patna. The gurdwara is popularly known as Guru Ka Bagh. See ਬਾਗੀ.

ਫੋਟਾਮੀਰ [choṭamir] a village near Kartarpur in district Jalandhar, where Paindekhan had his residence. "sadan mirchote banvae."—*GPS*.

ਫੋਟਾਮੇਲ [choṭamel] See ਫਿਓਰੀਓ.

ਫੋਟਿ [choṭi] *n* leave, release, liberation, freedom. "nimakh mahi hove teri choṭi."—*gau m 5*. "bīramte pukarēhī, katarhī nahi choṭi."—*guj m 5*.

¹The amount of exemption was not fixed like coth (quarter i.e. one-fourth part). It was decided according to a person's capacity to pay, his patriotism as well as the discretion of the emperor

ਚੋਟੀ [choṭi] feminine of choṭa. 2 urination. This term is used only by women.

ਚੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [choṭi gujrat] sword of east iron made in Gujarat (south) having three iron bars. If made of two bars, it is termed as vadigujrat. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਚੋਡਣਾ [choḍṇa], ਚੋਡਨਾ [choḍna] *Skt* ਚੋਡਨ *v* give up, abandon, shun, vanish. "choḍahu kapatu hoḥ nirvera."—*śar m 5*.

ਚੋਡਾਇਸੀ [choḍaisi] will free from bondage, will release "həri halatī palatī choḍaisi."—*var gau I m 4*.

ਚੋੜਿ [choḍi] *adv* by giving up, by abandoning. "choḍi sianap bahucaturai."—*foḍi m 5*. 2 adj hidden, covered, latent "bhrātī tār choḍi tau apu pje."—*maru m I* See ਛੁੜ *vr*. 3 imperative form of verb choḍṇa. give up, leave. "choḍi an biuḥar."—*guy m 5*.

ਚੋੜਿ ਛਾਡਨਾ [choḍi chāḍana] depart leaving everything behind i.e. worldly objects. "urajh pare jo choḍi chāḍana."—*bavan*.

ਚੋੜਿਲੇ [choḍile] by leaving, by giving up. "choḍile pakhāḍa."—*var asa*.

ਚੋੜਿ [choṇi] *Skt* ਚੋੜਿ *n* earth, land. "bhujā dāḍke choṇi chātri chīnai."—*VN*. 2 lady, woman.

ਚੋੜਿਧਾਰੀ [choṇidhārī] *n* lord of the earth, ruler, king. 2 land lord.

ਚੋੜੀ [choṇi] See ਚੋੜਿ.

ਚੋੜਿਕਾਰ [choṇikār] the Creator of the earth. "chelrup chitnath choṇikār."—*gyan*.

ਚੋੜ [choṭ] See ਚੁੜ and ਚੋੜਿ.

ਚੋੜਅਚੋੜਾ [choṭ-achota] *adj* reliever of untouchables; purifier of the polluted. "nau naraṇ choṭ achota."—*BG*

ਚੋੜਿ [choṭi] *n* contagion, contamination, unholiness. "binu nave sutak jag choṭi."—*asa a m I*. "jaki choṭi jagat kau lagr, ta par tuhi dhār."—*maru ravidas*.

ਚੋੜ [choḍ] *Skt n* powder, dust.

ਚੋੜਿ [choṇi], ਚੋਨੀ [choni] See ਚੋੜਿ.

ਚੋਪ [chop] *n* a red-coloured, embroidered cloth worn by women. 2 concealing, hiding 3 touch, contact.

ਚੋੜ [chobh] See ਚੋੜ and ਚੋੜ.

ਚੋੜਿਰ [chobhri] *adj* irate, perturbed, impatient, restless. 2 wrathful, peevish.

ਚੋਰ [chor] *n* bank, end. "jari chor dāe bahut lagai."—*GPS*. 2 origin, beginning. "chorkatha sabh hi tab kahāh."—*VN*. 'tale of the beginning.' 3 variant of choḍ; give up.

ਚੋਰਨ [choran] *v* give up, abandon.

ਚੋਰਾ [chora] See ਚੋਰਾ. 2 given up, abandoned

ਚੋਰਿ [chori] *adv* after leaving. "pāc-cātro chori cādhri aīyo."—*cāritr 156*. 2 after opening. "patiya tīn chori bacai."—*cāritr 135* 'got the letter read after opening it.' 3 from the beginning, from the start. "hamri katha chori te kahiyahu."—*cāritr 142*. 4 details, elaboration.

ਚੋਰੀ [chori] See ਚੋਰੀ. 2 abandoned, given up. 3 untied "tori na tuṭe chori na chuṭe."—*biṭa m 5*.

ਚੋਰੂ [choru] See ਚੋਰਾ, ਚਾਲਕ, ਚੋਰਾ "ham choru thare."—*asa a m I*. 2 transitory. 3 one who takes animals for grazing.

ਚੋਲ [chol] *n* abrasion, scratch 2 sense of peeling; act of peeling. "chol dāhu tujh dāu savari."—*GPS*. 'will set you right by beating.'

ਚੋਲਦਾਰੀ [choldari] *n* small tent for soldiers; camp of soldiers. In Malabar it is called choltry.

ਚੋਲਨਾ [cholna] *v* peel.

ਚੋਲਾ [chola] *n* gram; cicer arietum. It is a very useful cereal. Many dishes are prepared from its flour. It is used as a feed for horses and milch animals during lactation period. The loaves of bread made by mixing it with wheat flour are very nutritious.

ਚੋਹਨੀ [chohni], ਚੋਹਿਨੀ [chohni] See ਚੁਹਣਿ

ਚੋਹੀ [chohi] *n* battleaxe with long and broad sharp blade "sethi sarak, chohi charak."—*VN* See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਫੋ'ਕਨਾ [chōkna] *v* fry vegetables or lentils by adding flavoured spices.

ਫੋ'ਟੀ [chōṭi] See ਫੋ'ਟਿ 2 See ਫੋ'ਟੀ.

ਫੋ'ਨਾ [chōna] *Skt* ਸੁੱਤ *n* child, lad. "chitī chōna sabc dudhadharī."—*akal* 2 an attendant of Shiv.

ਫੋ'ਨੀ [chōni] See ਫੋ'ਟਿ.

ਫੋ'ਰ [chār] *n* a pile of stacks of harvested fodder like sorghum, maize etc. 2 See ਫੋ'ਰ.

ਫੋ'ਰੀ [chārī] *n* smaller stack of harvested fodder. See ਫੋ'ਰ 1.

ਫੋ'ਰ [chār] See ਫੋ'ਰੀ.

ਫੋ'ਗਾ [chāga] See ਫੋ'ਗਾ.

ਫੋ'ਛਾਰ [chāchar], **ਫੋ'ਛਾਰਾ** [chāchara] *adj* devoid of ashes; without smoke and haze "tāhī dipak jāle chāchara."—*sor namdev*. 'self-realisation.' 2 *n* lightning.

ਫੋ'ਚਾਲ [chāchal] *n* flash, lightning. 2 *Dg* elephant.

ਫੋ'ਚਾਲੀ [chāchali] *n* flash, lightning. "ghān vic jyō chāchali tegā hāssiā."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 army of elephants. See ਫੋ'ਚਾਲ 2.

ਫੋ'ਡਣਾ [chāḍna], **ਫੋ'ਡਨਾ** [chāḍna] *v* sift, separate. 2 give up, renounce. "sar chāḍahige."—*kalki*. "sethin ke var chāḍe."—*cārītr* 123. "sīr sōbh hāth du chāḍiā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Goddess Durga held demon Shumbh by his head, violently shook him for dashing away.'

ਫੋ'ਟ [chāt] *Skt* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *poetic* metre. Many hymns are found in various poetic metres under the head chāt. A few examples are given below for the knowledge of readers -

(1) Variation of huilas metre:

ando anadu ghaṇa me so prabhu dīṭha ram,
cakhīṭa cakhīṭa me harīrasu mīṭha ram,—
harīrasu mīṭha mān māhī vūṭha
satiguru tūṭha sahajū bhāia.¹
grīhu vāsī aīa māḡalū gāia.¹
pōc duṣṭ oī bhāḡī gāia.¹
sītāl aghaṇe ōmrīṭbāne

¹For the metre to keep proper rhythm, the pronunciation is bhāya, aya, gāya, gāya.

sajan sāt basiṭha,

kāhu nanak harī sīu mānu

manīa so prabhu neṇ dīṭha."

—*asa chāt m* 5.

(2) In Guru Pratap Suray Granth, hōḡarī poetic metre has been written under the title of chād only -

guru te vichra sikkh, lobhī nam kāhu,

baxṣe guru bakhṣād, mele chād rāhu,

ogunhare nūt, cale nā sacmāḡ,

lāpābhae kuṭāb, nā mīṭhīa lākhyo jōḡ.

(3) A variation of sugitika is found in Asa Rag with 25 matras per line with pauses at 15-10 matras, and 2 guru matras at the end.

Example:

harī āmrīṭ bhīne loṇa,

mānu prem rāṭāna,

mānu ramkāsavāṭī lāia,

kācanu sovīna. ...—*asa chāt m* 4.

"kāhu nanak chāt gobīd harī ke."

—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਫੋ'ਦ [chād] *Skt* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *vr* be mighty, be strong, cover, wrap. 2 *n* poetry composed within the framework of certain rules relating to characters, matras and their combinations; poem, verse. 3 Ved. 4 prosody, branch of knowledge about the metrical principles, that is, pīḡal, figures among the six elements of Veds. 5 desire, longing. "tāje sarab āsa rāhe ek chādā."—*dāṭṭ*. 6 bondage. "sābh cūke jām ke chāde."—*brīla m* 4. 7 deceit, guile. 8 meaning, sense. 9 cover, covering. Etymology holds that demigods covered themselves with hymns because of the fear of death and sufferings. These hymns were named as chād. Hence Veds were also popularly named as chād.

ਫੋ'ਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [chādsasātra] *Skt* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ *prosody*.

ਫੋ'ਦਖੇਲ [chādkhel] repetitive assonance, and poetic creation like puzzles etc. "tinī chāde khelu achr."—*foḍi namdev*. This is a

combination of three alliterative words, e.g. वेळ [kel], बेळ [bel], तेळ [tel], etc.

हंसार [chādbād] *n* tactics, tricks. "chād bād nahī nek bicara."—*VN* 2 poem, poetry, verse.

हंसारनीसर [chādmunisur] *n* master sages who created vedic hymns. "brāhmadrik sṛv chādmunisur."—*saveya sri mukhvak m* 5 2 scholars of prosody.

हंसारुकि [chāderukati] *sen* chād-aru-ukati. 2 etymology of the poetic metre.

हंसार वादा [chād vaḍa] In Dasam Granth chād vaḍa is written for harigitiḱa. Its characteristics are. four lines, each line comprising 28 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 12th matras, and ending in a ragan, SIS :

Example:

pati śabad adī ucaker
mrig śabad bahur bekhanīye,
ari śabad bahur ucar tūppak
nam ko pahīcanīye,
nahī bhed ya mahī nek he
sabh sukavī manahu cit me,
jahī janīye tahi dijiye
pad chāt or kabī me.—*sanama*.

2 dāḍak metre. See दंडक.

हंसारविद्या [chādvīdyā] prosody, science of poetic metres. See हंसारमस.

हंसार [chāda] desire, longing. See हंसार 5. "pīru apna bhāna kichu nisi chāda."—*jet chāt m* 5.

हंसारबादा [chāḍabāda] See हंसार 1. "satiguru beparvahu arāda. na jāmkaṇī nā chāḍabāda."—*maru solhe m* 1. 2 blind follower of Veds.

हंसार [chādu] See हंसार 2. *Skt* चन्दु *adj* charming, appealing.

हंसार [chāde] See हंसार 6

हंसारोग [chādog] See हंसार 2. *Skt* चान्दोग *adj* reciter of Veds.

हंसार [chān] a subcaste of Jatts found in Amritsar

and Multan areas. 2 *Skt* छन्न *adj* covered, secretive. 3 *n* thatched hut.

हंसार [chāna] *n* bowl with flat base and edges turned inward. It is specially made of bronze. It is used for drinking milk, butter milk and eating rice mixed with kidney beans (kharī). etc. According to the magical lore, it is used for चयादान [chayadan] (offering up one's reflection to avert ominous influence of evil spirits). No wonder, this bowl is also called चयापात्र [chayapatra].

"sabh bat banar kahi tumri
tab bhupatī ko haṭh bhara raha,
jab kun rasai musahib sō
tab to tan nek rāsa raha,
kavī das kharisara kaḍhō sagro
tan jo apna man mara raha,
sabh ghi aru chāna tumara raha
par bic ka mal hamara raha."¹

—*bava ramdas*.

2 हंसार (छन्न) covered, roofed, secretive, esoteric.

हंसार [chāni] *adj* hidden, concealed. "gūjhi chāni nahi bat."—*asa m* 5. 'It is not an esoteric or secret matter.' See हंसार 2.

हंसार [chābh] *n* chā (house) - bh (water). storage of water, pond, lake. 2 saline water lake, lagoon.

हंसार [chva] See हंसार.

हंसार [chvaha] brought in contact. "ṇī kar sākha tabe mukh chvaha."—*NP*.

हंसार [chve] *adv* by touching, by bringing into contact. 2 *n* touch, contact. "chve na sākṛ tih chāh ko."—*VN*.

¹Baba Ram Dass, an eminent courtier of maharaja Narendra Singh, ruler of Patiala state, forwarded this *saveya* to him after composing it. He found the official appointed to distribute charity quite dishonest in so far as he gave the bronze bowl and ghee to the needy ones but kept gold-pieces and pearls etc with himself. This prompted the ruler to suitably rectify the distribution system.



ਜ [jəjə] thirteenth character of Punjabi script, articulated palately. *Skt* *n* birth. 2 father. 3 poison, venom. 4 liberation, salvation. 5 glory. 6 short for jagāṇ (Jī). 7 adj/swift, fast. 8 victor, conqueror. 9 suf/born, created. This ਜ is used as a suffix in such cases as jāj, deṣəj etc. 10 short for jāu; if, in case. "jəpic nam jə pic 3n."—*g3d kabir*. 'One can meditate only if one drinks and eats.' 11 short for yasy, or jis. "nə dənəṭi jəsmənen jənam jəradhi."—*gūjdev*. 12 in Punjabi, it is also used in place of ਜ as in jəm, jug, jog etc. 13 Sometimes it replaces ਝ as in jəraṭh. 14 *P* ਜ. This is short for əz, which means from.

ਜਹਿ [jəu] *n* barley. "jəu ki bhusi khau."—*s kabir*. 2 *part* if, in case, provided. "jəu tum girivar tau hām mōra." *sor ravidas*. 'If you are a cloud, we are peacocks.' Here girivar does not mean a mountain because the peacock does not have any love for it. 3 *adv* when, then at that time. "jəu sēc tau bhau mən maṭi."—*maru m 5 3jul*.

ਜਹਿਰੀ [jəuhri] See ਜੋਹਰੀ.

ਜਹਿਤ [jəut] *part* if, in case, provided. "jəut sabb sukh it ut tum bāchavahu."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 if you, in case you.

ਜਹਿਨ [jəun] See ਜੋਨ.

ਜਹਿਧੇ [jəupe] *part* if, in case. "jəupe hām nə pap kəṛəta."—*sri ravidas*.

ਜਹਿਲਹਿ [jəuləu], ਜਹਿਲਗੁ [jəuləgu] *adv* till then, up to that moment. "jəuləu bhau əbhau ihu manē, tau lau mīlənū durai."—*sor m 5*. "jəuləgu jiu pəraṇ, səcu dhīaie."—*asa m 1*.

ਜਹਿਲਾ [jəula] *P* جلا *n* bondage, shackle. "kahu nanak bhram kəṭe kizara, bahurī nə hōle jəula jiu."—*majh m 5*. "isu mari binu sabbhukichu jəula."—*gau a m 5*. 'Everything is in bondage.' 2 *A* besiege, overpower. "həri vāse nizəṭi, sabbh jəula."—*var kan m 4*. 3 run away, flee. i.e. - evade. "jəb is te ihu hōzo jəula."—*gau a m 5*.

ਜਹਿ [jəu] *part* if, in case.

ਜਹਿਧਿਸਟਰ [jəudhisṭar] See ਧੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਰ. 2 *Skt* जैषिष्ठਿ adj relating to Yudhishtar.

ਜਹਿਧਿ [jə-əp] meditation. 2 *Skt* जल्पनम् statement, saying. See ਜਹਿਧਿਧਿ.

ਜਹਿ [jəi] *Skt* जय *n* victory, triumph, conquest. 2 See ਜਹੀ 4.

ਜਹਿਯਾ [jəia] *n* ovation. "nanak ucṛe hāri ki jəia."—*brla m 5*. 'Nanak applauds the triumph of the Divine.' 2 *adj* born, begotten. "sadhəṣṣəṭi binu bad jəia."—*ram a m 1*.

ਜਹਿਧਿਧਿ [jəṣpəhi] speaks out, states. "jə jə jəṣpəhi səḡal jəkəu."—*brla chāt m 5*. See ਜਲਪਨ. 2 applauds, hails (divine) triumph.

ਜਹਿਭੇ [jəbo] *v* take birth, be born. "marjəbē kau kia kərahu əbhage?"—*suhi kabir*. 2 go, depart.

ਜਹੀ [jəi] *n* creation. "mən priti nē ki jai upjāi."—*NP*. 2 *adj* developed, was born. 3 finished, vanished, may end, may vanish. "jāte hāume jāihe."—*gau kabir*. 4 *Skt* जयिन् victorious, winner. 5 See ਜਹੀ.

ਜਹੀਏ [jəie] may go, should go. "tāke sād bəlihari jāie."—*səloh*.

ਜਹੀਧ [jəiph] *A* ضعیف *adj* old, aged 2 weak,

infirm. See ਜੋੜ.

ਜਟੇ [jæ] were produced, born. "kaṣi bic jāe, te kamāū jax mēre hē."—*carrtr* 266.

ਜਸ [jəs] *adj* like this, similar. "jəs ohu hē, tas lākhr nē kol."—*gāu kabir*. "jəs dekhuz tervar ki chara."—*gāu kabir*. 2 (sixth declension) to whom, to which. 3 *Skt* यशस् *n* fame, reputation, grandeur. "jrh prani harjās kahio."—*s m* 9. 4 respect, honour. 5 *Skt* जस् *v* release, free, warn, insult.

ਜਸਕੀਰਤਿ [jəskirəti] honour and praise. See ਜਸ 4. 'prestige and appreciation.'

ਜਸਤ [jəsət] odd.

ਜਸਤਾਈ [jəstai] *n* admiration. "bhāne prabhū ki jəstai."—*krxsn*.

ਜਸਦ [jəsəd] *adj* admirable. 2 *Skt* *n* zinc. See ਜਿਸਤ 2. 3 *A* ← physique, body. "cədhyo bīr rās jəsəd apare."—*PP*.

ਜਸਨ [jəsən] *P* جشن *n* festivity, celebration. 2 happiness, joy. 3 festival, assembly for merry-making.

ਜਸਪਤਿ ਦੀਵਾਨ [jəspəti divan] brother of Diwan Lakhpat Rai and resident of Kalanaur. Jaspāt was initially a ruler of Jalandhar. Zakriakhan, subedar of Lahore, appointed him as ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan] of the mini district of Aimnabad and installed Adeena Beg as the ruler of Jalandhar in his place. This resulted in antagonism between Jaspāt and Adeena Beg, and the Sikhs took advantage of it.

There was a skirmish between Jaspāt and a group of Sikhs in Sammat 1802 (1744 AD). Nibahu Singh Ranghreta beheaded Jaspāt by getting on the elephant he was riding near village Baddo Ki Goosain Bawa Kirpa Ram, the family guru of Jaspāt, cremated his head after acquiring it from the Sikhs after paying five hundred rupees. The memorial of Jaspāt is located near Baddo Ki Goosain (district Gujranwala). See ਜਸਪਤਿਰਾਇ.

ਜਸਪਦ [jəspəd] *Skt* जपदि *adv* immediately, instantaneously. "anyo jəspəd sətɡuru pas."—*NP*. Bhai Santokh Singh has used jəspəd for səpədi at several places.

ਜਸਪਲ ਭਾਈਥੀ [jəspəl bhaikhe] a village under police station, tehsil and district Ludhiana situated at a distance of two miles to the south west of Dhundari Kalan railway station. A pair of door planks and one large iron plate presented to a devout cook, Sagar Mall, by Guru Har Rai are still preserved in this village.

Once Din Mohammad, governor of Jalandhar, alongwith his forces, was returning to his residence from Doraha, in the company of Diwan Hakumat Rai. The attendants of the shrine offered food to all the soldiers of the army because of Diwan's devotion. He donated two thousand bighar of land and a village Garibnagri to the gurdwara.

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsmət] Yashoda – wife of milkman Nand, foster-mother of Krishan.

ਜਸਮਰਨੇਨ [jəsmarnen] by worshipping him, by paying homage to him. "nā dənəti jəsmarnen janām jəradhī mēran bhārā."—*gujjdev*

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsmət] Yashoda. See ਜਸਮਤ. "jəsmat prāsən bhai mān me."—*krxsn*. 2 yəsmat (fifth declension) by whom, by which.

ਜਸਰਥ [jəsrəth] Dashrath, of solar dynasty, ruler of Ayudhya was father of Ram. See ਦਸਰਥ. "jəsrəth rai nēdu rājā mēra rāmčādu."—*ram namdev*. 'My Ram Chand is the lord of the son of rājā Dashrath.' i.e. the icon of his devotion.

ਜਸਰੋਟ [jəsrəti] a section of Jamwal Rajputs. Jasrota town, founded by the people belonging to this subcaste, falls in Jammu state. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਰੋਟਾ [jəsrəta] See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਰੋਟੀਆ [jəsrəta] belonging to Jasrot subcaste. 2 resident of Jasrota. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਵਾਲ [jəsvāl] a section of Katoch Rajputs. Their capital was Jaswan. See ਜਸਵਾਲ.

ਜਸਵੰਤ [jasvānt] *adj* glorious, reputed, famous.
ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ [jasvāntsiṅgh] ruler of Jodhpur, and son of Gaj Singh. He ascended the throne in Sammat 1694 (1638 AD). Earlier he was a commander of Shah Jahan, then Aurangzeb designated him as chief of the army comprising seven thousand soldiers. He was appointed garrison commander and was sent to Jamrod where he expired in 1678 AD.¹ After his death, the emperor wished to convert his descendents to Islam, but with help from the wise queen and her officials his family fled from Delhi. The royal forces chased them, and all of them were killed, except Tikka Ajit Singh and his mother who escaped by hiding. Ajit Singh got back Jodhpur state in 1711 after the death of Aurangzeb. Emperor Farrukh Siyar got married to his daughter. See ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਿਕੰਦਰ.

2 son of rani Raj Kaur and raja Hamir Singh of Nabha state. He was born in 1775 AD in village Badabar and ascended the throne of Nabha State in 1783 at the age of 8 after his father's death. His stepmother, Deso, who was pious, religious and sagacious, took charge of the administration during the time he was a minor. Raja Jaswant Singh was a far-sighted and intelligent ruler. He assisted the British government in many battles. His chief concern was to serve his people and keep with honour scholars in his court. Raja Jaswant Singh breathed his last in Nabha on 22nd May, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years. 3 See ਖੁਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਸਮਤ [jasmat] 1 جاسم *n* robust physique.

ਜਸਰੋਟ [jasarot] of Jasrot, belonging to Jasrot. "jasarot raj." -VN Raja Sukhdev of Jasrot. See ਜਸਰੋਟ

ਜਸਿ [jasI] reputation. "sabbhi kirbikh harI jasi

¹Colonel Tudd writes in his book on Rajasthan, that he was killed by administering poison on the behest of Aurangzeb

jala."-mah m 4. 2 whose, of whom

ਜਸੀ [jasi], **ਜਸੀਆ** [jasia] *adj* glorious, having good reputation, well known, famous.

ਜਸੁ [jasu] See ਜਸ 3. "jasu gavet pap laham."-kan m 4. See ਜਸ 4. "jasu kiratI jag leI."-japu. 'respect and honour.'

ਜਸੁਦਾ [jasuda], **ਜਸੁਦਾ** [jasudha] *Skt* जसेदा *adj* who bestows glory. 2 *n* wife of milkman Nand, who reared Krishan. "jru jasuda gharI kanu."-sri m 1 pahzre.

ਜਸੁਆ [jasua] *n* glory, fame. "driṁ nanak das bhagatI harIjasua."-gau m 5. 2 *adj* who glorifies, who eulogises.

ਜਸੁਸ [jasus] See ਜਸੁਸ. "vah an jasus bataI dae."-aje

ਜਸੁਸੀ [jasusi] See ਜਸੁਸੀ.

ਜਸੋ [jaso] See ਜਸ. 2 short for Jasoda (Yashoda). 3 short for Jaswalia Jasrotia. "jaso dādhvalā." -VN. 'jasrotia and dādhvalia.'

ਜਸੋਦ [jasod], **ਜਸੋਦਾ** [jasoda], **ਜਸੋਧ** [jasodh], **ਜਸੋਧਾ** [jasodha], **ਜਸੋਮਤ** [jasomat] Yashoda. See ਜਸੁਦਾ "kahat ma jasod jrsahr dahu bhat khahi yu." -saveye m 4 ke. "jabe jasodha surgai maya kiyo prakas."-krisan. "nād jasomat moh badhaike."-krisan.

ਜੱਸਾ [jassa] See ਜੋਥਾ.

ਜੱਸਾਸੀ [jassasiṅgh] son of Badar Singh, resident of Ahluwal, born in 1718 AD. In the company of Nawab Kapoor Singh he proved to be a man of great achievement. He is worthy to be termed the life breath of Ahluwalia misl. Mata Gujn bestowed him with a mace. He was highly respected in the Sikh community. Raja Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala state, was baptised by Jassa Singh. In 1748 AD, this great warrior brought under his control extensive territory by killing Salabat Khan, ruler of Amritsar, and in 1749 he assisted Diwan Kaura Mall a lot in ousting Shah Nawaj from Multan. In 1753 AD, he annexed the territory of Fatehbad by

defeating Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar. He was popularly known as bādichor as he got liberated Hindu men and women captured by Ahmad Shah Durrani for turning them into slaves. He fought bravely in the holocaust even though he bore 22 serious wounds on his body. He occupied Kapurthala to establish it as his capital in 1774 and released his own coin.¹ He was a pious, humble, generous, and ethical ruler. He died in Sammat 1840 (1783 AD) in Amritsar. His memorial is situated near the shrine of Baba Attal. See **ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ**

2 Jassa Singh Ramgarhia was son of Gyan Bhagwan Singh. He was very brave and skilled in martial arts. Khalsa Panth excommunicated him, allegedly for killing his infant daughter. Alongwith his four brothers, he got employment with Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar, and became a commander of the Sikh unit. When prince Taimur invaded Punjab and Adeena Beg fled to the hills, Jassa Singh begged pardon from the Sikhs at Amritsar and started living with Nand Singh Sanghani. The duo reconstructed Ramrauni. This fortress was demolished by a commander of Adeena Beg but Jassa Singh rebuilt Ramrauni and named it as "Ramgarh".²

Jassa Singh joined Kanhaya misl and established his reign over towns of Deena Nagar, Batala, Kalanaur, Sri Gobindpur, Qadian, Ghuman etc. and some territory of Doaba. He had to live in Sarsa across river Satluj when he got into conflict with Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. While spending his days in Sarsa till 1783 AD, he kept on achieving notable

success upto Delhi and Meerut. He won great reputation all over the country for getting Brahman girls released from the clutches of the ruler of Hissar after valiantly fighting against him. He was a great believer in Guru's doctrine (Gurbani i.e. philosophy of Sikhism) and used to take his meals after serving others and was a fearless warrior. He took part in almost all the battles fought by Sikhs against Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Jassa Singh breathed his last in 1802 AD (1860 Bikrami). In 1808 his son Jodh Singh accepted the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਜੱਸੀ [jassi] a village under police station and tehsil Bhatinda, subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. When the Guru, wearing blue clothes and riding his horse, crossed the pond near the gurdwara, his robes turned bagga (white), that is why this holy pond is now popularly known as Baggsar. The devotees belonging to this area offered jaggery to the Guru. "jassi ar cale gur khar."—GPS.

The gurdwara has landed property of sixty bighas in village Patharala, twenty bighas in village Jassi and four hundred fifty bighas in village Jhirhi. An annual grant of rupees 160 is given by Patiala state. The village is situated three miles to the south of railway station Sangat (BBCI Railway).

ਜਸਤ [jasy] to that, to whom. See ਜਸ 2. "jasy rakhen gopalah."—sahas m 5.

ਜਸਵਰ [jasvar] See ਜਸਵਰ. "ut bir dhae su birā jāsvarā."—VN.

ਜਹ [jah], **ਜਹੈ** [jahh] adv there, at that place, at the place. "jah sadhu gobindbhajanu."—bavan. "jahā tahā bhāi dharamgarī lopā"—kalki. 2 **ਸ਼੍ਰੋ** n renunciation, forsaking.

ਜਹਤ ਲਖਣਾ [jahat lakṣṇa] **ਸ਼੍ਰੋ** जहल्लक्षण. See ਜਹਤਿ. **ਜਹਤਮਰਤਿ** [jəhtəjəhəti] **ਸ਼੍ਰੋ** जहदजहल्लक्षण n a variation of figurative sense of which a part is

¹The coin bore following inscription on it:

sikkah zad dar jahh befazle akal.

mulak ahmad grifal jassa kolal.

²This fort came to be known as Ramgarhia after the name of its leader.

left for grasping the sense of an utterance. In *chādog Upanishad*, there is the advice: "tatvamasī svetketu." "Oh svetketu, "Are you the one?" ' It figures as an utterance wherein the omniscience of Brahman as against the ignorance of svetketu and the omnipotence of the former vis-a-vis the debility of the latter is there for inculcation not in their own right but together. Such a figurative expression is also termed as **ਭਾਗਤਯਾਗ** (bhagtyag).

ਜਹਾਤਿ [jahatɪ] *Sk* जहत्स्वार्थ n a form of attribute wherein the utterance conveys its latent meaning by leaving aside the manifest one. "mera ghar gōga vicc hē--mē hār vele gōga vicc rahida hā." Here the suggestion of the bank is conveyed by leaving aside the mention of Ganga's flow.

ਜਹਨ [jahan] *Sk* n renunciation, abandonment.

ਬਹਮਤ [zahmat] *A* عجز n disease. 2 suffering, trouble.

ਬਹਮਤੀ [zahmatī] *adj* ill. "bhae jahmatī nen." -*caritr* 264.

ਜਹਰ [zahr] See ਜਹਿਰ.

ਜਹਲ [zahāl] *A* جهل n ignorance, naivety, foolishness. "mai bap pare hē jahāl me." -*hanu*.

ਜਹਾ [zaha], **ਜਹਾਂ** [zahā] *adv* where, at what place.

"jaha sravanī harīkatha nā sunie." -*sar* m 5.

"jahā sabadu vāse tahā dukh jāe." -*asa* m 3.

2 *P* دُنْيَا n world, universe. 3 worldly objects.

ਜਹਾਕ [jahak] See ਜਹਾਕ.

ਜਹਾ ਕਹਾ [jaha kaha], **ਜਹਾਂ ਕਹਾਂ** [jahā kahā] *adv* wherever. 2 everywhere, at every place. "jahā kahā prabhū tū varīṭa." -*bher* m 5.

ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ [jahāgīr] *P* جہاگیر *adj* who conquers the world, who brings the world under his control. 2 *n* Salim, son of Akbar born to Mariam Zamani, daughter of Bihari Mall Kacchwahe at Sikri on 31st August, 1569. (Sammat 1627). He became emperor of Delhi on 24th October, 1605 and renamed himself as

Jahangir.¹ Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe were assigned the duties to expand trade in India by the king of England, James I, during the rule of Jahangir. As a result of this many residential complexes for British officers were built and several factories established.

His son Khusaro, longing for the throne, turned a rebel and hence was imprisoned. His supporters were killed. Persons like Chandu found the opportunity to incite him against Guru Arjan Dev alleging that the Guru had prayed for Khusro and also rendered him financial assistance.²

¹His full name is "Nuruddin Mohammed Jahangir Padshah Gazi"

²Although Jahangir himself and a few other writers have held this as an apparent reason for his displeasure with Guru Arjan Dev, but deep research shows that, being a fanatic, Jahangir was prejudiced against the Guru.

Just after ascending the throne, Jahangir resolved that he would protect and promote Islam. This meant that the openness and tolerance prevalent against Shariat, would be replaced by strict observance of Islamic tenets. So to succeed in his mission Jahangir associated very fanatic mullahs with himself. On this score he came to be called a gazi (religious warrior).

He could not tolerate the influence of Guru Arjan Dev and the adherence of Muslims to Sikhism. Without any inhibition, he made this confession in his autobiography while writing about Khusro. Thus goes his confession :

"So many of the simple-minded Hindus, nay, many foolish Muslims, too, had been fascinated by his ways and teachings. He was noised about as a great religious and worldly leader. They called him Guru, and from all directions crowds of people would come to him and express great devotion for him. This busy traffic had been carried on for three or four generations. For many years the thought had been presenting itself to my mind either I should put an end to this false traffic, or that he should be brought within the fold of Islam." -*tezak jahāgīrī*.

Six years after ascending the throne, he married Noorjahan. Noorjahan was daughter of an Iranian official Mirza Gyas. Gyas was employed during Akbar's regime and rose to the status of an officer because of his intelligence. When as a girl Noorjahan used to visit the royal palace in her childhood, Jahangir was enamoured of her beauty and fell in love with her. Noorjahan was married to an Iranian chief Alikuli Khan (Sher Afgan Khan) with the blessings of emperor Akbar. Akbar gave him an estate as fief in Bengal. When Jahangir became emperor, he married Noorjahan after getting Sher Afgan Khan killed and made her brother his chief confidant, conferring the title of Asif Khan on him.

Jahangir was a puppet in the hands of Noorjahan viz- "jähāgir pats̄ah ke begam̄ nurjähā. vaṣī kina pat̄i apno ih ras jähā tabā"—*cāritr* 48.

Jahangir was addicted to drinking and hunting. He died on 28th October, 1627 (Sammat 1684) on way from Kashmir due to severe attack of asthma. An elegant tomb was built in his memory in Shahdara near Lahore. See ਨੂਜਹਾਂ.

ਜਹਾਜ਼ [jəhaz] 1 ਜਹਾਜ਼ *n* preparation. 2 saddle for camel's back. 3 ship, steamer, vessel, large boat, raft. "guru jəhaj̄ khevaṽ guru."—*savrye m* 4 ke. Initially ships fitted with sails were wind-driven, but were later powered by steam. The first Portuguese wind-driven ship arrived in Goa harbour in 1498, while the first steam-engine powered ship, Enterprize, arrived in Calcutta in 1885. 4 See ਜਹੇਜ਼. 5 i.e. Sikh religion.

ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jəhaj̄ cəṛna] *xa* embrace Guru Nanak Dev's religion in order to attain salvation; get baptised.

ਜਹਾਜ਼ੀ [jəhaj̄i] *adj* pertaining to a ship.

ਜਹਾਦ [jəhad] 1 ਜਹਾਦ *n* effort, attempt. 2 crusade;

religious or holy war against atheists (non-believers in Islam). In Koran, religious war is permitted against the non-believers. See ਸੁਰਤ 9, ਅਧਤ 5-6-29.

ਜਹਾਂਦਾਰ [jəhādar̄shah] elder son of Bahadur Shah born to Nizam Bai on 8th April, 1663. He acquired the royal seat in Lahore on the death of his father after fighting against his brothers on 10th April, 1712. He was a very mean and cruel king. Farrukh Siyar killed him in 1713 AD (Sammat 1771) and became emperor.

ਜਹਾਂਦੀਦਾ [jəhādida] *P* ਜਹਾਂਦੀਦਾ *adj* world-wide travelled; skilled, experienced.

ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan] or ਜਹਾਨੁ [jəhanu] *P* ਜਹਾਨ *n* world. "tarīa phanu lahīa abhīman."—*gāu chāt m* 5

ਜਹਾਨਖਾਨ [jəhanxan] a commander and adviser of Taimur, son of Ahmad Shah Abdali, who was assigned the task of eliminating the Sikhs in Majha region. He served as subedar of Lahore from 1756 to 1758. He was killed by the valiant saviour of religion Dyal Singh—a companion of martyr Deep Singh in the battle at Golerwal near Amritsar.

ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬ [jəhantab], ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬੀ [jəhantabā] *P* ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬ *adj* who lights the world. "rukhsar jəhantabā."—*ramav*. 'Her cheeks render the world bright.' 2 *n* sun.

ਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ [jəhanabad] a town in district Peelihiit. 2 short for Shahjahanabad (Delhi). "sahar jəhanabad basat jəhī. sahjəhā ju raj karat tahī."—*cāritr* 278. 3 a town in district Gaya, which was once a famous business centre.

ਜਹਾਨੁ [jəhanu] See ਜਹਾਨ

ਜਹਾਨੈ [jəhanē] to the world, for the world. "sājhī sagal jəhanē."—*var sor m* 3.

ਜਹਾਂਪਨਾਹ [jəhāpanah] *P* ਜਹਾਂਪਨਾਹ *adj* refuge for the world. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 emperor.

ਜਹਾਲਤ [jəhalat] 1 ਜਹਾਲਤ *n* ignorance, stupidity, illiteracy.

'Jahandar expired on Muhram 17, 1125 hzgi

ਜਹਿ [jəhi], ਜਹਿ [jəhi] See ਜੌਹ.

ਜਹਿਤ [jəhit] *Skt* adj discarded, abandoned.

ਜਹਿਮਤ [jəhimat], ਜਹਿਮਤੀ [jəhimati] See ਜਹਮਤ and ਜਹਮਤੀ.

ਜਹਿਰ [jəhir] *P* ٢٢ *n* anger, ire. 2 poison, venom. "an jəhir cijnə bhaxa."—*var mala m 1*.

ਜਹਿਰੀ [zəhiri] adj/poisonous, venomous. 2 irate, wrathful.

ਜਹਿਰੀਲਾ [zəhirila] *P* ٢٢ adj poisonous. 2 *n* material or substance having poisonous effect.

ਜਹਿਰਾ [jəhira] adv where, at which place. "an nanak ki iccha jəhira. vicarahi balak me mil təhira."—*NP*.

ਜਹੀ [jəhi] adv where, there, at this place. 2 wheresoever.

ਜਹੀਨ [jəhin] *A* ٢٢ adj with acute intelligence, having sharp memory; blessed with deep understanding.

ਜਹੀਰ [jəhir] *A* ٢٢ adj grieved, sorrowful, distressed. "hakk bigana jo rakhān so hosān bahut jəhir."—*JSBB*. "Ikna vadi arja, rki marī hohi jəhir."—*var mala m 1*. 2 weakened by illness. 3 *A* ٢٢ a speaker who has loud and clear voice. "dīsan bade jəhir."—*mago*.

ਜਹੀਰੀ [jəhiri] *n* oratory, descriptive skill, articulation. See ਜਹੀਰ 3. "tadbiri jəhiri akalgrī."—*GPS*.

ਜਹੁਰੀ [jəhuri] See ਜੌਹਰੀ. 2 a lump of opium, having colour like that of safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*), mostly consumed in Rajputana.

ਜਹੁਦ [jəhud], ਜਹੁਦੀ [jəhudi] See ਜਹੁਦੀ

ਜਹੁਰ [jəhur] *A* ٢٢ *n* light, miracle, wonder. "kz jahar jəhur he."—*mpu*. 2 adj/apparent, visible.

ਜਹੁਰਾ [jəhura] splendour, ostentation. 2 light.

See ਜਹੁਰ.

ਜਹੇ [zəhe] *P* ٢٢ well done!, bravo!. "zəhe prickariye ki pur zaafrān."—*digo*.

ਜਹੇਜ [jəhez] *A* ٢٢ *n* dowry, money and valuables given at the time of a daughter's marriage. It is a transform of jahaz in which [a] is replaced

by [e].

ਜਹੰਨਮ [jəhənam] *A* ٢٢ *n* hell, inferno. 2 distressing place.¹

ਜਹੂ [jəhu] See ਜਹੂ

ਜਕ [jak] *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 obstruction, hesitation. 3 *P* ٢٢ defeat, failure. 4 insult. 5 fear. 6 *A* ٢٢ conflagration. "jak jareī mərət hē."—*akal*. 7 sharp, intelligence.

ਜਕਾ [jəka], ਜਕਾ [jəka] *v* hesitate, restrain oneself. 2 feel shy. See ਜਕ 3.

ਜਕਰੀਆਨ [zəkriān] زکریا See ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦਖਾਨ and ਮਾਨਸਰਗਪੁਰ.

ਜਕਾਰਾ [jəkarā] *v* fasten, grip tightly.

ਜਕਾਰਬੰਦ [jəkarbād] *n* rope. 2 chain. 3 celibate's loincloth.

ਜਕਾ [jəka] See ਜਕ 6 and 7.

ਜਕਾਖੇਲ [jəkakhe] *n* a subcaste of Pathans, found in Kharbar

ਜਕਾਤ [jəkat] See ਜਕਾਤ.

ਜਕੀ [jəki], ਜਕੀਆ [jəkia] adj suspicious; of doubting nature. 2 obdurate, stubborn 3 *A* ٢٢ wise; with sharp intelligence; prudent.

ਜਕੀਰਾ [jəkira] *n* tight grip, pull. 2 concentration of mind. "bikh sēcāhī lax jəkira."—*jet m 4*. 3 stocks, vice.

ਜੱਕ [jəkk] *n* getting solid through freezing. Its root is Arabic جک. 2 See ਜਕ.

ਜੱਕ ਝੱਕ [jəkk təkk] *n* act of looking with suspicion.

ਜਕ [jəks] *Skt* *vr* laugh. 2 eat. 3 See ਜਕ.

ਜਕ [jəkh] See ਜੱਖ, ਜਖਣ, ਜੰਡ and ਜਕ. "jəkh kīnar guṇ bhānī."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 See ਜਕ.

ਜਕਾਨ [jəkha] *n* civilised mode of eating. See ਜਕ w. "utām bhale jina ke jəkha."—*raṭanmala*. 'who have controlled their eating habits'—who control their taste and live in virtue.

¹This derives from the word Gehenna. In the valley of Ge-Hinnom, infants were sacrificed at one place. To silence their wails, drums were beaten and cymbals sounded. That is why this place got the name Gehenna.

सम [zaxam] *P* زخم *n* wound; injury, cut.
 समी [zaxmi] *P* زخمی *adj* wounded, injured.
 समर [jaxamat] *A* قوام *n* thickness.
 समीर [jakhura] *A* خمر *n* collection. 2 treasure.
 3 heap, pile. 4 nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.
 सख [jakkh], सख [jakhy] See जख. "avat tho ik jakkh bado"—*krisan*. "kai kot jakhy kinar prsac."—*sukhmani*.
 सग [jag] *Skt* जाग *n* world. "jag su jhuth priti man bedhia."—*sor m 1*. 2 people, mankind. 3 fire ritual. "jag tsan tap than khade."—*dhana m 5*. "geda mar hom jag kie"—*var mala m 1*. 4 demigod, diety's attendant. "kot jag jak darbar."—*bher a kabir*.
 सग अरुन [jag surun] none else in the world. "jag auru na yah maham tam me avtaru jagaru an i kiau."—*savaye m 5 ke* 'who in the darkest era.'
 सगी [jagai] is awake, is alert; remains watchful.
 सग [jagah], सग [jagahi] *P* جگہ *n* short for جگہ place, spot, sojourn.
 सगीवत [jagivan], सगीवत [jagivan] *n* the Creator of the world; the Lord who provides consciousness to the world. "jagivan su apri citu lae."—*basat m 3*. "ape jagivan sukhdara."—*sri m 3*. 2 living in the world. 3 See सतनामी.
 सगीवतवास [jagivandas] See सतनामी.
 सगीवत [jagivanu] See सगीवत.
 सगीती [jagjoni] *Skt* जगद्योनि *n* earth. 2 Brahma. 3 Vishnu. 4 the Creator of the world. "y3 vicar bole jagjoni."—*NP*.
 सग [jagan] *n* prosodic foot of three characters with a long matra in the middle: short-long-short (ISI).
 सग [jagat] *Skt* जागत् *n* breeze, air, wind. 2 country. "sat jag ka anyay su, ik phere sabh jagat marave."—*BG*. 3 mobile, moving creatures. 4 world, universe, cosmos. "ih

jagat me kini jopro gurmshu." *s m 9*.
 5 etymologically, a human being. 6 adv while awake. "maharudra ke bhavan jagat rajni gai"—*caritr 146 7* See सगसेठ
 सगदुहार [jagatudharan], सगदुहार [jagatudharan] *adj* having power to emancipate the world; liberator of the world. "jagatudharan nam priat."—*kan m 5*. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "te jagatudharanu parau."—*savaye m 4 ke*.
 सगसेठ [jagatseth] Initially he was a sweet-maker in Patna, then by earning wealth he became a rich person. He served the ninth as also the tenth Guru of the of Sikhs with great devotion. See footnote of सैत सिंघ.
 सगसेठ [jagatsetu] *n* Guru Granth Sahib as a bridge leading to salvation. 2 God as a bridge. 3 the Supreme Guru. 4 religious congregation. 5 the ultimate truth.
 सग सैत [jagat sāsar] *adj* world, (transitory) world. 2 people of the world. "satigur no sabhko vekhda jeta jagatu sāsar."—*var vad m 3*. See सग.
 सगदुहार [jagatkasai] *adj* traitor. 2 evil doer; humanity's butcher. See सगदुहार.
 सगदुहार [jagatkarta] *adj* the Creator of the world. 2 *n* the ultimate one, the supreme one.
 सगदुहार [jagatkasai] See सगदुहार. "hathi churi jagatkasai."—*var asa*.
 सगदुहार [jagatguru], सगदुहार [jagatguru] *Skt* जागद्गुरु *n* the Creator. "tum kahiat ho jagatguru suami."—*jet ravidas*. 2 *adj* spreading message of love in the world. "mrlu nanak dev jagat guru kere."—*kan m 5*. "jagatguru guru nanak deu."—*BG*. 3 *n* Guru Nanak Dev 4 the caretaker of Shakaracharya's seat is also known by this name.
 सगदुहारसिंघ महाराज [jagatsingh maharaja] See सगदुहार.
 सगदुहार [jagatjivan] See सगीवत
 सगदुहार [jagatdhata] *Skt* जागद्गत् *n* saviour of

the world, the supreme One. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Brahma, according to Purans. 4 Vishnu. **जगत्पति** [jagatpātī] *n* lord of the world; the Creator.

जगत्पिता [jagatpita] *n* the Creator of the world, the supreme One. "jagatpita he sarab pran ko adhar."—*savrye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 Brahma. "jagatpita pad pritham kahī sut pad āt bakhan."—*sanama. jagatpita (Brahma) sut (son); river Brahmaputra.*

जगत्पितासुत [jagatpitāsut] See **जगत्पिता** 2. 2 Naradmunī, monk Narad. 3 sage Sankadi.

जगत्प्राण [jagatprāṇ] *n* the Creator — the soul of world. 2 air, wind.

जगता [jagta] a follower of the sixth Guru, who belonged to Burhanpur. He was a great warrior and spiritually enlightened person. 2 a Brahman turned Sikh preacher, who lived in Lahore. Guru Gobind Singh spared him while punishing the masāds for their misdeeds. 3 a holy saint-grandson and disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

जगताकार [jagtagar] *n* primal, primeval, cause of the world's origin. "gaho saraṇ jagtagar."—*hajare 10*.

जगतावलि [jagtavalī] *n* system of cosmic creation. "jagtavalī karta."—*gyan*.

जगती [jagti] *Sk n* earth. 2 world, universe. 3 a vedic metre having twelve characters in each line, i.e. forty-eight characters in four lines. kamīru mohna, totak and bhujāgprayat etc all belong to this metre.

जगदीश [jagtiś] jagat—*is*; lord of the creation. See **जगदीश**.

जगत [jagatu] See **जगत्**. "nīkari dekhio jagatu me, ko kahu ko nahī."—*s m 9*. 2 people. "jagatu bhīkharī phirāt he."—*s m 9*.

जगत् सैसार [jagtu sāsarū] See **जगत् सैसार**.

जगत्तुल [jagtuḷla] a Gujjar chief belonging to Bhau subcaste. Alongwith the rulers of the hill-

states, he came to fight against Guru Gobind Singh and was killed by a bullet shot from the gun of Sahib Singh, one of the five beloved Sikhs.

जगद् [jagat] short for jagat-matr. "jē jekar jagtra mahī."—*brīa m 5* 2 जगत्त्रय three spheres; three worlds.

जगद्गुरु [jagtra guru] all the three spheres of the world. "bhandas su as jagtra guru ki."—*savrye m 4 ke*.

जगद [jagad] *Sk ad* saviour, sustainer.

जगद्गुरु [jagadguru] See **जगद्गुरु** and **जगद्गुरु**

जगदधर [jagdadhar] *n* the Creator; the sustainer of the world. 2 air, wind.

जगदीश [jagdis] *n* lord of the world, the Creator "sada bhāpōho jagdis."—*guy m 5*

जगदीश ईश [jagdis īś] *adj* rulers of the world—their lord, God. 2 sacred deities of the world like Vishnu, Brahma — their holy God. "jagdis īś gopal madho."—*ram chāt m 5*.

जगदीश्वर [jagdisar], **जगदीश्वर** [jagdisur], **जगदीश्वर** [jagdisoura], **जगदीश्वर** [jagdisvar] *Sk जगदीश्वर n* lord of the world — the Creator, the ultimate One. "sarabgun jagdisre."—*ram chāt m 5*. "jagdisur caransaran jo ae."—*kālī m 4* "sada anādujapī jagdisoura."—*sar m 4 partā*. "dhan caran rakhya jagdisvarah."—*sahas m 5*.

जगदीप [jagdīp] *Sk जगदीप n* the Creator, who gives light to the world. 2 sun.

जगदीमा [jagdāma] *Sk जगदीमा n* mother of the world. 2 goddess Durga 3 Mata Sulakhni. 4 Mata Sahib Kaur.

जगद्गुरु [jagadguru] *n* mentor of spiritual knowledge for the world; the revered One. "he prannath gobīdah kripa nidhan jagadguro."—*sahas m 5*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

जगध [jagadh] *Sk जगध adj* eaten, taken. 2 *n* food.

जगधता [jagdhata] See **जगधता**.

जगधि [jagadhi] *Sk जगधि n* food, diet, meal.

जगत् [jagat] *Sk जगत् n* act of worshipping.

2 oblation to the fire god. 3 fire ritual. See **ਜਗ** *vr.* "jagan kare bahu bhar aphan."—*gaurā m /* "asumedh jagne."—*gurd namdev.* 4 *Skt* जगन्मू glow-worm. 5 creatures. "jhaṛēt agnā, jālēt jagñ."—*ramav.* 6 See **ਜਗਨਾ**. 7 See **ਜਗਣ**.

ਜਗਨਾ [jagna] See **ਜਗਨਾ**. 2 a virtuous and spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Arjan Dev. At the behest of Guru Hargobind, he fought very bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

ਜਗਨਾਥ [jagnath] See **ਜਗਨਾਥ**. 2 sword "sabhe nam jagnath ke sada rī de mo rakh."—*sanama.*

ਜਗਨੀਵਾਸ [jagnivas] *Skt* जगन्निवास *n* the Creator, who, within Himself, provides abode to the world.

ਜਗਨੀਏ [jagnen] sun—the eye of the universe.

ਜਗਬਖਤ੍ਰਾ [jagbaktra] yug (four) — vakra (faces) having four faces representing the four ages; Brahma. Some ignorant scribe has written jagbaktra for jugbaktra. "jagbaktra hui kare bed bakhyan" *sanama.*

ਜਗਬੰਦਨ [jagbādan] *n* God, worthy of worship as the Creator of the world. "nanak sarān pario jagbādan."—*jet m 9.* 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਗਮਗ [jagmag], **ਜਗਮਗਤ** [jagmagat], **ਜਗਮਗਿਤ** [jagmagit] *adj* illuminated, lit. "jagmag jotī virajī abichal nagar apar." "jagmagat tej puran pratap."—*akal.*

ਜਗਮਾਤ [jagmat], **ਜਗਮਾਤਾ** [jagmata] *n* mother of the world. 2 creative power of the timeless One. "jagmat ko dhyan dharyo jym."—*cādi /.* 3 goddess Durga. 4 the Creator of world, God. "kripa kari ham par jagmata."—*copai.* "tū mera pita tū he mera mata."—*bher m 5.* 5 sword. "sabhe nam jagmat ke lijahu su kavī vicar."—*sanama.* 6 Mata Sulakhni. 7 Mata Sahib Kaur.

ਜਗਮੋਹਨੀ [jagmohni] *n* illusion that lures the world. "jagmohni ham tī agī gaval."—*asa m 5.*

*This verse is the text of the usṛṇia of Gurdwara Abichal Nagar (Hazoor Sahib).

ਜਗਰ [jagar] *n* light, miracle. 2 *Skt* armour; coat of mail.

ਜਗਰ ਮਗਰ [jagar magar] *n* lustre, glamour. "tero jas jagar magar bhae, sobha gai meru ki."—*hāsram.*

ਜਗਰਾਉਂ [jagraū], **ਜਗਰਾਵਾਂ** [jagravā] tehsil head quarter of district Ludhiana, situated 26 miles away from the city. See **ਬਹੁਰਾਜ** and **ਰਾਜਕੋਟ**.

ਜਗਾ [jaga] *n* remaining awake for the whole night. 2 place, spot, location. 3 in musicology, a stroke at the end of a beat.

ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [jagauna] *v* awaken. 2 call out loudly so that people may wake up. 3 give out a mendicant's call by shouting words like alakkh etc. "gorakhnath jagchē."—*krxsn.* 4 See **ਜਗਦੇਹ**.

ਜਗਤ [jagat], **ਜਗਤਿ** [jagati] *آجالت* or *آجالت* *n* purity, sacredness, holiness. 2 share spared from one's wealth and property for religious purposes is zakat, so called for rendering them sacred. According to the Koran to pay zakat is a religious code i.e. to the part with the charitable share of one's property is religiously essential. See **ਸੁਰਤ ਬਰ**, **ਅਖਤ 43**.

To pay zakat on the property possessed by a person for one year, is compulsory while that held for a period less than a year is exempt from this cess. It is clear that varying tithe was prescribed for varied property. For example the owner of four camels is exempt from paying any tithe while the possessor of five camels is bound to give one sheep or a he-goat every year. One having ten camels is to give two sheep or he-goats. Similarly, the possessor of forty camels gives four sheep or male goats as tithe. A person keeping fewer than thirty heads of cattle (cows and buffaloes) is exempt from paying any tithe, while the owner of thirty heads of cattle has to offer a one-year old calf annually and a keeper of

forty heads of cattle is bound to give a two years old calf. One has to pay tithe equivalent to five percent of the estimated value of horses one keeps, but those used in battles or utilized for yoking are exempted. Silver worth two hundred dirhams¹ is free from zakat while five percent zakat is imposed on silver of higher amount. Similarly gold weighing less than twenty miskals² is also exempted from paying any zakat whereas for holding gold more than that, one has to pay two ਕੀਰਾਤ (kirats)³ per miskal. On the unutilized belongings worth more than two hundred dirhams, zakat to the tune of 2.5% is imposed.

The spending of revenue or material collected through zakat is prescribed for these seven purposes

(a) for saints or faqirs, (b) for orphans, (c) on collectors of tithe, (d) for getting slaves liberated or freed, (e) for debtors, (f) on wars fought for the protection of religion or in the name of God, (g) on travellers. 3 octroi, the toll collected on goods entering a city or state. "jeja dōnu ko lae nā jagatī."—*asa 3 m 5*.

ਜਗਾਤੀ [jagatī], ਜਗਾਤੀਆ [jagatia] *n* octroi-collector, receiver of tithe. "kam krodh dux bhae jagatī."—*gaur kabir* "jagatia mohān mūdānī pāi."—*tukha chāt m 4*

ਜਗਾਦਿ [jagadī] in the beginning. "jagadī tuki prabhu phelrahyo."—*saveye 33.2* beginning of the world, origin of the world. 3 fire ritual, sacrificial ritual like yagy etc. "jagadī adi dharamnā."—*gyan*.

ਜਗਾਧਰੀ [jagadhri] an old and famous city in district Ambala. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh inside the

¹a silver coin weighing twenty four rattis.

²a silver coin weighing four and a half mashar or a weight equivalent to four and a half mashar.

³equivalent to two rattis.

Hanuman gate of this town. The Guru visited this place during his stay in Kapāl Mochan. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is a Sikh. The town is situated three miles to the north-east of Jagadhari railway station.

ਜਗਾਨਾ [jaganā], ਜਗਾਵਨ [jagavan] *v* awaken. 2 warn, make one cautious, alert. 3 enable a corpse to rise from its place of cremation or burial with the supernatural power of black magic. "harī kasmiranu chādīke rai jagavan jai."—*skabir*

ਜਗਿ [jagī] in the world, within the world. "jagī sukrit kiratī nam he."—*bzla chāt m 4* 2 because of fire rituals. 3 of the world "lathīare jagī tapa ram."—*vaq chāt m 4* 4 *Sku* ਜਗਿ scholar, knower. "vinu nave sabh bharāmdē nī jagī totā sesarī."—*var sor m 3*. ਜਗਿਸ੍ਵੀ [jagīsvī] supreme yogi, supreme sage. "masātkarān ik nripatī jagīsvī. tejvan bālvān tapasvī."—*carritr 260*.

ਜਗਿਜੀਵਨ [jagījīvanu] living in the world, leading life in the world. "jagījīvanu esa supnē jesa."—*asa kabir*. 2 See ਜਗਜੀਵਨ.

ਜਗਿਦਾ [jagīda] *adj* who awakens. 2 who ignites. 3 who enlightens. "jot ko jagīda."—*gyan*.

ਜਗੀ [jagī] woke, became alert. 2 performer of a fire ritual. 3 by performing the fire ritual. "sājagī satu, teta jagī."—*gauravidas*.

ਜਗੀਸ [jagīs] short for jagdis.

ਜਗੀਰ [jagīr] See ਜਗੀਰ.

ਜਗੀਰਦਾਰ [jagīrdar] fiefholder, landlord.

ਜਗ [jagu] See ਜਗ and ਜਗਤ. "jagu upjē bīnst."—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 the public, people. "jagu rogi bhogī."—*asa m 1*.

ਜਗੇਨ [jagen] (third declension) due to the fire ritual. "jogen kī, jagen kī?"—*guyjēdev*.

ਜਗੇਤਾ [jageta] a village in police station Dehlon of tehsil and district Ludhiana, situated at a distance of about one and a half miles to the north-east of Ahmadgarh railway station. A

small and simple gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated near the village in the north-west direction. The priest is an Udasi saint. The village has donated about eight bighas of land to the gurdwara.

ਜਗੋਟਾ [jəgoṭa] *n* rope made of twisted strings of wool, which mendicants generally tie around their waist. "sahaj jagota bādhān te chuṭa." –*ram m 1* 2 diaper See ਜਗੋਟੀ. 3 loud call for waking up the people.

ਜਗੋਲ [jəgol], ਜਗੋਲਾ [jəgola] *P* جگر; *n* pellet in tinkling bell; tinkling bell. "ukab bəsinān kosaṭ, kāṭh jagolan dval navine." –*kṛṣṇ. A* tinkling bell is tied around the neck or to the foot of a preying bird so that birds and animals get frightened on hearing this tinkling sound, and their gait and flight get retarded; thus falcons etc are easily traced in the deep forests.

ਜਗੰਨਾਥਾਈ [jəgənthai], ਜਗੰਨਾਥ [jəgnath], ਜਗੰਨਾਥ [jəgnathu] *Skr* जगन्नाथ *n* lord of the world; ultimate Reality, God. "harī jəpro jəgənthan." –*kalī m 4*. "jəgənth səbh jətr upae." –*nāṭ m 4*. "jəgənthu jəgdisu jəpəia." –*var vāḍ m 3*. 2 a particular idol of Vishnu or Krishna, which is worshipped in Bengal and other provinces of India, but the deeply revered idol in Puri is situated on the sea shore in Cuttak district of Orissa. Many pilgrims from other states also visit this holy place. In particular people gather in numbers during Rath Yatra festival, which is celebrated on the second day of the brighter phase of lunar month Harh. A beautiful decorated idol of Jagannath (Krishan) is installed on a 48 feet high 16 wheeled chariot, to be pulled by devotees. Two more chariots accompany this Jagannath's chariot; one of them, which has 12 wheels and is 44 feet high, carries an idol of Balram while the second one, which has 12 wheels and is 43 feet high, carries an idol of Bhadra. In ancient times, many

people preferred to get crushed in the belief that death under the wheel of this holy chariot would lead to salvation.

There is another legend in Sakand Puraṇ regarding Jagannath. When Krishan was killed by a hunter, Jar, his mortal body lay there under a tree in decomposed state. But after some-time, a well-wisher and devotee preserved these holy remains in a box. The king of Orissa, Indardiyuman, was directed by Vishnu to instal these remains in a statue of Jagannath. According to Indardiyuman's direction, Vishvkarma started making the statue on the condition that he would stop work if anybody saw it during its making. But just after fifteen days the king became impatient and curious and went to Vishvkarma. Vishvkarma got angry and left the work incomplete. The idol of Jagannath thus remained without hands and feet. King Indardiyuman requested Brahma, who provided the idol with eyes and soul and installed it. He himself purified it with conventional religious rituals and made it worthy of worship by the world.

It is a historical fact that the temple of Jagannath was got constructed by king Anant Verma, who ruled between 1076 to 1147 AD over the territory falling between Ganga and Godavari.

The outer courtyard of this temple is 665 feet long and 644 feet wide. The boundary wall is 24 feet high and the total height of the temple upto the pinnacle is 192 feet. The wheel sign of Vishnu is fixed at the top. The temple bears many obscene images, hence scholars are of the view that this temple belonged to Vama-Margis, which has now been seized by Vaishnavites.¹

The consecrated food distributed in this

¹See in this context: "ਦੈਂਨਾ ਟਲ ਕਪਟ ਕਥਾ" ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼.

temple is accepted by the people without any consideration of caste or creed.

Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Samrat 1566 for preaching Sikhism. The hymn *gaganmū thal* was uttered at this holy place. Many hypocrites and vicious persons like Kaliyug, the priest, became devotees of the Guru and attained enlightenment. The place where the Guru stayed is named as Mangumat and a well with steps down to the water level is built in memory of the Guru. The water in this well is very sweet. The priests of this shrine are Udassi saints

ਜੋਗ [jəgg] *Skt* यज्ञ *n* worshipping. 2 prayer. 3 sacrifice. "kijē ab jəgg ko arābh."—*gyan*.

ਜੋਗਖੰਡ [jəggkhābh], ਜੋਗਖੰਡ [jəggkhābh] *n* pillar raised at the place where oblation is performed. See ਗੁਪ "pag pag jəggkhābh kahu gada."—*raghu*.

ਜੋਗਪੁਰਖ [jəggpurakh] *Skt* यज्ञपुरख *n* Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 chief god to please whom sacrificial oblation is offered. "jəgg kūdahu te uthe tēb jəggpurakh kulaṛ."—*ramav*. 'Made Himself manifest.'

ਜੋਗ [jəgga] a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev who wanted to renounce household living. The Guru taught him the precept of praying while leading a house hold life.

ਜੋਗਸਿੰਘ [jəggasīgh] a devoted servant of Guru Gobind Singh

ਜੋਗਪਵੀਤ [jəggupavīt] sacred thread. See ਯਗੋਪਵੀਤ. "jəggupavīt gare jīm pavan."—*GPS*.

ਜਗਯਾਸ [jəgyasa] See ਜਿਗਯਾਸ.

ਜਗਤਪਵੀਤ [jəgyupavīt] sacred thread. See ਯਗੋਪਵੀਤ. "jəgyupavīt den hṛt dhara."—*NP*.

ਜਗੇਸ਼ਵਰ [jəgyeśvar] *Skt* यज्ञेश्वर *n* lord of the oblationary ritual, Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 See ਜੋਗਪੁਰਖ.

ਜਗੋਪਵੀਤ [jəgyopavīt] See ਯਗੋਪਵੀਤ.

ਜਘਨ [jəghān] *Skt* न र्ग n rear portion of the army. 2 buttocks, posterior. 3 pelvis.

ਜਘਨਾ [jəghna], ਜਘਨੀ [jəghni] See ਜਘਨ.

ਜਘਨ [jəghāny] *Skt* न the untouchable 2 purchased servant, slave. 3 menial. 4 mean. 5 final, last.

ਜਚਨਾ [jəcna] *v* examine, inspect, estimate. 2 look presentable. "ja uhu nirmalu, ta hām jəcna."—*asa m 5*. 'only then we look spotless.' 3 determine. "kal ka kal nīrājan jəcna."—*savrye m 4 ke*. 4 *n* idea, concept. "karī karī vekhe āpne jəcna."—*maru a m 5*. 5 *adj* suppliant, supplicant. "kahu nanak prabhū ke sabbh jəcna."—*brla m 5*

ਜਚਨੀ [jəcni] *Skt* यज्ञनीय *adj* supplicable. 2 supplicated substance. "jo rche so phalu patsi, sabb ghare vīc jəcni."—*var suhī m 3* 3 See ਜਚਨਾ

ਜਚ [jəca] *adj* supplicant, beggar. "sada sālāhiz sabb tīs ke jəca."—*var maru / m 3*. 2 examined, estimated. See ਜਚਨਾ 3 *P ੨* *n* woman who has just delivered a child

ਜਚਾ [jəcca] See ਜਚਾ 3.

ਜਚ [jəch], ਜਚ [jəchh] See ਯਚ.

ਜਚਹਰਿ [jəchh-harī] lion. See ਯਚਹਰਿ. "dharam jachh-harī ik sambhar."—*GV 10*. 'Dharam Singh.' Bhai Sukha Singh has used jachh-harī for a Singh—a baptised sikh.

ਜਚਹੀ [jəchhni] wife of a demigod, yakṣini.

ਜਚਪ [jəchhap], ਜਚਰਾਜ [jəchhraj] king of demigods; Kuber.

ਜਚ [jə] See ਯਚ *vr*. "jəjī kajī partharī suhai."—*asa m 5*. 'looked charming during rituals of worship and marriage etc.' 2 *Skt* warrior a brave fighter. 3 *S* feast given at the time of marriage. 4 marriage party, wedding party.

ਜਚਨ [jəjan] See ਯਚਨ.

ਜਚ [jəjab] *A* يَجِب *n* act of drawing attention 2 absorb. 3 assimilate.

ਜਚਾ [jəba] *A* يَجِب feeling, sentiment. 2 concept, resolve. 3 anger, wrath. 4 desire, lust.

ਜਚਮ [jəjam] See ਜਚਮ. 2 See ਜਚਮਨਿਆ 3 *A ੨*

adj determination.

ਜਸਮਾਨ [jajman], ਜਸਮਾਨ [jajmanu] See ਜਸਮਾਨ. one who performs oblation; one who gets oblation performed by the family priest. "karta, tu mera jajman."—*prabha m 1*. "sai putri jajman ki sateri, etu dhanī khadhe tera janamu gara."—*asa pati m 3*.

ਜਸਮਾਲਾ [jajmala], ਜਸਮਾਲਿਆ [jajmalia], ਜਸਮਾਲੇ [jajmale] *adj* who is leperous. 2 a wretched person, whose closeness can be contagious. "cunī vakhi kadhe jajmalia."—*var asa*. "sace vakhi kadhe jajmale."—*vargau / m 4*. 3 man of determination. See ਜਸਮ 3. "nit mara no phire jajmalia."—*vargau / m 4*.

ਜਸਰ [jajar], ਜਸਰਾ [jajra], ਜਸਰੀ [jajri] *Sk* ਜਸਰ *adj* decrepit, decayed. "rhu saruru jari he is no jaru pahuc ae."—*vaq m 3 alahni*. 2 old. 3 dilapidated, broken.

ਜਜਾ [jaja] pronunciation of ਜ. 2 thirteenth character of Punjabi script. "jaja jane hau kachu hua."—*bavan*. 3 See ਜਜਾ. 4 *A 17* revenge. 5 reward, gain.

ਜਜਾਤਿ [jajati], ਜਜਾਤੀ [jajati] See ਜਜਾਤਿ.

ਜਜਿ [jaji] See ਜਜਿ and ਜਜ.

ਜਜੀਆ [jajia] See ਜੇਜੂਆ.

ਜਜੀਰਾ [jajira] *A 1/2 n* island; piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

ਜਜਾ [jajja] See ਜਜਾ. 2 a clan of tillers in district Amritsar. 3 a subcaste amongst the Jathol Rajputs of solar lineage of Sialkot area. "hamja jajja janne, bala marvaha vigsāda."—*BG*

ਜਜੂ [jajra], ਜਜੂਟ [jajrat] *Dg n* Yamraj, the god of Death.

ਜਟ [jat] See ਜਟਾ. "taṅ na khaṅ na jat na hom na."—*kan m 5* 'neither residing at sacred places, nor performing six actions, neither matted hair nor oblation.' See ਜਟ and ਜੋਟ.

ਜਟਕਾ [jatka] *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਕੇ ਸੰਢ [jatke sād] tools or implements such as plough, field leveller, pitch fork, multipronged

pitch fork, seed pipe, yoke, cart, hoe, weeding instrument, sickle, winnower, levelling plank, small axe, pole axe etc, used by Jatts.

ਜਟਨ [jatn], ਜਟਨ [jatn] *n* Ganga, which has its origin from the matted hair of Shiv.—*sanama*. ਜਟਨਸੂਟ [jatnasut] son of Ganga, Bhisham.—*sanama*.

ਜਟਨਾਟ [jatnat] wearing matted hair; topknot of matted hair. "kari jat jata jatnat."—*kan m 4 partal*.

ਜਟਧਾਰ [jaddhar] *adj* who wears matted hair. 2 *n* ascetic. "dāddhar jaddhar pekhro varat nem tirathae."—*bher m 5*. 3 Shiv. See ਜਟਧਰ 4 banyan tree.

ਜਟਧਾਰੀ [jaddhari] See ਜਟਧਰ. 2 Ganga, which has its origin in the matted hair of Shiv. "jape calle ratt de sēlele jaddhari."—*cādi 3*

ਜਟਨਿ [jatanī] residing in the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga.—*sanama*.

ਜਟਨਿਕ [jatanīk] one that holds jatanī (Ganga); the earth.—*sanama*.

ਜਟਪੁਰਾ [jatpura] See ਜੰਮੇ 3 and ਜੰਮੇਜਟਪੁਰੇ.

ਜਟਬੁਕ [jatbhuk] *Sk* a tree having aerial roots (Banyan). "jimi bābtj vikhe jatbhuk dā sakha kād sahī phal ahi."—*GPS*. 'as the seed of banyan contains within it leaves, boughs, branches, fruit and aerial roots.'

ਜਟੋਲ [jatol] *n* rustic talk. 2 gossip; fanciful tale.

ਜਟਾ [jata] *Sk n* matted rope-like hair on the head.

"jātmukajū tani bhasam lagi."—*bher m 1*

2 tender stem of a tree. 3 bough, branch.

4 mode of reading Veds in which the preceding stanza is reread along with the succeeding one.

ਜਟਾਝੀ [jatau] *n* topknot of matted hair.

2 See ਜਟਝੂ.

ਜਟਾਜੂਟ [jatajut] *n* topknot of matted hair. "jatajut bhekh kie phirat udas kau."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 *xa adj* one who does not cut even a single hair from head to foot. "jatajut rahībo anuragahu."—*GV 10*.

ਜਟਾਣੀ [jəṭaṇi] *n* queen of Jatadhar (Shiv); Durga. "mare vir jəṭaṇi."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 wife of a Jatt. 3 *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਾਧਰ [jəṭadhar], ਜਟਾਧਾਰ [jəṭadhar], ਜਟਾਧਾਰੀ [jəṭadharī] *adv* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 ascetic. 4 Nowadays, many a recluse and stoic of different sects wear matted hair. 5 banyan tree

ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟ [jəṭamukəṭ], ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟੁ [jəṭamukəṭu] crest of matted hair; topknot of the matted hair. See ਜਟਾ 1.

ਜਟਾਯੂ [jəṭayū] He was son of sun god's charioteer Arun born from the womb of Shyeni, brother of Sampati and the king of vultures. A friend of king Dashrath, he fought a fierce battle with Ravan after the abduction of Sita. "ut ravan an jəṭayū ghire."—*ramav* Wounded by Ravan's sword, Jatayu fell down. When Ram Chandar was looking for Sita, Jatayu narrated the episode of her abduction and then breathed his last. 2 name of a mountain, according to Vayu Puran.

ਜਟਾਯੁਅਰਿ [jəṭayū-ari], ਜਟਾਯੁਰਿਪੁ [jəṭayuripu] Ravan, the enemy of Jatayu.—*sanama*.

ਜਟਾਲ [jəṭal], ਜਟਾਲਾ [jəṭala] *adj* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. "ughe jəṭu neje jəṭale."—*ramav*. 'Spears seem tridents of Shiv.'

ਜਟਾਵਲ [jəṭavəḷ], ਜਟਾਵਨਾ [jəṭavla] *adj* wearing matted hair. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 Nadia, the bull, upon which Shiv rides. "dhol nagare poṇ de ũghan janu jəṭavle."—*cāḍi* 3. 'As and when Nadia jumps, the battledrum thunders.' See ਝੁੰਘਨ. 4 ascetic. 5 banyan tree.

ਜਟਿਭ [jəṭit] *Skt adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜਟਿਧੁਰ [jəṭidhur] See ਧੁਰਜਟੀ.

ਜਟਿਧਾ [jəṭiya] *adj* one wearing matted hair. *n* wife of a Jatt.

ਜਟਿਯਾਰਾ [jəṭiyara] *adj* one wearing matted hair. "nibu kəḍam su vaṭ jəṭiyare."—*caritr* 256. 'banyan trees with aerial roots.'

ਜਟਿਲ [jəṭil] *Skt adj* having matted hair. 2 a complex problem, difficult to tangle like the matted hair. 3 *n* one who observes celibacy; celibate. 4 lion. 5 Shiv.

ਜਟੀ [jəṭi] *adj* having matted hair. 2 *n* banyan tree. 3 a tree of the ficus venosa type. 4 Shiv. 5 See ਜੱਟੀ.

ਜਟੀਸ [jəṭis] *n* Shiv, the god of those who wear matted hair, Shiv. "varuṇ virāṭi jəṭis sur."—*GV* 10.

ਜਟੀਲਾ [jəṭila] See ਜਟਿਲ.

ਜਟੁ [jəṭu] See ਜੱਟ "dhāna jəṭu balmiku bəṭvara, gurmukhi paripāṭa."—*māru* m 4.

ਜਟੁਆ [jəṭua] *adj* having matted hair. 2 topknot of matted hair. "bāḍhəṭi bəhu jəṭua."—*saveye* sri mukhvak m 5.

ਜਟੇਟਾ [jəṭəṭa] son of a Jatt

ਜੱਟ [jəṭt] a clan, branch of Rajputs, that came from central Asia and settled in western India. Colonel Todd has described Jatts as Yaduvanshis. Historians have ascribed various names as Jit-Jute-Getae to this clan. Most of these people are cultivators. As soldiers they are also very famous. They are tall, sturdy, sincere, loyal and generous.

ਜੱਟਾ [jəṭṭa] *adj* having matted hair. "bhramte jəṭṭa."—*datt*. 2 a vocative. "e jəṭṭ".

ਜੱਟੂ [jəṭṭu] a Tewari Brahman who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Chaddha devotee of the fifth Guru. 3 a Bhiva disciple of the fifth Guru. 4 a Bhandari disciple of the fifth Guru, who was a resident of Shahdara. 5 an ascetic of Jaunpur, who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind. 6 a fighter disciple of the sixth Guru.

ਜਠਰ [jəṭhar] *Skt n* abdomen, belly. "kari dokh jəṭhar kau bharte."—*māla* m 5. 2 stomach 3 womb. "kim devaki ke jəṭhrāṭari ayo."—*saveye* 33. 4 *adj* old.

ਜਠਰ ਰੋਗ [jəṭhar rog] *Skt* ਯਠਰ ਰੋਗ *n* a disease of the abdomen. See ਉਦਰਰੋਗ.

ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ [jəθragənɪ], ਜਠਰਾਗਨ [jəθranal] *n* fire of hell; heat of the blood by which food is digested and human system is kept on working. Through the circulation of blood, heat is produced, which is 98.4° Fahrenheit,¹ as shown by the thermometer.² —

ਜਠੇਰਾ [jəθera] *Skt* ਜਠੇਰਾ *adj* elder. See ਜਿਠੇਰਾ.

ਜੈਠ [jəɪθ] See ਜੈਠ.

ਜਥ [jəθ] *Skt* ਜਥ *vr* settle down, accumulate. 2 inlay, set. "jith ke man me jar-raku jəde." —*krisan*. 3 *Skt* ਜੇਠ *adj* inanimate. 4 mentally retarded, idiotic. 5 *n* water.

ਜਥ [jəθh] See ਜਥ 3 and 4.

ਜਥ [jəθ] See ਜਥ. "jəθ jəθ siu chaḍu dhohu." —*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 2 See ਜਥਨਾ. 3 See ਜਥ.

ਜਥਨ [jəθn] *Skt* ਜਥਨ. *n* birth, origin. 2 act of reproduction.

ਜਥਨਾ [jəθna] *v* give birth, reproduce, cause reproduction. See ਜਥਨ. "əut jəṇeda jai." —*var ram / m* 1. "dhān jəṇedi mai." —*sa m* 3. "jin ke jəṇe bəḍire tum hau tin siu jhəgrət pap." —*sa m* 4

ਜਥਾ [jəθa] of or relating or pertaining to people. 2 count. "birtha jəṇəmu jəṇa." —*majh barahmaḥa*, 3 *man*.

ਜਥਾਉਣਾ [jəθauna] *v* enlighten, make one realise. 2 cause infant's birth, help during birth.

ਜਥਾਕਾ [jəθakə], ਜਥਾਕਾ [jəθakhə] every one, everybody. See ਜਥਾਕਾ. 2 layman.

ਜਥਾਕਾ [jəθavka] See ਜਥਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਥਿ [jəθɪ] *adv* after giving birth. "jəθ jəṇni sut jəθɪ paləti." —*gau m* 4

¹It is the French scale of measuring temperature. Assuming ice to solidify at 32 degree, water is presumed to boil at 212 degree. The in-between range is divided according to the intensity of heat. In contrast, centigrade thermometer has range from zero to one hundred (0-100) and the Russian Reaumur thermometer ranges from zero to eighty (0-80).

²See ਬਲਾਗੀਟਰ.

ਜਥੀ [jəθi] See ਜਥੀ. 2 *part* no, not, never. "jəθi lakhavəhu əsət papi səṇi." —*asa ravidas*. 'do not live your life with an agnostic wretch. 3 reproduced. 4 *S* distribution of food like the distribution of gōdḍa laddus after the death of some person. 5 *Dg* mother.

ਜਥੁ [jəθu] *S* *adv* as if. "jis no viare mera ram sənəhi, tisə lakh bəḍən jəṇu a1." —*sa m* 5

ਜਥੇ [jəθe] See ਜਥਨਾ. 2 plural of ਜਥ (jəθ) as "do jəṇe aē."

ਜਥੇਰਾ [jəθera], ਜਥੇਰੀ [jəθedi] giving birth. See ਜਥਨਾ. "tin dhənu jəṇedi mau aē saphəku aē." —*asa farid*

ਜਥੇ [jəθe] *Dg n* father. 2 See ਜਥਾ.

ਜਥੇਰ [jəθer] gives birth. 2 knows. "jəṇət car cəkrəṇə." —*gyan*. 'knows all.'

ਜਥ [jəθ] *Skt* ਜਥ *adv* where. "jəθ jəθ jai tət tət drisṭaē." —*brla m* 5. 2 See ਜਥੁ and ਜਥ. 3 See ਜੈਠ.

ਜਥਕਤ [jəθkat], ਜਥਕਤ [jəθkatah], ਜਥਕਤਾ [jəθkata] *Skt* ਜਥ ਕਤੁ *adv* wherever. "jəθkat tum bhərpur hahu." —*brla m* 5. "jəθkatah tətah drisṭe." —*sahas m* 5. "jəθkata tət pekhie." —*kəir m* 5

ਜਥਨ [jəθn] *Skt* ਜਥ *n* effort, attempt. "jəṇən bəhūt sukh ke kie." —*s m* 9. 2 control over sensual impulses. "jəṇən təpən bhramən." —*kan m* 5.

ਜਥਬਤ [jəθbrat] *n* principle of control over sensual impulses. "dan daya dām sājəm nem jəṇbrat." —*saveye* 33.

ਜਥਨਾਉਣਾ [jəθauna], ਜਥਨਾ [jəθana], ਜਥਾਉਣਾ [jəθauna], ਜਥਾ [jəθana] *v* make known, inform. 2 tell.

ਜਥਿ [jəθɪ] See ਜਥਿ. 2 caste. "jəθɪ meri pəṭɪ meri dhan harɪ nam." —*suhi m* 5. 3 In music, jəθɪ is a mode of recitation. The pause occurring during the playing of mṛdāḡ, is known as jəθɪ. Dr. Charan Singh has stated in his book "Sri Guru Granth Bani Beore" that jəθɪ, gəṭɪ, sath, all are functions of tabla. When the right hand performs the function of gəṭɪ i.e., when like

ਗਤਿ fingers of the right hand work from the rim to the centre and the left hand plays or evokes them in brief like ਸਥ [sath], then it is known as ਜਤਿ. When fingers of both the hands evoke words, known as ਪਾਚਾਰ so, the articulation being in low pitch, then it is known as ਗਤਿ. When both the hands work freely and there is a free flow of sound (known as ਕਾ ਕੁੱਟ), then it is called ਸਥ [sath]. See ਬਿਨਦਨ ਮ: 1 ਬਿਰੀ, ਪਰ 10 ਜਤਿ. 4 v adv where. "ਜਤਿ ਜਤਿ ਸਦਾ ਕਾਲਿ ਹੈ."—*kan m 5*.

ਜਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jati pati] caste and row; caste and subcaste, as caste is Khatri, subcaste is Suri, Kapur etc. "bhagatz rate se utna, jati pati sabde hori."—*asa a m 3*. 2 caste and honour.

ਜਤੀ [jati] *Skt* यतिन् *adj* having control over sensual impulses. "jati sati kete banbasi."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 n saint, pious man. 3 Some writers talk of six celibates — "ab je jati sunahu de kana. lachman gorakh aru hanumana. bhisham bherav datt pachano."—*NP* See ਭਿਅ ਜਤੀ. 4 celibate or ascetic. "na rhu jati kahave seu."—*g5d kabir*. 'neither a celibate, nor an ascetic.' 5 a Jain saint.

ਜਤੀਲੀ [jathli] *adj* fleecy: "jathli bhed". 2 *Skt* ਜਤਿਵੀਰੀ victorious. "jathli tiddmate."—*akal*.

ਜਤੁ [jatu] *Skt* जतु *n* control over sensual impulses. "jatu pahara dhiraju suniaru."—*japu*. 2 *Skt* ਜਤੁ gum. 3 sealing wax.

ਜਤੀ ਕਾ [jati ka] *Skt* of yat. "tete rathu jati ka."—*var asa*.

ਜਤੋਲੀ [jathli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una. Here the tenth Guru rested for some time. A gurdwara called Damdama Sahib exists there in his memory.

ਜਤੰਨ [jatin], ਜਤੰਨੁ [jatinu] See ਜਤਨ. "soi jatinu batai."—*phunhe m 5*.

ਜੱਤ [jati] fleece.

ਜਤੁ [jati] *Skt* जतु *adv* where. "jati jau tat bithaku bhela."—*asa namdev*.

ਜਤੁਕਾ [jati-kata], ਜਤੁਕਾ [jati-katr], ਜਤੁਤੁ [jati-tatr], ਜਥਕਾ [jathkath] *Skt* जतुजतु, जतुतु *adv* wherever, everywhere. "pekhto jati-kata."—*guy m 5*. "jati-katr tu sarab ja"—*bher m 1*. "jati-tatr bharai-hi."—*japu*. "jathkath ramnā sarnā sarbatr panah."—*gatha*.

ਜਥਾ [jatha] See ਯਥਾ. 2 *n* group. See ਯੁਥ.

ਜਥਾਯੋਗ [jathayog] See ਯਥਾਯੋਗ.

ਜਥਾਤਥ [jathatath] See ਯਥਾਤਥ.

ਜਥਾਮਾਤਿ [jathamati] See ਯਥਾਮਾਤਿ.

ਜਥਾਰਥ [jatharath] See ਯਥਾਰਥ.

ਜਥਾਵਾਤਿ [jathavat] See ਯਥਾਵਾਤਿ.

ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jathedar] *n* leader of a group. This term is specially common amongst the Khalsa. "jathedar pkachu kahideta. soi pāth man sabh leta."—*PP*.

ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ [jathebandi] *n* act of uniting a group 2 unity, cohesion in the jatha.

ਜਥੇਚਿਤ [jathochit] as deemed fit. See ਯਥੇਚਿਤ. "dry sirpau jathochit jane."—*GPS*.

ਜਦ [jad] *Skt* जदा *adv* when, whenever. 2 *P* 3 *n* wound, blow. 3 target. 4 See ਜੱਦ.

ਜਦਹੁ [jadahu] See ਜਦ 1. "jadahu ape thatu kia bahi karte."—*var bira m 4*.

ਜਦਕਦ [jadkad] *Skt* जदकद *adv* whenever.

ਜਦਨ [zadan] *P* 3 *v* hurt, attack. 2 aim, target.

ਜਦਪਿ [jadapi] part may be, even if. See ਯਦਪਿ.

ਜਦਾਰ [jadar], ਜਦਾਲ [jadal] *A* 4 *n* fight, battle, war.

ਜਦਾ [jada] See ਜਦ and ਯਦਾ. 2 *P* ਜਦਹੁ. afflicted, grieved. See ਯਦਨ.

ਜਦਾਪਿ [jadapi] *Skt* जदपि. See ਜਦਪਿ and ਯਦਪਿ.

ਜਦਿ [jedi] *Skt* यदि *part* if. 2 when, whenever. "dukh tade jedi visre."—*bira m 5*.

ਜਦਿ ਚਿੰਤ [jedi cit] *Skt* यत् अचिन्त्य, "jedi cit sarabgat."—*guy jedev*. 'who is free from worry.'

ਜਦਿਨ [jedin] on which day. "jedin ros vah ai he."—*paras*.

ਜਦੀ [jedi] See ਜਦਿ. 2 from the Yadav subcaste,

Yadav. "bhagwan jādī."—*kṛisan* 3 See ਜਦੀ
ਜਦੀਦ [jədīd] *A* ۴۴ *adj* new, fresh. 2 modern.
ਜਦੂ [jadu] *Skt* जदु leader of Yadavs, a raja from
whom the dynasty got its name, See ਜੁਰੂਢਯ and
ਯਦੂ.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥਿਕ [jəduːnəθɪk] lord of Yaduvanshis, Krishan.
ਜਦੁਨਾਥਿਕ ਨਾਇਕਾ [jəduːnəθɪk nāika] beloved of
Krishan, Yamuna.—*śanama*.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ [jəduːnəθ] Yadavnath Krishan.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ ਕੀ ਦਾਰਾ [jəduːnəθ kī dārā] Yamuna; wife
of the lord of Yadavs, Krishan.—*śanama*.

ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ [jədupatāri] Yadavpatī Krishan's
enemy, arrow.—*śanama*. Krishan died when he
was hit by an arrow. 2 Jar, the hunter, killed
Krishan with an arrow.

ਜਦੁਪਤਿ [jədupatɪ], ਜਦੁਰਾ [jədurā], ਜਦੁਰਾਇ [jədurāi]
king of Yadavs – Krishan. "jədupatɪ mohɪ
śanath kio."—*kṛisan*.

ਜਦੁਰਾਗ੍ਰਜ [jədurāgrāj] Balbhadar who was born
before Krishan; elder brother of Krishan. "he
jədurāgrāj | he jəsudhasut."—*kṛisan*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ [jəduvi] *adj* of or for Yadavs. "dər pəryō
jəduvi prātna par."—*kṛisan*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾ [jəduvi prātna] army of Yadavs.
See ਜਦੁਵੀ

ਜਦੁਦਨ [zəduːdən] *P* زدودن *v* clean, remove dirt.

ਜਦੇਸ਼ [jədes] जदवेश god of Yadavs, Krishan.
—*śanama*.

ਜਦੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ [jədesəni] queen of Yadvesh (Krishan),
Yamuna.—*śanama*.

ਜਦੇਸਰਿ [jədesari] yadav-iṣ-ari. enemy of
Krishan.—*śanama*. See ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ.

ਜਦੋਂ [jədō] See ਜਦ and ਜਦੁਰੂ.

ਜੱਦ [jədd] *A* ۴۴ maternal grandfather. 2 paternal
grandfather. 3 dynasty, lineage. 4 fate.
5 elderliness.

ਜੱਦੀ [jəddi] *A* ۴۴ *adj* ancestral, hereditary.

ਜਦ੍ਵੇਸ਼ [jədvēs] god of Yadavs, Krishan. "he nā
raghves jədves ramapātɪ, tē jin ko vɪsurnath
pachanyo."—*saveye* 33

ਜਨ [jan] or ਜਨੁ [janu] *Skt* जन *vr* produce, give
birth. 2 *adj* produced, born. 3 *n* people. "oi
purakh prāṇ dhāni jan hāni."—*var gāu* 1 *m*
4. 4 gathering, community. "surɪ nər munɪ
jan āmrɪtu khojē."—*anādu* 5 devotee, pious
person. "dusṭa seti pirhāri jan siu vadu
kārāni."—*var bɪla* *m* 3. 6 slave, servant.
"prābhu te janu janijē jan te suami."—*sri*
ravidas 7 person, being. "sāt sarāni jo janu
pārē so janu udhārēhar."—*sukhmāni*.
8 according to Purans, the fifth among the
upper seven worlds. In it reside Brahma's son
Sankadī and the great yogis. 9 *P* ۴۴ wife. "jan
pɪsər pādər birādra."—*tiṭṭg* *m* 1.
10 woman. "khavi nek jan jɪsu bəhuti chau
pātrali."—*var ram* 3. 11 blow, attack;
imperative of zadən. "māzan teg bər xun kəs
bedārec."—*zafər*. 12 *suf* one who attacks, used
at the end of the word as in: tegzən.
13 moonlight. "prāthmē nanak cādu jəgat bhāyo
anādu tarāni mānukhy jan klāu prāgas."
—*saveye* *m* 4 *ke*. To begin with, Guru Nanak
appeared as a moon, and infused the stars
(human beings) with his moonlight. Here tarān
has double meaning i.e. celestial bodies (stars)
and tarā (exemption from future transmigration).
14 It is also used for knowing, and under-
standing. "adi tē jin janlayo."—*gurusobha*. 'who
has understood.' 15 See ਜੱਨ.

ਜਨਾਈ [janai] knows. "cāmraṭa gāthi nā janai."
—*sor ravidas* 2 gives birth

ਜਨਸੰਖਯਾ [jənsākhya] See ਮਹਾਮਯੁਜੀ.

ਜਨਸਥਾਨ [jansthan] country lying between rivers
Godavari and Krishna.

ਜਨਹੋ [janho] know, understand. "jhuṭh nāh
sāṭike janho."—*kṛisan*.

ਜਨਕ [janak] or ਜਨਕੁ [janaku] *adv* as if. "tarika
mādal janak moti."—*sohila* 2 *adj* learned, all-
knowing. "janaku sor jinhi jāniā."—*saveye*
m 4 *ke*. "harɪ ka nam janak udhārē."—*gāu* *m* 5

"janak janak beṭhe sīghasənī."—*kan m 4*
'The learned sat on the throne' 3 *Sk* जनक
adj creating, procreating. 4 *n* father.

lekar dutara gave sāgatī mē var asa
pakar dudhara vahe satru sir ara he,
kaṇcha le hath bertavat atutt deg
kaṭhīn ko dād vaṇ vedh kare para he,
bhaktī gyan prem o verag ki sunave katha
caṇhke turāg jāg deve lākara he,
tatv-gyani dani yodha grīhu tyagi gurucela
vah vah! dhany dhany! "janak" hamara he.

5 father-in-law of Ram Chandar, father of
Sita; Sirdhvaj. He was a paragon of self-
realisation and morality. Though a raja, he was
an ascetic at heart. His royal court had plenty
of scholars and saints. "jəpro namu suk janak
gurbəcni."—*maru m 4*.

Rajas of Mithila had "Janak" as title,
because this was the name of an illustrious
predecessor. The following description about
the Janak dynasty is given in Valmīk ch 1 a 71.

Nimi was the first raja of Mithila. His son
was Mithi who in turn had Janak as his son. It
was from him that the dynasty got its name.
Janak's son was Udvasu. He had a son whose
name was Nandivardhan. His son was Suketu,
Suketu's son was Devrat. To him Shiv
entrusted his bow, which was broken by Ram
Chander during Sita's svayābār. Devrat's son
was Brihadrat who had Sudhritiman as his son.
Sudhritiman's son was Dhrishtiketū. His son
was Hariyashav who had Maru as son. His
son was Pratidhak, whose son was Kiratirath.
His son was Devmīdh whose son was Vibudh,
followed by Mahidhrak as his son. His son
was Kiratirat whose son was Maharoma. His
son was Svaranroma who had Hrasvroma as
his son. He had two sons Sirdhvaj, who was
father-in-law of Ram and Lachhman, and
Kushdhvaj, who was father-in-law of Bharat

and Shatrughan.

सतक सतक (janak janak) *adj* one who enlightens
about the Creator; provider of divine knowledge.
"te jan utan janak janak."—*kan m 4*.

सतक (janakja), सतकतन (janaktanya), सतकतीआ
(janaktania), सतकदुहा (janakduhā), सतकपुत्री
(janakputri) Sita. See सतकपुर.

सतकपुर (janakpur) Mithila, raja Janak's town.
सतकराज (janakraj) *n* a rule like Janak's, who
had realised the supreme reality and was a
ruler and ascetic combined into one. "ihu
janakraj gur ramdas tuj hi bəntave."—*səveye*
m 4 ke.

सतकराज (janakraja) See सतक 5. 2 Janak-like;
detached from household affairs. "tuta
janakraja autar."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 Janak
(creator) raja (enlightened) God, the
enlightener.

सतकदि (janakadi), सतकदिक (janakadik) Janak
etc. Janak who is at the top of the illustrious in
the muster roll.

सतकु (janaku) See सतक

सतके (janke) after knowing, after finding. "jo
larka janke khij he."—*krisən*. "bole dayalu
birad ni) janke."—*NP*. 2 after giving birth,
after producing.

सतक (zanak), सतकद (zanakdā) *P* زناک *n* chin.
सतके (janke) See ये. 2 with the benevolence
of holy persons "harī tare sūgī janke."
—*naṭ m 4*.

सतके (jange) of the devotees. "prabhī rakhi pej
jange."—*naṭ m 4*. 2 Such devotees as are
capable chanting hymns.

सतक (janta) *Sk* *n* public, people. 2 *Sk* father
(जनितृ). 3 mother. (जनित्री).

सतक (zanad) *P* 𑂔; hurts. See सतक.

सतक (janan) See सतक.

सतकि (jananī), सतकी (jan-nī) *adj*/who gives birth.
"nanak jan-nī dhōnī maz."—*mala m 1 2 n*
mother. "jananī pita lok sut banita."—*sodarū*.

“jru jan-ni sut janɪ palti.”—*gaur m 4*.

ਜਨਨੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ [jənnēdriɪ] *n* organ of procreation.

ਜਨਪਤਿ [janpatɪ] king. 2 master of the devotees – the Creator.

ਜਨਪਦ [janpəd] feet of the devotees. 2 *Skt n* motherland, people, country. 3 public.

ਜਨਪਦੇਸ [janpades] janpəd (country or its people), its king; king of the people.

ਜਨਪੰਥ [janpəθ] See ਪੰਥਜਨ. 2 See ਪੰਥਜਨਜ.

ਜਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [janpriɪ] *adj* popular, loved by all the people. 2 *n* coriander. 3 drumstick tree. 4 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਨਬ [janab] *P* **جانب** a town, which in the bygone days, was known for superior swords. Now it is in Armenia. See ਜਨਬੀ.

ਜਨਬੀ [janbi], ਜਨਬੀ [janabbi] **جانبی** a resident of Janab. 2 a sword made in Janab. “səph sərɔtu jatɪ janabbi.”—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮ [janam] *Skt* जन्म *n* birth, production, origin. “janam səphəlu həɾɪcəɾni lage.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 life, life-time.

ਜਨਮਅਸਤਮੀ [janam əstəmi] See ਜਨਮਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ. “janam əstəmi ko dɪn əvə.”—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ [janamsakhi] *n* life story, biography. 2 life-story of Guru Nanak Dev. Numerous biographies of Guru Nanak are available. Amongst them two are famous—one is by Bhai Bala and the other is by Bhai Mani Singh. People with vested interests have distorted the original versions. They have made numerous additions and alterations in them and thus spoil the originals. See the preface of Janam Sakhi by Macauliffe, published in 1885, by Gulshan Punjab Press, Rawalpindi.

ਜਨਮਸਿ [janamasɪ], ਜਨਮਸੀ [janmasi] will be born.

ਜਨਮਸਜ [janmasɪ] See ਤਸਜ.

ਜਨਮਕੁੰਡਲੀ [janamkūḍli] See ਜਨਮਕੁੰਡੀ.

ਜਨਮਤ [janmat] *adv* since the time of birth. “te janmat gurməɪ braham pəchanɪo.”—*saveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* takes birth. 3 *n* public opinion.

4 devotees' opinion.

ਜਨਮਏ [janmad] *Skt* जन्म *n* father. 2 ignorance, that leads to transmigration.

ਜਨਮਦਿਨ [janamdɪn] birthday, the day on which birth takes place.

ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰ [janampatr], ਜਨਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [janampatrɪka], ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰੀ [janampetri] *n* the document that carries the mention of a person's birth time, birth day, year of birth, the stars and planets, and the determination of their auspicious and inauspicious influence; horoscope.

ਜਨਮਪਦਾਰਥ [janampadarəθ] *n* material birth birth in human form. “janampadarəθ səphəlu he.”—*sri m 5*.

ਜਨਮਭੂਮਿ [janambhumɪ] place and region of birth; motherland.

ਜਨਮਵਿਯੋਗ [janamvɪjog] eternal separation since many births. 2 parting of the soul from birth and body (death). 3 lifelong separation, life long disjunction. “ləgəɪ janamvɪjog.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮਜਾ [janamɟa] *n* birth. “bəhʊɪ nə hovɪ janamɟa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜਨਮਜੀਅਹ [janaməjah] taking birth, getting born. “bəhʊɪ nə jənuməjah.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [janmasʈru] *Skt* जन्माष्टमी birthday of Krishan; eighth day of the dark half of Bhādon. “janemasʈmi ramnəmi.”—*BGK*.

ਜਨਮੰਤ [janmāt], ਜਨਮੰਤੁ [janamātu] birth and death. 2 another birth. “meɪɪa janamātu.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਨਮਯੇ [janmadhe] take birth. “bəhʊɪ bəhʊɪ janmadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜਨਮਿ [janamɪ] *adv* having taken birth. “janamɪ mərəhɪ juɛ bəɟi həɾi.”—*asa m 4*. 2 during life time. “purəb janamɪ bhəgəɪ kəɾi əe.”—*bila a m 4*.

ਜਨਮਿਯੁਏ [janamimue] were born and died. 2 died at the time of birth. 3 those who have spent a non-benevolent life; as good as dead.

"janamIrmue nahI givan asa."—oṣkar.

ਜਨਮੇਜ [janmej], ਜਨਮੇਜਯ [janmejy], ਜਨਮੇਜਾ [janmeja] greatgrandson of Arjun, grandson of Abhimanyu, son of Parikshit, Kuruvanshi king Janamejya, who was enemy of snakes. 'Parikshit, father of Janamejay, was bitten by Takshak, as a result of which he died. To avenge the death of his father, Janamejay, organised a śarpamedh yagy, during which numerous snakes were reduced to ashes. Finally at the advice of sage Astik, he stopped his śarpamedh yagy and spared the life of Takshak. "janmej raj mahan."—gyan "rovaht janmeja khut gara."—var ram I m I.

ਜਨਮੇਜੀ [janmeje] Janamejay has. "janmeje gursabad na jania."—gau a m I. 'As Janamejya did not heed Vyas's dictum, disease struck him.' 2 See ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.

ਜਨਮੋਤਸਵ [janmotsav] birthday celebration.

ਜਨਵਾਸਾ [janvasa] place where a marriage party is put up.

ਜਨਵਾਡਾ [janvaḍa], ਜਨਵਾਰਾ [janvara], ਜਨਵਾੜਾ [janvara] a town near Bidar, in the state of Hyderabad Deccan, whose noble men—Rustam Rai and Bala Rai, were got released from prison by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਜਨਵੇਸੁਰ [janvesur] lord of Janvara. See ਜਨਵਾੜਾ.

ਜਨਾ [jana] person. "əvəxt pəc ham ek jana."—gau m I. 'There are five enemies and I am alone.' 2 *Skt* origin, birth. 3 *adj* bogotten, produced. 4 plural of jan. "sātjana sunaht subhācan."—sukhmani, 5 See ਜਿਨਾ 5.

ਜਨਾਉਣਾ [janauna] See ਜਨਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਨਾਉਰ [janaur] See ਜਨਵਰ.

ਜਨਾਇਆ [janaia] made one realise, made known "prabhu janaia tab hi jata."—prabha a m 5. 2 bore, gave birth.

ਜਨਾਇਤ [janaait] See ਜਨਾਤ.

'There have been two Janmejays before him; for this reason, he should be called Janmejaj III.

ਜਨਾਈ [janai] got realised, made known. "jeti prabhu janaia rasna tet bhani."—asa chāt m 5 2 got delivered 3 payment for getting a child delivered.

ਜਨਾਹ [janah] See ਜਿਨਾ 5.

ਜਨਾਕ [janak] *adj* who enlightens; who imparts knowledge. See ਜਨਕ ਜਨਕ.

ਜਨਾ ਕਨਾ [jana kana] *adj* everyone, everyday. "sun rijhat he su janoru kano."—krisan. See ਜਨਾਖਣਾ.

ਜਨਾਜਾ [janaja] 1 *n* dead body, corpse. 2 ritual of taking away the dead body to the specified place for cremation or burial. 3 bier.

ਜਨਾਤ [janat] 1 *n* plural of janat; gardens, orchards. 2 See ਜਿਨਾਤ. 3 *H* one who enlightens See ਜਨਾਤ.

ਜਨਾਨਾ [janana] *H v* make known, find out. 2 be born. 3 *P* *n* related to women.

ਜਨਾਬ [janab] 1 *n* honorific vocative; sir ਜਨਾਬਦਾਨ [janardan] *Skt* ਜਨਾਦੈਨ *adj* deliverer or terminator of birth-death cycle; whose grace redeems a person from the cycle of birth and death. 2 one who gives trouble to the people. 3 *n* Vishnu.

ਜਨਾਵਰ [janavar] See ਜਨਵਰ. 2 bird. "gyan janavar ki lai baj hvt cakhi."—krisan.

ਜਨਿ [jani] *Skt n* reproduction, birth. 2 mother 3 motherland.

ਜਨਿਅਤ [janiat] ਜਨੀਅਤ. knows "jako rup rāg nahi janiat."—hajare 10.

ਜਨਿਤ [janit] *Skt adj* born. "moh janit sāsc sabb harhi."—NP 2 produced, reproduced

ਜਨਿਦਾ [janida] *adj* aware, knowledgeable. 2 one who gives birth; one who produces or reproduces.

ਜਨਿਦਰ [janidr] king, provider, ruler 2 the lord of devotees, the Creator. "sri janidr ko coj bisala."—saloh.

ਜਨਿਯਤ [janiryat] knows. See ਜਨਿਅਤ. "adhik rup janiryat tāko jəg."—cari tr 251 "jəgat bhayo tāte

sabb janīyat."—cobis.

ਜਨੀ [jani] disciples have, devotees have. "ih bicari hārijani."—*bāsāt m 5. 2* known, understood. "murakh bat jani nā kachu."—*kṛtsn 3 Skt* maidservant. 4 wife, consort. 5 woman.

ਜਨੀ [jani] devotees have. See ਜਨੀ 1.

ਜਨੀਆ [jania] See ਜਨੀ 3 and ਰਾਜਨੀਆ.

ਜਨੀਯਤ [janīyat] See ਜਨਿਅਤ, ਜਨਿਯਤ and ਜਾਨੀਯਤ.

ਜਨੁ [janu] devotee. See ਜਨ 6. "janu nanak māge danu"—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* person, man. See ਜਨ 7. "sāt saraṇz jo janu pāre."—*sukhmani 3 adv* as if. "sronat dhar calī nābh ko janu sur ko ram jālājūz dino."—*cāḍi 1* "nam sonat janu bichua dāsana."—*ram m 5. 4 Skt* birth, reproduction.

ਜਨੁਕ [januk], ਜਨੁਕਰ [janukar] *adv* as if. "janu kar jae nā kākh te."—*cārxt 125*. 'as if not born from the mother's womb.'

ਜਨੁਕੀਸ [janukis] januk-iṣ; as if Brahma has. "ap hath janukis sāvāri."—*cārxt 220*. 'as if Brahma has created with his own hands.'

ਜਨੁਵਨਿ [januvani] *cpd* holder of Janhvi (Ganga) — the earth "januvani pād ko adī ucaro. jār kahrī nayak pād dāro. sāru sabad ko bahur bhāṇīje. nam tūphāg cin cī līje."—*śanama*. 'the earth that carries Janhvi (Ganga); grass grown from that; the antelope that grazes it; its hunter, the lion, and the lion's enemy, the gun.'

ਜਨੁਆ [janua] of the devotees. of the disciples. "dhurti punit tere janua."—*bavan 2* who is related to a devotee.

ਜਨੁਨ [janun] *A* جنون lunacy, mania. See ਜਿਹੜ

ਜਨੁਬ [janub] *A* جنوب *n* south. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਜਨੁਬੀ [janubi] *adj* southern.

ਜਨੇਊ [janeu] *n* sacred thread. "sāt viṇ sājām, jāt viṇ kahe janeu?"—*ram a m 1*. In Hindu scriptures the following procedure is prescribed for preparing a janeu.

After the enunciation of Ved mantras, cotton balls are collected from the field. Then they are de-seeded. After taking a seat on the embankment of a well, one spins cotton thread with a spinning top hanging in the well. When twisted cotton thread is ready, enough to suffice for a full length janeu, this is thrice folded and twisted into a cord. Those three twisted cords make an agar and two agars make a janeu. Such a janeu is worth wearing by the dvṛj. It is worn on the left shoulder and hung on the right side. While performing funerary rites in honour of the deceased ancestors, this is worn on the right side.

Per Manu's belief a Brahman's janeu should be of cotton, Kshatri's of jute and Vaish's of ram's wool. At the time of janeu ceremony, a Brahman should wear the hide of a black deer, a kshatri of a red deer and vaish of a male goat. Apart from it, a brahman should hold a staff of bāl or pālāh, a kshatri of banyan tree and a vaish of ਪੀਲੂ [pilu] tree.

For a brahman, janeu ceremony should be performed in the eighth, for a kshatri in eleventh and for a vaish in twelfth year, from conception.

According to Narad's belief, janeu ceremony for a brahman should be performed in spring, for a kshatri in summer and for a vaish in winter.

ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ [janeu da haṭh], ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਵਾਰ [janeu da var] striking with a sword, in such a way that it cuts the body obliquely in two parts. i.e. from the left shoulder to the right side, as a janeu is worn.

ਜਨੇਸ [janes] *n* king. 2 the Creator.

ਜਨੇਤ [janet] *n* marriage procession, wedding procession. See ਜਨਤ 4 and 11.

ਜਨੇਤਾ [janeta] *Dg n* father. *Skt* ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰਿ (जनितृ).

ਜਨੇਤੀ [janeti] members of a marriage party.

2 Dg mother. *Skt* ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰੀ (ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰੀ).

ਜਨੇਵ [janēdar] jan-īdar. king. 2 the Creator.

ਜਨੇਵਨ [janevan] to jəneuv. "tum tor jənevan dehu abe."—*gyan*.

ਜਨੇਕ [janek] after getting or seeking information.

"əɪ ɔj əkhād janek."—*krīśan*. 2 after getting produced.

ਜਨਮ [janəm] See ਜਨਮ. "koɪ janəm kəha dukh bhau."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਜਨੁ [janh] *Skt* जन्नु a Chandarvanshi king, who was born in Pururava family. His father was Suhotar and his mother was Keshini. His wife was Kaberi. See ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ [janhusuta], ਜਨੁਕਨਾ [janhukanya], ਜਨੁਜ [janhuja], ਜਨੁਤਨਿਯਾ [janhutənɪya], ਜਨੁਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [janhuputri] Ganga, daughter of Janhu. See ਜਨੁ. There is a story in 'Harivansh' that once Ganga went to cohabit with Janhu but he did not oblige her. Getting enraged, Ganga tried to submerge his ashram, but he drank it. Only after persuasion by the saints, did he let Ganga off his body. Hence Ganga is called Janhusuta and Janhvi.

Per narrative in Ramayan and Vishnupuran, raja Bhagirath was taking Ganga along with him for the salvation of his ancestors. Janhu was performing a fire ritual when Ganga submerged the place of the ritual. Getting enraged, Janhu drank it. At Bhagirath's request, he let Ganga emerge, through his ear, and it came to be known as Janhusuta.

To the west of Bhagalpur, Janhu's ashram is seen near Sultanganj (E.I.Ry.).

ਜਨ [jənn] *A* جن doubt, suspicion, disbelief, misgiving.

ਜਨਤ [jənnət] *A* جنات *n* a garden, of which land is covered with green branches. 2 garden of Eden. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਜਨਤ [jəny] *Skt* war, battle. 2 bazaar, market. 3 censure, vituperation. 4 member of a marriage party. 5 son-in-law. 6 son. 7 body.

8 Shiv. 9 birth. 10 caste. 11 masses, public. 12 born, produced. 13 one related to a country or a caste.

ਜਪ [jəp] *Skt* जप *vr* repeat silently the name of a deity. 2 *n* the silent repetition of a mantr. "jəp-hin təp-hin kulhin kəramhin."—*gəu namdev*. Sanskrit books mention three types of recitation:

(a) vacik — wherein the words are clearly articulated and the audience can understand their meanings.

(b) upāṣu — which is uttered inter-labially in a very low voice, and cannot be understood even by a person sitting closeby.

(c) manas — performed only through mental contemplation.¹

According to Tantar Shastar, the number of recitations to be performed and types of material and fruit to be offered vary from performer to performer. A copy of it under the name of Guru Sahib, has been appended by a Sikh in his book, namely, "Sardhapurak". 3 mantr or sentence, repeated time and again.

4 See ਜਪ and ਜਪੀ.

ਜਪੀ [jəpi] recites, performs jəp. "namu na jəpi ki u sukh pavē?"—*maru ə m 1*.

ਜਪਿ [jəpəɪ] performs jəp. "həri ka nam na jəpəɪ gəvərə."—*sor kabir*. 2 will perform recitation.

ਜਪਹ [jəpəh], ਜਪਹਿ [jəpəhɪ], ਜਪਹਿ [jəpəhɪ] recite; recites.

ਜਪਹੁ [jəpəhu] do recitation. "həri həri nam jəpəhu jəpu rəna."—*sukhmani*. 2 know, understand. See ज्ञप् (ज्ञप्) *vr*. "esa gyan jəpəhu man mere."—*suh m 1*.

ਜਪੀ [jəpi] See ਜਪ and ਜਪੀ.

ਜਪਤ [jəpət] See ਜਪਤ.

ਜਪਤ [jəpət] having performed recitation. "jəpət jəpət bhəe din dətala."—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਜਪਤ.

¹See Harit Smriti ch 4, śloka 40 to 44

japmali "-var asa. 2 adj one who possesses a rosary

ਜਪਲਾ [jəplə] repeats. "həri həri jap jəplā."-ram m 5

ਜਪਾ [jəpa] through the recitation of mantr. "həm jəpa nahi jāṇia."-maru m 1 2 Skt a flower that blooms at midday. 3 Chinese rose
ਜਪਾਹਾ [jəpaha] worthy of repetition, worthy of ਜਪ [jap]. "həri həri namu jəpaha."-jet m 4. 2 has recited.

ਜਪਾਤ [jəpat], ਜਪਾਤਿ [jəpatɪ] repeat, repeats. "həri həri sei jəpat."-var guj 2 m 5. 2 compels recitation.

ਜਪਾਨੀ [jəpani] worth of repetition. "tɪnɪ həri jəpɪo jəpani."-dhana m 4. 2 See ਜਪਾਨੀ.

ਜਪਾਵਾਨ [jəpavan], ਜਪਾਵਾਨਾ [jəpavna] v make one repeat, cause recitation of ਨਾਮ [nam]. "apɪ jəpə avarəhɪ nam jəpavɪ."-var gau 1 m 4.

ਜਪਾਵਾਨੀਆ [jəpavniā] one who gets ਨਾਮ [nam] recited. "tɪl ape nau jəpavniā."-majh 2 m 3.

ਜਪਿ [jəpi] having repeated. "jəpɪ purān hoe kama."-sor m 5. 2 perform ਜਪ [jap]; repeat. "jəpɪ jən, sādā sādā dɪn rənɪ."-sukhmani 3 Skt ਜਪਤ adj worthy of being repeated. "jəpɪ jəgdisu jəpəu mən maha."-jet m 4.

ਜਪਿਆ [jəpiā] while performing ਜਪ [jap]. 2 as a result of recitation. 3 as a result, making happy. See ਜਪਿਯਾ v. "te sadhu həri melahu suam ! jɪn jəpiā gətɪ hoɪ hamari."-bher m 4

ਜਪਿਦਾ [jəpɪda] one who performs ਜਪ [jap]. "jəp ke jəpɪda."-gyan

ਜਪੀ [jəpi] you perform ਜਪ [jap], I will perform ਜਪ [jap]. "əhɪnɪsɪ jəpɪsādā salahu."-suhɪ chət m 4. 2 Skt जपित् adj who performs ਜਪ [jap] "jəpɪ təpɪ səbh cəɾənɪ lae."-GPS.

ਜਪੀਐ [jəpie] (let's) perform ਜਪ [jap]. "prɪtɪ səhɪt jəpie gurumātr."-GPS. 2 jə-pie if we drink. "jəpie nam jə pie ʂnu."-gʂd kabir Only if provided with food should we repeat ਨਾਮ [nam]; without food, body does not become capable

of repeating ਨਾਮ [nam]. See ਜਪਿ.

ਜਪੀਸ [jəpis] jəp-is. Lord of all jəps "həri həri sabad jəpi."-kan m 4 parta1

ਜਪੀਐ [jəpie] should perform ਜਪ [jap]. "jɪnɪ dhare brahmāḍ khāḍ həri, tako namu jəpie re."-gau m 5.

ਜਪੁ [jəpu] name of a composition in Gurbani, which is the basis of daily routine for Sikhs. It marks the beginning of Guru Granth Sahib. It has 39 stanzas including a salok. "jəpujɪ kāth nɪtaprətɪ rətɪ. jənəm jənəm ke kəlməl kəfɪ."-NP. 2 mantr recitation. "jəpu təpu sājəmu dharamu nā kamāia."-sopurakhu 3 worthy of being repeated.

ਜਪੁਜੀ [jəpuji] the word ਜੀ [ji] is placed after the composition ਜਪ [jap] as a mark of reverence See ਜਪੁ 1.

ਜਪੁ ਨੀਸਾਨੁ [jəpu nisanu] In the table of contents of Guru Granth Sahib, this jəpu is the epithet of Bani; jəpu in the form of index.

ਜਪੇਉ [jəpeu] adj worthy of being repeated. "gəru nam dɪrɪaɪa jəpu jəpeu."-bəʂɪt m 1

ਜਪੇਨ [jəpen] recite. 2 (third declension) due to ਜਪ [jap].

ਜਪੇਨਿ [jəpenɪ] recite. "manɪ həri həri nam jəpenɪ."-kan m 4.

ਜਪੇਰੇ [jəperɪ] repeats, performs ਜਪ [jap]. chants ਜਪ [jap]. "sadhū sʂgɪ həri həri namu jəperɪ."-dev m 5

ਜਪੇਨੀ [jəpeni] one who performs ਜਪ [jap]. 2 perform ਜਪ [jap]. 3 worthy of being recited. "ko jəpe həri mātɪ jəpeni."-bɪɪa m 4.

ਜਪੀਐ [jəpiā], ਜਪੀਐ [jəpiā], ਜਪੀਐ [jəpiā]

*Some scholars are of the view that Japu has 40 stanzas. They include slok m 1 of Suhɪ dɪ Var "dɪv dɪvɪ caudah hət nālɪ." ... in the text of jəpu. The followers of Baba Sahib Singh Vadi add the following stanza to it. "ɪhu jəpu karte purakh kə səcū nanak kə bokhən." ... but these are all speculations. The text entered at the beginning of Sri Guru Granth Sahib, is the complete bani.

जपन्सन्, repeats, performs नप [jap]. "dīnu reñi japātha."-var maru 2 m 5 2 repeat, perform नप [jap] "je jekar japāthi nara."-savye m 3 ke.

नपदरा [japādra], नपदरी [japādri] repeats or performs नप [jap]. "nam japādri lali."-var ram 2 m 5.

नपन [japān] (they) repeat, perform नप [jap]. नपना [japāna] See नपन. "kahe kau kije dhānu japāna."-asa namdev. 2 See नपन.

नपनि [japāni] See नपन.

नपुहि [jap-hau], नपुहि [japyau] repeated, performed नप [jap]. "jap-hau jinh arjunde v guru."-savye m 5 ke. 2 known. 3 pleased. See नपन vr.

नपयेवर [japyesvar] See नमयेवर.

नवर [japhar] A نصر n victory, triumph, conquest. 2 success. 3 nom de plume of the last Mughal emperor (Bahadur Shah Rangila) was Zafar. See वरुवर 2.

नवर नाम [japhar nama] P نصر letter of victory. 2 History of Timur written by Sharfudin in the year 1425 (Sammāt 1482).

3 a letter written by Guru Gobind Singh to Aurangzeb in Sammat 1763 from Kangarh village. It was in Persian couplets and was sent to Aurangzeb in Deccan through Bhai Daya Singh and Dharam Singh. This letter is known as Zafarnama (the letter of victory). It contains the description of unjust and unworthy deeds of the emperor couched in beneficent advice.

Certain unknown writers have distorted the text of Zafarnama. But after collecting numerous manuscripts with a great effort, we have revised the text and the same will be printed in Persian and Gurmukhi scripts for the benefit of the readers.

नवरनाम साहिब [japharnama sahib] a gurdwara in Kangar Patti of village Dyalpur, situated in

Phool nizamat of Nabha state. A magnificent building of the gurdwara came into being on Bhai Mani Singh's persuasion. It is at this place that Zafarnama was written. Free hold land for two ploughs has been donated by the state to the gurdwara.

When the Guru had his majestic residence there, Dyalpura was not inhabited. This land belonged to Kangarh village.

नफा [jafa] A 1 tyranny. 2 misery, distress. "kar kotak per ripu far daye bin hu dharē sar sayam japha."-krsan. 3 See नफा.

नफाकाश [jafakash] P 1 adj the oppressed, the persecuted. 2 hard working (people).

नफा [jappha], नफा [japphu] n tight embrace, hug. Its root is in Persian word jafa.

नफ [jab] adj when. "jab ham sarāñi prabhu ki ai."-dev m 4.

नफ [jabah] See नफ and नफ पी. 2 See नफ.

नफही [jab-hi] See नफ. "jab-hi nirdhan dekhio nar kau, sāg chadī sab bhage."-sar m 9.

नफ कब [jab kab] adj whenever. "jab kab tuhi tuhi."-ram kabir.

नफत [jabat] A 1 n forfeiture, confiscation. 2 restraint, discipline. 3 intimidation. 4 administration.

नफ तक [jab tak] adv till then. See नफत 2.

नफती [jabti] P 1 seizure; act of confiscating. See नफत.

नफर [jabar] A 1 n writing. 2 understanding. 3 patience. 4 discussion. 5 P adv above, over 6 adj powerful, dominant. 7 n a mark in grammar which shortens a vowel. "jer te jabar ar mayne kxtaban ke."-NP. 8 A 1 pushing and shoving. 9 youngman, youth. 10 warrior, brave man. 11 adj much, enough, plenty. "jevar jabar javahar jare."-GPS. 12 algebra.

नफरनाम [jabarjag] adv warrior; brave, valiant. 2 n pickaxe, adze. 3 small gun carried on a camel; cannon, balloon, big gun "asañ dhatu

da jāberjāg."-BG "jāberjāg ham kar calai."
-GV 10. "tupak bhān jāber jāg hāthnal."
-GITA 10.

जबर्दस्ती [zābardast] P زبردست adj strong, powerful, mighty.

जबर्दस्तीख़ा [zābardastxā] زبردستخواں commander-in-chief of Lahore, who alongwith Wazir Khan of Sirhind, in Sammat 1761 went to Anandpur to arrest Guru Gobind Singh. He was appointed subedar of Lahore during the reign of emperor Jahandarshah.

जबरन [jābaran] A زبراً adv forcibly, perforce, violently.

जबरदिल [jāberail] See ज़ुबुदी 4 and ज़िख़र.

जबलतु [jāblau], जबलतु [jāblagu] adv till. "jāblau nahī bhag īlar ude."-savye m 5 ke. "jāblagu sas hoī mān štari."-kalī a m 4. 'so long as one is alive.'

जबā [zabā], जबा [zaban] P زبان sense of taste, tongue. 2 language.

जबाब [jābab] or जबाबु [jābabu] A جواب n answer. "salamu jābabu dove karē mūdhalu ghutha jai."-var asa m 2. 2 example, illustration.

जबाबदारी [jābabdāri] P جوابداری n accountability. "karo jābabdāru n sāg."-GPS.

जबाबु [jābabu] See जबाब.

जबबार [jābbar] A جبار n in Koran, epithet for God. 2 adj powerful, mighty.

जबुूर [zābbur] A زبور adj written, recorded. 2 n document, deed. 3 a religious scripture revealed to David, included amongst the divine texts. Psalms of David. See ज़ेबेय and ज़र ज़िख़र.

जम [jam] short for jānam. "jam kal siro nā utre."-var majh m 1. 'cannot get rid of birth and death.' 2 Skt Yam, the god of death; Shani. 3 routine. 4 first part of yog, which has these ten parts: non-violence, truth, abandonment of theft, celibacy, mercy, guilelessness, forgiveness, patience, restraint in the eating of food, and piety. 5 Dharamraj, the god who

dispenses justice. "jam dāri bādha cōṭa khae."-majh a m 1. 6 god of death. "jam kī katīe ten phas."-ram m 5 7 P ज great king, emperor. 8 Suleman and Jamshaid.

जमाई [jāmāi] has planted, has confirmed. "harī harī bhagatī jāmāi."-bīā a m 4 2 one who plans. 3 son-in-law.

जमा [jāmā], जमाई [jāmāi] of Yam. "harī harī karat nahu dukh jāmā."-gōḍ namdev. "dura aīo jāmāi tana."-sri trilocan. 2 to Yam, for Yam. 3 take birth. were born. "prabhu bisrat mari jāmāi abhage."-gāu thīti m 5 4 See जमा 5 See जमा.

जमहुर [jāmhur] A جمہور all, entire, general; equal, Republic.

जमहुरी [jāmhuri] A جمہوری of all, of general public as "jāmhuri sātanat". Republican (Democracy).

जमक [jāmāk] See जम.

जमकागर [jāmkaḡar] paper of Yam, Yamraj's office, where actions of people are recorded. "phare jāmkaḡar."-gāu m 5.

जम का घाट [jam ka ghat] the way of Yam. "jau nā jam ke ghat."-mala m 5.

जमकाल [jāmkaḡal], जमकालु [jāmkaḡalu] Skt time of Yam; two times, twice, the time of birth and death. "jāmkaḡal te bhāe nīkane."-dhana m 5. "jāmkaḡalu tisu nerī nā ave."-majh a m 5 2 adj deadly Yam.

जमक़िकर [jāmkaḡkar], जमक़िकर [jāmkaḡkar], जमक़िकरु [jāmkaḡkaru] Skt यमकित्कर n servant of Yam, angel of death; messenger of death. "jāmkaḡkar mari bīdarīanu."-sava m 4. "jam kākāru nerī nā aīa."-sor m 5.

जमघाट [jāmghat] n crowd, stampede. 2 Yam's way; path of death.

जमघाट [jāmghat] See जम का घाट.

जमजम [zāmzām] A زمزم a well situated near Kaaba in Mecca, considered sacred. It derives its name from an incident. When alongwith her

son Ismail, Ibrahim's wife Hajrah (هجره), feeling very thirsty, came close to this well, Ismail shouted - "stop stop". In Egyptian language zam means stop. Some other scholars are of the view that zam means to fill. Here at this place was a pit for worshippers of fire. When thirsty Hajrah and Ismail reached this place and found no water, they were very much distressed. Then they prayed to God to fill that pit with water. Their prayer was granted and the pit was filled with water. Thus the mother and the son quenched their thirst.

Hajis regard it sacred to drink from this well and some people end their fast with its water. As people bring Ganga jal from Haridwar, so do believers take water of zam zam in bottles to different parts of the world. This water is alkaline and very hard. Among Muslims, it is regarded a pious act to put zam zam water into the mouths of the dying persons.

जमजम [zamzama] *A* زمزم *n* prayer which Parsees recite in a low voice while worshipping fire and taking food. 2 in music tone's vibration; generating a vibrating tone from the throat or with a string.

जमजल [jamjal] *n* noose of Yam. "nit johe jamjale."—*srī m* 3. 2 hunter's net, trapper's **जमजल**

जमजलि [jamjali] in the noose of Yam or a trapper. "jru machuli phathu jamjali."—*oṣkar*.

जमजेवरा [jamjevra], **जमजेवरी** [jamjevri], **जमजेवरा** [jamjevra] noose of Yam. "cahu dīs pāstīro he jamjevra."—*srī kabīr*

जमजेदारु [jamjadaru] Yam, the executioner. See **जिंदरु** and **जैंदरु**. "jamjadaru nāve nepe."—*dhanu m* 5.

जमजेदह [jamjedah] *n* dagger. See **जमदग्ध**. "jamjedahh kripan nīkarhige."—*kalki*

जमजेद [jamjed], **जमजेद** [jamjedā] cudgel of Yam. "mīle jamjedā"—*suh m* 5.

जमदग्ध [jamdadgh] See **जमदग्ध**.

जमजेद [jamjedā], **जमजेद** [jamjedū] Yam's cudgel. 2 punishment inflicted by Yam. "jamjedū sahahī sada dukh pae."—*gāu a m* 3.

जमज [jamaj] See **जमज** and **जमज**.

जमज [jamaj] born. *Skt* जमिज *n* adoption, assimilation. "pāc bhut bāstī kine jamaj nā tras."—*sāveye m* 4 ke. 'have controlled five evils by adopting them and not through a show of fear.'

जमज [jamaj] is born, takes birth. "besua ke ghari put jamaj he."—*dev m* 4.

जमदगन [jamdagani], **जमदगनि** [jamdagani] *Skt* जमदगि *a* brahman of Bhṛigu lineage, who was the son of Richik and Satyavati. Jamdagani's mother Satyavati was the daughter of king Gadhi of Kshatri dynasty. There is a mention in Vishnu Puran that once saint Richik, by virtue of his austerity, prepared divine food. A son with the qualities of a brahman was to be born if this food was taken. At the same time he prepared another food and gave it to Satyavati's mother to eat, and with that food a warrior son was to be born. The two exchanged their foods, with the result that Richik's son Jamdagani became a warrior and Gadhi Kshatri's son became Vishvamitar, a brahman.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when Jamdagani had mastered all the Veds, he went to king Renu or Prasenjit of the solar dynasty and demanded his daughter Renuka. The king gave him his daughter and from her, Jamdagani had five sons – Ruravan, Sushen, Vahu, Vishva vahu and Parshuram.

The place of Jamadagni's residence is known as Zamania in Ghazipur district.

¹There is a myth that due to blessings from Jamadagni's father, the qualities of a warrior-centre were transferred instead of his son to Parshuram the grandson

Zamania is the corrupt form of Jamdaganiya. "gave jamdagani parās ramesur."—*saveye m / ke*. See ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ, ਚਰਵਨ, ਪਰਸਰਾਮ and ਰੇਟੁਕਾ.

ਜਮਦੰਢ [jamdadd], ਜਮਦਾਰ [jamdarh], ਜਮਦਾਤੁ [jamadarh] *Skt* जमदग्नि *n* dagger, which resembles Yam's grinder tooth. 2 bichua, a poniard with a curved projecting part. 3 double-edged dagger. See ਜਸਤੁ.

ਜਮਦੀਪਕ [jamdipak] *n* an earthen lamp lighted, in the courtyard for the sake of Yam on the 3rd of the dark half of Kattak.

ਜਮਦੂਤ [jamdut] *n* angel of death. "jamdut na avt nert"—*sor m 5*

ਜਮਧਰ [jamdhar], ਜਮਧਤ [jamdhar] See ਜਮਦਾਤੁ.

ਜਮਧਾਣ [jamdhan] battledrum. It derives its name from the fact that two battledrums are placed on a horse etc. "sətt pəi jamdhan kau."—*cādi 3*. 2 ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਾਨਿ a musical instrument mounted with leather.

ਜਮਧਾਣੀ [jamdhanu] *n* Yamdhani, the capital of Yam. 2 upon battledrums. "sətt pəi jamdhanu."—*cādi 3*. See ਜਮਧਾਣ.

ਜਮਧਾਰ [jamdhar] See ਜਮਦਾਤੁ.

ਜਮਧਾਰਾ [jamdhara] See ਜਮਦਾਤੁ. 2 a section of Yam's law. "avaṇu jaṇu nahi jamdhara."—*maru solhe m 1*

ਜਮਨ [jaman] See ਜਨਮਨ and ਜੰਮਣ. 2 See ਜਨ. 3 See ਯਮਨ 4 See ਯਮਨ. "ae əhəmev yut jaman."—*GPS*. 'Turks came overflowing with arrogance.'

ਜਮਨਪਿਤਾ [jamenpita] sun, the father of Yamuna. "jamenpita carh gəgən majhara."—*GV 10*.

ਜਮਨਾ [jamna] *Skt* Yamuna, a well known river of India, one of the three rivers that make a confluence. Purans mention it as sun's daughter. Its origin is in the territory of Tehri in Himalayas at a height of 10,850 feet. It flows a distance of 860 miles and merges with Ganga near Paryag. There is a belief among Hindus that a bath in Yamuna protects from Yam's

punishment. "rasna ram nam hrt jake, kaha kare jamna?"—*asa kabir*

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ [jamenapati] Yamuna's husband - Krishan. 2 god Varun is lord of river Yamuna—*sanama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ ਆਯੁਧ [jamenapati ayudh] lord of Yamuna, Varun; his weapon, noose.—*sanama*. 2 lord of Yamuna - Krishan; his weapon sudarshan cakr.—*sanama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ [jamenapit] Yamuna's father, the sun.

ਜਮਨੋਤਰੀ [jamenotri] Yamnotri, Bandarpuchh mountain' in Himalayas, which is also known as Kalindgiri, is the source of Jamna. From here descends this river. 2 A place in Prayag where Ganga meets Jamna.

ਜਮਪਸ [jampas] the noose of Yam.

ਜਮਪਾਸਿ [jampasi] in the noose of Yam. "namu na pa ra, te bhag-hin jampasi."—*sodaru*.

ਜਮਪੱਥ [jampāth], ਜਮਪੱਥੁ [jampāthu] the way of Yam. "jampāth bikhra." *gəu chāt m 5*

ਜਮਬਾਹਣ [jambahan], ਜਮਬਾਹਨ [jambahan] Yam's vehicle for riding, a male buffalo. "jambahan jru arae."—*cādi 3*.

ਜਮਮਾਗਿ [jammagi] in the way of Yam. "jam magi na javahu."—*tukha chāt m 1*.

ਜਮਮਾਗੁ [jam magu], ਜਮਮਾਗੁ [jam marag] way to Yampuri. "jammarag ke sāgi path."—*bher m 5*.

ਜਮਰਾ [jamra], ਜਮਰਾਇ [jamrai], ਜਮਰਾਜ [jamraj] Yamraj. "kaha kare jamra?"—*asa kabir*.

ਜਮਲ [jamal] See ਯਮਲ.

ਜਮਨਾਰਜਨ [jamenarjan] *Skt* जमनार्जुन a pair of Arjun trees. There is a tale in the Bhagvat that once Nalkuvar, son of Kuber, and his brother Manigriv were openly cohabiting with women

'The water of the spring from which Yamuna originates is very hot. It is said that after burning Lanka, Hanuman put out the fire of his tail here, that is why its water is hot and the name of the mountain is Bandar Puchh (Monkey's Tail). See Geographical Dictionary by Nundo Lal Dey.

on the bank of Ganga near mountain Kailas. Seeing this, Narad cursed them to remain in this world as trees. Hence both of them grew as Arjun trees in Vrajbhumi. Krishan in his childhood broke these trees with a wooden-mortar and thus, redeemed from the curse, both the brothers proceeded to heaven.

2 Nalkuvar and Manigriv also came to be known as Jamlarjun, as they had become a pair of Arjun trees. "ukhal kanh arai kidhā balke tan ko tur tordae hē. to nixse tinte jamlarjun ka binti surlok gae hē"—*krrsan*.

ਜਮਵਾਹਨ [jamvahan] vehicle used by Yam for riding—the male buffalo. See ਜਮਵਾਹਨ.

ਜਮਵਰ [jamvar] time of birth 2 age. "tīn ves jamvar vicc."—*BG*. 'childhood, youth and old age, the three phases of life'

ਜਮਵਲ [jamval] a subcaste of Rajputs. Jammu state was established by Jamvals.

ਜਮ [jama] 1 جمع n sumtotal, grand total. 2 collection. 3 also used for satisfaction (xatirjama). "is bidhi tāki jama karai."—*GV 10*.

ਜਮੀ [jamā] See ਜਮਾ. 2 See ਜਮਨ 4. "jaminul jamā he."—*japu*.

ਜਮਾਉਣਾ [jamauna] v cause birth, cause begetting. 2 coagulate as in case of milk. 3 be steadfast. 4 produce, to raise.

ਜਮਾਨ [jama:n] See ਜਮਾਨ.

ਜਮਾਨਾਨ [jamarānu] S coagulator. the curd or yogurt that is put into milk to coagulate it. 2 v coagulate.

ਜਮਾਇ [jamait] See ਜਮਾ.

ਜਮਾਈ [jamai] produced. 2 firmly fixed. "hirde ram nam lehu jamai."—*bher m 3* 'Hold ram steadfast in your mind.' 3 *Skt* जामा son-in-law.

ਜਮਾਨਾ [jama:na], ਜਮਾਨੀ [jama:ni] ad/of Yam. "cuka kan jama:ni."—*vaḍ chāt m 5*. "dukh sahe jama:ne"—*BG*.

ਜਮਾਤ [jamat] 1 جماعت class, group, gathering.

2 row of Muslims engaged in saying prayers ਜਮਾਤ [jamata] See ਜਮਾਤੀ 3.

ਜਮਾਤੀ [jamati] adj/classfellow, one's peer, equal. "aipāthu sagal jamati."—*japu*. 'To treat all as equals i.e. not to discriminate against anybody, is to be the follower of Aipanth.'

ਜਮਾਦਾਰ [jamadar] adj a soldier, who keeps labourers together. 2 head of a gathering. 3 n a designation in the army.

ਜਮਾਦਿ [jamadi] yam-adr. Yam etc. "ichasir jamadi parabhyā."—*gujjdev* See ਜਮਾਦੀ.

ਜਮਾਨ [jama:n] victorious. "sāt jamane adī āte."—*akal* 2 surety, guarantor. "nahr uge khet ham hē jaman."—*NP 3* 1 زمان n time, period. 4 sky. "jāmin jaman saban ko pekhe."—*akal*. "jāmin ko det jaman ko dehe."—*akal*.

ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ [zamanashah] زمانشاہ; king of Ghazni and Kabul. He was son of Taimurshah and grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali. He ascended the throne in 1793 AD. In 1797 AD, he invaded Punjab and tortured Sikhs and Hindus a lot. Learning of turmoil at home, he returned to Ghazni, leaving behind his son Kiran Shah in Punjab. In the year 1800 AD his younger brother Mahmood Shah tortured him by getting his eye balls gorged out.

ਜਮਾਨਾਤ [jama:na:t] 1 ضمان n surety

ਜਮਾਨਾ [jama:na] adj of Yam, relating to Yam. "tis nari ko dukh na jama:ne"—*gau m 5*. 2 زمان n time. "ahe vadh ghaṭe ko sou jama:na."—*NP 3* world.

ਜਮਾਨੀ [jamane] See ਜਮਾਨਾ. 2 in the world.

ਜਮਾਰ [jamar] See ਜਮਾਰ.

ਜਮਾਲ [jamal] 1 جمال n beauty "ki husnul-jamal he."—*japu*. 2 quality, merit. "karni kamal jamal."—*cau m 5*. See ਜੰਦਨ-ਦੀਤ. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev 4 a devotee, who renounced Islam and became an ardent disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained self-realisation. "miā jamal nīha he."—*BG*. 5 a

faqir of Lahore who was a brother of Kamal. He died in 1650 AD.

ਜਮਾਲਾ [jamalā] See ਰੂਪਕਲਾ.

ਜਮਾਲਗੋਣਾ [jamalgotā] *Sk* ਜਲਪਲ. *L* Croton ligium. a tree from the fruit and seeds of which oil is extracted, and used as a purgative. It creates dryness, is very hot and pungent in effect. It should be used carefully per directions of a physician. It dries moisture of the body and cures diseases of the blood and the skin.

ਜਮਾਵਨ [jamavan] See ਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਮਿ [jami] Yam (did). "jami pakṛis tēb hi pachutana."—*gāu a m 3*. 2 after taking birth. "jami jami mare."—*maru 5juli m 5*.

ਜਮੀ [jami] See ਜਮੀਨ. 2 born, produced. 3 angels of death (did), Yams (did). 4 river Yamuna. 5 having an expedient *ਧਰਿਮ*.

ਜਮੀਅਤ [jamiat] *A* جمع a gathering. 2 satisfaction, contentment.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰ [zamīdar] *P* زميندار proprietor of land, landlord. 2 Jatt. 3 in Bengal rentiers of land who pay land revenue to the state and themselves recover it from the cultivators.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰੀ [zamīdari] landlordism, act of asserting ownership of land. 2 landlord's occupation.

ਜਮੀਨ [zamin] *P* زمین; earth, land. *Sk* जमी.

ਜਮੀਆ [jamua] *A* مضاف supplement, appendix.

ਜਮੀਰ [jamir] *A* ضمير *n* conscience. 2 heart. 3 inner voice.

ਜਮੁ [jamu] Yam, god of death; Yamraj. "jini jamu kita so sevte."—*var vad m 3*.

ਜਮੁਨ [jamun] river Yamuna, See ਜਮਨਾ. "dulia jamun gae."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 'Other holy places shifted from Kurukshetar to Yamuna.' 2 according to the yog doctrine, a beat passing through the pīṅgla, the right one of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. "ulpi gāga jamun milavau."—*gāu kabir*.

ਜਮੁਨੀ [jamun-ni] the holder or bearer of river Yamuna, earth. —*sanama*.

ਜਮੁਨਾ [jamuna] See ਜਮਨਾ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਦਰੀ [jamunadri] mountain from which Yamuna originates; Kalind mountain. See ਜਲੇਤਰੀ. 2 a resident of Kalind mountain. See ਕੰਕਦਰੀ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਪਤਿ [jamunapati], ਜਮੁਨਾਪਿਤ [jamunapiti] Krishan and Varun. See ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ and ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਬਰਾਤ [jamunabhrat] Yamuna's brother, Yam. There is a myth that the sun had twins, Yam and Yamuna.

ਜਮੁਨੀਰੀ [jamuniri] earth. See ਜਮੁਨੀ.

ਜਮੁਰੂਦ [zamurud] *A* زمرد *n* emerald.

ਜਮੁਆ [jamua] Yam. 2 angel of death. "jamua take nikatī na jae."—*gāḍ a m 5*.

ਜਮੁਰਾ [jamura] *n* boy accompanying a juggler and performing tricks per his directions. See ਜੰਗੁਰਾ.

ਜਮੇ [jame] takes birth, is born, grows. "gurmukhi bije saku jame."—*asa a m 3*. 2 gathering. "jogi dīgābar jame senu jasi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 *ḥ* totally, in toto. "jame kalr te chuṭe."—*bher m 3*.

ਜਮੇਯਤ [jameyat] See ਜਮੀਅਤ.

ਜਯ [jay] *Sk* *n* victory. "dev tohi jās jay jay jōpahī."—*saveye m 5 ke 2* a servant of Vishnu. See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ. 3 Indar, chief of the deities.

ਜਯਸਿੰਘ [jaysigh] Ambar, king of Kachhwaha dynasty who was the son of Maha Singh. He remained in Shah Jahan's attendance and received the title of "Mirza". In 1664 AD Aurangzeb appointed him subedar of Deccan. He died in 1666 AD. He was a scholar of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and was a stateman as well. He was a devout follower of Guru Har Krishan. Bhai Santokh Singh has by mistake referred to him as Sawai Jai Singh, ruler of Jaipur.¹

2 Jai Singh Sawai was son of Bisan Singh. He founded Jaipur city and transferred the
"tis chiz ariz jaysigh savai. sun vritāt sabh kahyo
būhai."—*GPS māt 10 a 32*

capital from Ambar to this place. He ascended the throne in 1697 AD (Sammat 1755).¹ After the death of Aurangzeb, he sided with Azam Shah in the ensuing tussle between the princes Bahadur Shah confiscated the state of Jaipur and appointed Sayyad Hussain Ali Khan as its ruler. When Bahadur Shah went to Deccan to subdue his brother Kambaksh, in 1708 AD, Jai Singh, with the support of Ajit Singh Rathaur, once again occupied Jaipur.

During the reign of Farukhsiyar, Jai Singh was awarded the title of rajadhiraj and Mohammad Shah honoured him with the title of Sivai and appointed him ruler of Malwa. He died in the year 1742 and upon his death his son Ishvari Singh succeeded him.

This second Jai Singh Savai was a great astronomer. He got observatories (popularly known as Jantar Mantar) erected at Delhi,² Banaras, Mathura, Ujjain and Jaipur. His genealogy is given below:

Bhara Mall (alias Bihari Mall)

|
Bhagwan Das

|
Man Singh

|
Bhau Singh

|
Maha Singh

|
Jai Singh Mirza

|
Ram Singh

|
Bisan Singh

|
Jai Singh Savai

|
Ishvari Singh

सयमिभयुत (jaysigpura) a village set up near Delhi where used to be the camp of Mirza Jai

Singh. It was meant to meet the requirement of his army. Impressed by the affection of Jai Singh, Guru Harkrishan stayed here for sometime. The name of the gurdwara is Bangla Sahib, which is now situated in New Delhi between Jai Singh road and Cantonment road and its back is towards Ashoka Road. While New Delhi was being founded, Jai Singh road was demolished, only a few buildings including Dev mandir were spared.

सयमि (j McKay) See सयमि का सयमि 1.

सयमि (j McKay) author poet of Rupdeep Pingal.

सयमि (j McKay) a musical instrument of the shape of a small platter which is sounded with a cloth mounted stick; small cymbals of a metallic disc which is struck as a bell at the time of victory. In Hindu temples, it is specially struck while अरति (arti) is performed. In ancient times it was struck at the time of war.

सयमि (j McKay) the last king of Kanauj, Jai Chandar was Rathour Rajput of Gaharwar caste. He was son of Vijaya Chandar, paternal grandson of Govind Chandar and maternal grandson of Anangpal, maharaja of Delhi. He instigated Shahbuddin Ghauri a lot to destroy Prithviraj, who had eloped with his daughter. Prithviraj died in the battle of Panipat and thus ended the Hindu reign. After some time, Jai Chand also had to pay for his treason. After being defeated by Muslims, he got drowned in a river. This incident occurred in Sammat 1252 (1194 AD). 2 a king of Kangra, who ruled during the reign of Akbar.

सयमि (j McKay) The terms jaydays and jaydip³ are used in hilly areas as greetings in place of Ram Ram, Salam and Fateh. They mean, 'let

³The word jayav is recorded at several places in old Sanskrit texts. Sumant, the minister, had uttered the same word to Raja Dashrath. See अयमयम सयमि.

¹Guru Harkrishan passed away in Sammat 1721.

²This Observatory was built by Jai Singh Savai in 1710.

you be victorious' and 'live long', 'let victory be yours', 'with the grace of God'. But this term is reserved only for the high caste Rajputs who never greet lowcaste people with this term. Raja Bir Singh Nurpuria, even after losing his state and in dire need of money, did not accept from raja Dhian Singh Dogra the deed of an estate of twenty five thousand rupees per annum granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The latter wanted raja Bir Singh to greet him with the term *jaydaya* but being of highcaste, he did not want thus to greet Dhian Singh.

सजयपुकि [jayatdhun:] victory shout, repeated ovation; repeated sloganshouting. "bhumr bhur uhi jayatdhun."—*gyan*.

सजयदा [jaydaya] See सजयतीह.

सजयदेव [jaydev] See सजयदेव.

सजयपताका [jaypataka] *n* flag of triumph.

सजयपत्र [jaypatr] *n* Zafarnama, letter of victory. 2 document which the loser party gives to the winner. "jayāpatr payo sukhā pādvenā."—*gyan*.

सजयपाल [jaypal] son of Hitpal, a Brahman king of Punjab, whose capital was Lahore and Bhatinda respectively.¹ Subakatgin, ruler of Ghazni, severely defeated him in 986. Then Sultan Mahmood, son of Subakatgin, defeated Jaipal on 27th November 1001 and imprisoned him alongwith his relatives. Jaipal accepted his subjugation by Mahmood and was released. He handed over his kingdom to his son Anangpal² and burnt himself on a pyre. Some historians describe Jaipal as a Rajput and Jatt as well. Jaipal's well known Pandit Ugrbhuti authored an excellent grammar of Sanskrit.

2 Anangpal's son Jaipal the second, who ascended the throne of Lahore in 1013 AD,

¹Muslim writers have termed Bhatinda as "Tabar Hind." bhatīda is a corrupt form of bhatīda.

²Some writers mention him as Anangpal.

was thoroughly routed by Sultan Mahmood on the bank of Ravi in 1022. Jaipal escaped towards Ajmer, and Punjab firmly came under the rule of Muslims.

सजयमाला [jaymala] garland of victory 2 garland put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom.

सजय विमल [jay vizay] Vishnu's attendants and gatekeepers. Once they did not allow Sankadi saints to see Vishnu. Enraged, the saints cursed them to go to the earth and become demons. According to a myth, Jai Vijay became Hiranyakship, Ravan and Kans etc.

सजय [jaya] *Sk* victorious Durga. 2 green weed 3 myrobalan. 4 flag. 5 hemp, cannabis.

सजय [zyā] See सजयक.

सजयदेह [zyadah] *A* زیادہ *adj* more, special, excessive.

सजयक [zayan] *P* زیان *n* loss

सजयपट [jayaphat] *A* میزبانی *act* of serving food to a guest. 2 grand feast, entertainment.

सजयरात [zayarat] *A* زیارت *meeting*, visit. "jayarat karti multan di phir kartarpure nū aya."—*BG*.

सजयी [jayi] See सजयी 4.

सजये [jaye] born. 2 gave birth. "pritham jayo tin ram kumara."—*VN*. 3 See सजयेत.

सजयेसज [jayojay] repeated ovation. "sri guru ramdas jyojay jag mahi."—*severye m 4 ke*.

सजयकर [jayākar] victorious. "jagat jayākar manie."—*paras*.

सजयकर [jayākar] See सजयकर. 2 victorious.

सजयति [jayeti] *Sk* जयन्ति *adj* victorious 2 having many disguises 3 *n* Indar. 4 son of Indar. 5 son of Shiv; Kartikay. 6 father of Akrur Yadav. 7 a minister of king Dashrath. 8 an assumed name of Bhimsen, when he was hiding in king Virat's house.

सजयती [jayēti] *adj* (feminine) victorious. 2 *n* flag. 3 turmeric. 4 Durga. 5 anniversary. 6 dates of birth of Krishan and Ram Chandar, bhadō

badi 8 and cetsudi 9.

ਜਰੈਪਤ੍ਰ [jəyāpətr] See ਜਰੈਪਤ੍ਰ

ਜਰ [jər] root, origin. "dārō jər hi ukharkr." -*krisan*. 2 burn. "dekhat prabhuta jər bər gayo."-*GPS*. 3 See ਜਰਨਾ. "jər jər nahī kiste əri, aspar gae səgri ur me jər."-*GPS*. 4 *Skt* old age, senility. See ਜਰਾਣਾ and ਜਰੁ. 5 name of a hunter who shot an arrow into the foot of Krishan, resulting in his death. 6 *P* २२ gold. "mate mātəg jərə jər səg."-*akal*. 7 wealth. "Isu jər karəni ghanī viguti."-*asa əm* / "pərōdae na girah jər."-*var majh m* / 'Birds don't carry money in their protuberance.' 8 dirt, specially that of a metal; rust.

ਜਰਸ [jaras] *A* ۲۲ big bell; gong, small bells worn around the ankle.

ਜਰਹ [jarəh] *A* ۲۲ very small particle

ਜਰਕ [jarək] *n* jerk, shock. 2 sound produced while wood is broken etc 3 *A* ۲۲ falsehood, untruth. 4 fraud, intrigue. 5 *P* ۲۲ gold leaf.

ਜਰਕਾਸ਼ [zərkəʃ], ਜਰਕਾਸ਼ੀ [zərkəʃi] *P* ۲۲ embroidered with gold thread; mounted with small stars between embroidered bands. "pəʃəbər jərkəʃi."-*paras*.

ਜਰਕਣਾ [jarəkṇa] *v* give out a sound due to a strong jerk or heavy loading.

ਜਰਕ ਬਰਕ [jarək barək] *A* ۲۲ glitter, outer show. See ਜਰਕ 5.

ਜਰਕੋਬ [zərkob] *P* ۲۲ one who makes gold and silver leaves by beating these metals.

ਜਰਕੋਬਰ [jərkəbər] *n* zarak-ābar. dresses laced with gold and silver leaves; dresses mounted with small stars between embroidered bands. "aɪ gae jərkəbər se ə, ābər se nɪp kəbər kine."-*ə*. 'When kings like Zarak Ambar came, kings like cotton clothes lost their lustre.'

ਜਰਕ [jərkəh] *Dg n* a species of wolf. *Skt* जर्क. See जर्क 4.

ਜਰਕਬਾਹੀ [jərkəbhāhi] *Dg n* a witch who rides a wolf. See जर्क 4.

ਜਰਕਰੀਦ [zarxarid] purchased with money. "əsi tabia teri jarkhrīd."-*jāgnama* 2 purchased slave.

ਜਰਕਲ (jərkhal) *adj* decrepit, rusty.

ਜਰਕੇਸ [zarkez] *P* ۲۲ *adj* productive, fertile.

ਜਰਗਾਰ [zərgar] *P* ۲۲ goldsmith.

ਜਰਗਰੀ [zərgari] *P* ۲۲ job of a goldsmith.

ਜਰਜਰ [jəjər], ਜਰਜਰਾ [jəjəra], ਜਰਜਰੀ [jəjəri], ਜਰਜਰੀਕ [jəjərik] *Skt* जर्जर-जर्जरित-जर्जरीक *adj* decrepit, worn out, very old, rusty. "bera jəjəra phutē chek hajar."-*s kabir* Here bera means human body.

ਜਰਠ [jərṭh] *Skt adj* aged. 2 decrepit 3 hard inflexible. 4 *n* old age.

ਜਰਠਾਣਿਆ [jərṭhāia], ਜਰਠਿਆ [jərṭhīa] aged 2 decayed, decrepit. See ਜਰਠ.

ਜਰਣ [jarəṇ], ਜਰਣਾ [jəṇa] *v* tolerate. See ਜਰਣ.

"meri bahut tanap jəṇet."-*dev m* 5 2 digest. 3 burn. "had jərə jru lakri."-*s kabir*. "Thu jəgu jəṛta dekhake."-*s kabir*. 4 *Skt* ਜਰਣ *n* cuminseed. 5 old age. "grasət jət bəl jəṇi."-*sar m* 5. 6 *Skt* ਜਰੈ the moon. 7 tree.

ਜਰਣੀ [jəṇi] See ਜਰਣ 5.

ਜਰਣੁ [jarəṇu] *S v* burn. 2 tolerate, bear, endure.

ਜਰਣ [jarət] See ਜਰਣਾ 1. 2 See ਜਰਣ 2. 3 studded. "pənhi guru ki jo zər jəṛet."-*GV* 10. 'studded with gold.' 4 *Skt* जर्त *adj* aged 5 old, decrepit. ਜਰਣਾ [jəṛta] burns. See ਜਰਣ 3. 2 tolerates. See ਜਰਣ 2.

ਜਰਣਾਰੀ [jəṛtari] *n* embroidered with gold threads, head cloth for women. "teɪ pəʃəbər aɪr jəṛtari."-*NP*

ਜਰਣ [zərad] *P* २ॲ golden, yellow, xanthic

ਜਰਕਕ [zəkdək] *P* ۲۲ carrot.

ਜਰਕਗਵ [jəṛədgav] *Skt* जर्कगव *n* old bull. 2 *adj* old, antique.

ਜਰਦਾਰੂ [zərdəru] *P* ۲۲ *adj* pale-faced; one who goes pale due to shame and fear. 2 ashamed.

ਜਰਦਾਰੂਈ [jərdəruī] *P* ۲۲ *n* shameful; state of being pale.

सर्वदृष्टि (zarad rubani) paleness of the face. "dri khalhalu jake jarad rubani."—*bhar kabir* 'one whose mind is disturbed, gets pale in his face'

सर्वद (zarda) *P زر* *n* yellow pulao (cooked rice).

सर्वदालु (zardalu) *P زر* *n* apricot. This fruit grows in abundance on cold mountains and in Kashmir.

सर्वदुष्ट (zardust) *P زر* spiritual guide of the Parsees and author of "Zend" See **सर्व** 3 and धर्मज्ञ.

सर्वद (jaran), **सर्वद** (jarna) See **सर्वद**. "jarahi nahu ur jarahi kucare."—*GPS*. 'do not tolerate but get jealous.' "apan birbhau ap hu jarna."—*brim* 5. 2 burn. "aj ucit nahi jaran tiharo."—*caritr* 182. 3 stud, inlay. "tava su jarke tas pe."—*caritr* 132.

सर्वदिव्य (zarnigar) *P زر* studded with gold. 2 golden.

सर्वदिव्य (jarnel) *E* general; a high ranking official of the army.

सर्वदिव्य (zarpos) *P زر* gold-plated. "gahrne jru jarpos de."—*BG*

सर्वद (jaraph) *A زر* vessel, utensil. 2 ability, capability, capacity. 3 courage, zeal.

सर्वद (jarab) *n* cannon, gun. "cadhavo giri par jarab."—*GV* 10. 2 *A زر* blow, injury, wound, stroke.

सर्वदिव्य (zərbafat) *P زر* a dress woven with gold threads.

सर्वदिव्य (jarbari) ill-tempered; jealous.

सर्वदिव्य (zarbaf) See **सर्वदिव्य**. "jarbaph divavat hi di joro."—*krisan*. 'dress woven with gold-threads.' 2 *P زر* one who weaves gold or silver lace. 3 one who embroiders with gold or silver threads.

- **सर्वदिव्य** (jarbila) *adj* one who inflicts an injury. 2 gaudy and beautiful. "joban joti jage jarbile."—*caritr* 111.

सर्वदिव्य (jarbulmasal) *A زر* proverb, saying, illustration.

सर्वद (jaram) birth, origin. "jaram karam."—*saveye* 4 ke 2 *E* germ, sprout, seed. 3 aboriginal form. 4 minute organisms present in blood, water, milk etc.

सर्वद (jarmekh) See **सर्वद**. "ravan bag ki mulahu te jarmekh ukhari."—*krisan*.

सर्वद (jarar) *A زر* *n* damage, loss. 2 injury.

सर्वद (jar-ra) *A زر* *n* minute particle 2 one hundredth part of a barley grain. 2 millet. 3 *adj* a bit "jin ke man me jar-raku jadē."—*krisan* 'in whose mind a bit of doubt is planted.'

सर्वदिव्य (jarvana), **सर्वदिव्य** (jarvana) *adj* tyrannical, strong. "jaru jarvana kani."—*sri* 1 pahire "sabhahi na sis kal jarvana."—*caritr* 266. 2 *Skt* **सर्वदिव्य** *n* one whose old age is his vehicle, death. 3 colour of old age; grey hair. "je jarvana parharu jaru ves karedi aie."—*var* 55. 'If some one removes or colours his grey hair, old age still manifests itself time and again.' 4 Virbhadar, Shiv's heroic and leading servant, who was born from Shiv's head to destroy the fire ritual of Daksh. "jag su jomi juddh nu jarvana jaru mirrai ke."—*cdi* 3. 'In the form of fire Kali took birth to battle, just as Virbhadar was born from Shiv'

सर्वदिव्य (jarvehō) will cause to burn. "tth dithahi sō ih ko jarvehō."—*krisan*.

सर्वद (jara) *Skt* *n* old age. "jara ka bhau na hovel, jivanupadvi par."—*guj* 3.

It is mentioned in Braham Vevart Puran that old age (jara) is Kal, God of Death's daughter who traverses this world alongwith 64 diseases, her brothers. 2 See **सर्वद** 3 See **सर्वद**.

सर्वदिव्य (jarau) See **सर्वदिव्य**. "jarau javahar jare."—*GPS*.

सर्वदिव्य (jarau) See **सर्वदिव्य**.

ਜਰਾਇ [jaraɪ] See ਜਰਾਏ "jəɪɪ jɪn jəraɪ."—*ramav*.
2 getting studded, getting inlaid. 3 having
burnt, having been reduced to ashes. 4 having
got burnt. "kəbir əsə kə nəhi mādər dər
jəraɪ."—*s*.

ਜਰਾਇਓ [jəraɪt] See ਜਰਾਓ.

ਜਰਾਏ [jərae] burnt. incinerated. 2 make one
tolerant; render one forbearing. "jɪsəhɪ jərae
əpɪ, səl əjəru jərə."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜਰਾਸੰਧ [jərasɪdh], ਜਰਾਸੰਧ [jərasədh], ਜਰਾਸੰਧਿ
[jərasədhɪ] *Skt* जरासन्ध king of Magadh who
was conjoined by an ogress. He was father-
in-law of Kans and sworn enemy of Krishan.
There is a mention in Mahabharat that once
king Brihdarth got a fruit from saint
Chandkaushik for begetting progeny. Brihdarth
bisected the fruit and gave the two pieces to
both the queens, with the result that each queen
gave birth to half a son. The king threw both
the pieces in a cremation ground. There lived
an ogre named Jara. He conjoined both the
pieces and thus a live boy came into being. He
handed over the boy to Brihdarth and told him
that the boy would be most powerful and that
he would not die till he got disappointed.

Jarasandh became a powerful king and his
two daughters, Asti and Prapti, were married
to Kans. Kans, with the support of Jarasandh,
dethroned his father Ugrasen and became
king. After killing Kans, when Krishan handed
over Mathura kingdom to Ugrasen, Jarasandh
got enraged and with the support of his
associate Kaljāman invaded Mathura. As a
result Yadavs had to leave Mathura for all
times to come.

During the Rajsuy fire ritual, Krishan, Arjun
and Bhīm, went to Jarasandh's house as
celibates and begged for a combat with him.
Jarasandh engaged Bhīm in a duel. By splitting
a straw Krishan gave a hint to Bhīm that he

should tear apart the body of Jarasandh into
two parts. Bhīm tore apart the joint cemented
by ogre Jara and thus Jarasandh met with his
death. "jərasədhɪ kaljəmun səghəre."—*gəu ə
m 1* "dekh tɪns nɪp sɪdhjərə həthɪyər dhərə
ləkh bɪr pəcərə."—*krisən*.

ਜਰਾਹ [jərah] *ا ج ز ه* *n* surgeon. "ək jərəh hət hē
sayəne."—*NP*.

ਜਰਾਹੀ [jərahi] *n* surgery. 2 science of surgery.

ਜਰਾਤ [jərat] *ا ز ا ت* *n* agriculture.

ਜਰਾਦੀ [jəradi] See ਜਰਾਦ. See ਖਨਜਰਾਦੀ.

ਜਰਾਧੀ [jəradhi] disease such as old age etc.
"janəm jəradhi mərən bhaɪə."—*guyjədev*.

ਜਰਾਨਾ [jərana] burn. 2 See ਯਰਾਨਾ.

ਜਰਾਫਾਤ [jəraphat] *ا ف ط ت* *n* wisdom. 2 fun, joke.
3 delight, ecstasy.

ਜਰਾਬ [jərab] See ਜੁਰਾਬ.

ਜਰਾਬਾ [jəraɓa] See ਜਰਾਬ. "jaləm jələm nə jər
jəraɓa."—*BG* 'A tyrant cannot inflict injury
with cruelty and force.'

ਜਰਾਮ [jəram] short for jəram. "dham jəram nanki
dou."—*NP*. See ਜੈਰਾਮ.

ਜਰਾ ਮਰਾ [jəra mərə] old age and death. "jəra
mərə nəh vɪpəɪ."—*bɪlə m 5*

ਜਰਾਯੂ [jərayu] *Skt* placenta. 2 vagina. 3 womb.

ਜਰਾਯੂਜ [jərayu] *Skt* one wrapped in placenta.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] *ا ر ر* *adj* which pulls. 2 powerful,
mighty. 3 warrior. "naməstə jərarə."—*jəpu*.

ਜਰਾਰਦਨ [jəradən] *adj* jərə-ərdən. destroyer of
death "jəradən dɪndəyalu kɪpəlu bhae hē."
—*səvɪye 33*. 2 *n* elixir, nectar of life.

ਜਰਾਰਿ [jərarɪ], ਜਰਾਰਿਪੁ [jərarɪpu] enemy of old
age, elixir.—*sənəma*. "an jərarɪ dəyo həm kə
phal."—*cərrɪtr 209*. 'brought and gave a fruit
that imparts immortality.'

ਜਰਾਰਿਫਲ [jərarɪphəl] fruit which imparts
immortality. See ਜਰਾਰਿ.

ਜਰਾਵ [jərav] See ਜਰਾਏ.

ਜਰਾਵੈ [jəraɓe] gets burnt "jəɓə jəu tən jɪvət
jəraɓe."—*gəu bəvən kəbɪr*. 2 gets studded.

ਜਰਿ [jəri] old age has. "jəri jīta sir kalo." –bher m 1. 2 due to old age. 3 after being burnt. 4 n burning sensation, inflammation, burning heat, anguish.

ਜਰਿਓ [jərio] See ਜਰਾਹ. 2 burnt. "pavaku jərio nə jat." –səveye m 5 ke. 'is not burnt by fire.'

ਜਰਿਯਾ [jəriya] n herb. 2 hill goddess, demoness.

ਜਰਿਯਾਖੇਲ [jəriyakhel] n play of witches. Several hill women pretend that they are possessed by the demoness. In a state of frenzy, they play and answer queries put to them. "jəriyakhel kuk jəb dīo." –cəritr 178.

ਜਰੀ [jəri] old age. "avat nīkəti bikhām jəri." –səveye sri mukhvak m 5. 2 death. "sun hāt jəri." –GPS. 'On listening to the exegesis of Gurbani, the fear of death vanishes.' 3 herb. "həta jur ki sukhpūj jəri." –GPS. "kam jəri ih kin jəri." –krīśən. 'Thus was treated the sex-starved woman.' 4 adj burnt. 5 tolerated. "jəri na gurkirəti mətī jəri." –GPS. 6 studded. "caru jərau jəri." –GPS. 7 gold thread. "jəridar ābər pətābər suhāt bādō." –GPS.

ਜਰੀਆ [jəria] herb. 2 forbearance, tolerance. "jisu lagi pīr pīrām ki so jāne jəria." –asa chāt m 4. 3 burnt. "kop jəria." –kan m 5. 4 old age. "nəh mēria nəh jəria." –suhi m 5 pətal. 5 net, fishing net. "jəria ādh kādīh pər dāre." –datt. See ਅੰਧ. 6 A راي way, means.

ਜਰੀਐ [jərie] we burn. "jəb jərie tēb hox bhāsām tən." –sor kabir. 2 let us tolerate. "štar ki dubidha štəri jərie." –maru solhe m 1.

ਜਰੀਦਾ [jərida] A راي adj alone. 2 n office. 3 newspaper.

ਜਰੀਦੋਜ [jəridoij] P راي adj embroidered with gold wire. "jəridoij phīrē bīya sēbh pē." –NP.

ਜਰੀਨ [jərin] P راي adj of gold, golden. 2 n wire of gold, etc.

ਜਰੀਨਾ [jərina] P راي adj golden. 2 gold coin. "tumākī khajina tumākī jərina." –sar m 5.

ਜਰੀਫ [jəriph] A راي adj wise, intelligent. 2 joyful, cheerful. 3 good-natured, good-tempered.

ਜਰੀਬ [jərib] A راي n chain used for measuring land; a surveyor's chain. measuring 45 feet or 15 yards in length. In different areas, its length may vary, as in Kullu Kangra, it is 46 feet and 8 inches long.

ਜਰੂ [jəru] See ਜਰ. "jəru əi jəbənī hāria." –unr

ਜਰੂਆ [jərua] senility, old age. "jəbən ghəṭe jərua jīne." –sri m 1 pahīre. "khīse jəbənū bādhe jərua." –asa chāt m 5.

ਜਰੂਸਲਮ [jəruṣalam] A راي Jerusalem; ancient holy city of Israelis, which is now in Palestine. Here is situated the famous temple of Solomon widely known as Bethlehem (the holy house). Caliph Umar conquered it in 637 AD and converted it into a mosque which is popularly called Masjid-ul-aksa. Here the tomb of Christ is the holy place for Christians. See ਦਰੂਦ and ਸੁਲੇਮਨ.

ਜਰੂਰ [jəruur] A راي adj must, sure.

ਜਰੂਰਤ [jəruurət], ਜਰੂਰਤਿ [jəruurəti] A راي necessity, need. "jəsa kare kahave tesa esi bāni jəruurəti." –var sar m 2.

ਜਰੇ [jəre] tolerate. "jəre nə gae sune gum guru ke." –GPS. 2 burnt. "cād surəj dux jəre cārāga." –ram m 5. 3 shut, closed. "jəre kīvara." –suhi a m 5. 4 studded. "bhukhan rətan jəre." –GPS. 5 may burn. "bīnu gurābde jənāmū jəre." –maru a m 1.

ਜਰੇਗਾ [jəragā] adj with burning limbs, whose body is on fire. "əti trīśən jəragā." –kan m 5.

ਜਰੇਗਾਰੀ [jəragari] See ਜਰਾਹੀ.

ਜੈਰਾਦ [jərad] A راي n one who burnishes utensils of copper. 2 A راي one who fabricates coats of iron.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] A راي mighty, powerful. "dhae jərrar vīr." –səloh. 2 warrior, gallant.

ਜਲ [jal] *Skt* जल *vr* whet, be rich, cover 2 *Skt* *n* water, which gives life to people, i.e. it covers the earth. "jal bṛhun min kat pvan?"—*bṛia m* 5 3 flame. "haume jal te jalz mue."—*var sor m* 3. 'got burnt to death in the flame of ego.' 4 *P* ज़ a crested lark. 5 middle part of the sea. "jal te thal kar."—*sar kabir* i.e. 'turns deep sea into dry land.' 6 handle. 7 thread.

ਜਲਾਸ਼ਵ [jal-aṣv] sea horse. See ਫਲਾਸ਼ਵ.

ਜਲਾਸ਼ਭ [jal-ābh] *Skt* जलम्भ pond full of water. "jru jal-ābh uparī kamaḥ kṛnare."—*asa m* 1.

ਜਲਈ [jalai] burns. 2 Sea ਜਲੀਏਂ.

ਜਲਸਾ [jalsa] 1 جلسا *n* gathering, conference. 2 gathering of people to celebrate a festival.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jalsai] *Skt* जलसायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps in water; Narayan.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jalsāi] lord of water, Varun.

ਜਲਸਿ [jalsi] will burn. In Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has used jalsi instead of jalsi (Varun). See ਅੰਗ 932. 3 See ਜਲਸੀ.

ਜਲਸੀ [jalsi] will burn, will glow.

ਜਲਹਰ [jalhar] *n* cloud. 2 who carries water. See ਜਲਹਰੁ.

ਜਲਹਰਣ [jalharan] See ਥਨਾਹਰੀ (d). 2 act of carrying water.

ਜਲਹਰਬੰਬ [jalharbīb] rainbow; display of numerous colours in the sky, generated by the passage of sun rays through droplets of water. "jalharbīb jagatī jagu rāca."—*saṁvye m* 4 ke. 'Multi-coloured world like the rainbow appears and disappears in an instant.' 2 reflection (shadow) of harr (the sun) in water.

ਜਲਹਰੀ [jalhari] *n* ਜਲਸਾਰੀ. stone spoon in which a ṣivliḥ is set.

ਜਲਹਰੁ [jalharu] cloud. See ਜਲਹਰ. "jalharu bāsanharu."—*var mālā m* 2

ਜਲਹਰ [jalhar] *n* waterman. 2 cloud.

ਜਲਕੇਸ਼ [jalkeṣ] *n* alga, moss

ਜਲਕੋਟਕ [jalakōtak] water chestnut; thorny fruit of a water plant.

ਜਲਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [jalkriyā] water sport. 2 art of swimming.

ਜਲਖਣ [jalkhaḥ] *n* water fowl.

ਜਲਖੀਨਾ [jalkhina] *adj* got completely burnt.

ਜਲਖਣਫੂ [jalgḥaṭau] in the water of a pitcher. "hābh samarī jotī jru jalgḥaṭau cādrāma."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 *n* wind, which dries and thus reduces water.

ਜਲਖਰੀ [jalgḥarī] water clock; an instrument which measures time by means of water. See ਖਰੀ.

According to an article in Bhartiya Nity Shastar, water clock has been in use in India since long. Then it was known as udaknalika. Its structure was as follows:

(a) a long pipe of metal was fabricated, on the inner and outer side of which gharis (24 minutes) were calibrated and just below, there used to be proper hole. When placed in water as much quantity of water entered the pipe as was sufficient to reach the fixed mark in a gharī.

(b) a lightweight small bowl of metal was fabricated and below it a hole of proper measurement was made. Then the bowl was placed on a water-filled vessel. When after being filled, the bowl sank, it was presumed that a gharī had elapsed.

When the use of an hour instead of a gharī came into vogue, the hole of the bowl was so modified that it sank in two and a half gharis i.e. 60 minutes.

Even now water clocks are used by numerous armies and factories.

ਜਲਕਾਰ [jalcar] *n* aquatic animals such as tortoise, fish etc.

ਜਲਕਰਕੇਤੁ [jalkarkeṭu] *n* Kamdev, whose standard bears the sign of a crocodile.

ਜਲਕਰੀ [jalcarī] *n* fish

ਜਲਕਾਰੀ [jalcarī] ਜਲਕਰਿਯਾ See ਜਲਕਰ.

ਜਲਜ [jalaj] *adj* born from water, produced from

water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 tree. 4 grass. 5 agriculture. 6 pearl. "jələj abɪddh su tahr̥ ahar̥."—GV 10. 'Unpierced pearls are swan's food.' 7 crocodile. 8 conch shell. 9 moon.

ਜਲਜ ਚੁੰਦਰੀ [jələj kūdr̥i] *n* gun with a wooden butt.—*sanama*.

ਜਲਜਵਾਹ [jələjɔr̥a] *n* pond that gives protection to lotuses. 2 pond that gives shelter to aquatic animals.—*sanama*.

ਜਲਜਪੀਠ [jələjpīṭh], ਜਲਜਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣੀ [jələjpriṣṭaṇi] *n* a gun with a wooden butt.—*sanama*. "khar̥ag kār̥ jələjpīṭh." and "jələj priṣṭaṇi gar̥aj apar̥."—GV 10.

ਜਲਜਲਾ [zəlzəla] *A* زلزلہ or زلزلہ *n* earthquake. See ਕੁਚਲ.

ਜਲਜਾਣਿ [jəljəɪ] See ਜਲਜਾਣ. "jəljəɪ nen lahr̥ ros man."—*dəft*. 'Lotus protests on seeing the eyes.' 2 may it burn! may it glow!

ਜਲਜਾਚ [jəljəach] *Skt* जलजास lotus-eyed.

ਜਲਜਾਣ [jəljəɪ] *adj* born from water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 See ਜਲਜ.

ਜਲਜੀਵ [jəljɪv], ਜਲਜੀਵ [jəljiv] *n* aquatic animal.

ਜਲਜੀਵੀ [jəljiv̥i] *n* fisherman. 2 sailor.

ਜਲਜੇਛਣ [jəljɛchan] *adj* jəljəɪkṣaṇ. lotus-eyed; one who has eyes like the lotus. "jəljɛchan hē"—*kalki*.

ਜਲਜੋਗਨ [jəljogən] *Skt* जलयोगिन् aquatic animals like octopus, crocodile etc. "jəljogən te bahu bhāt beacave."—*akal*. 2 lightning.

ਜਲਜੀਵ [jəljiv̥i] See ਜਲਜੀਵ.

ਜਲਜੰਮ [jəljəm] born from water, lotus. See ਜਲਜ.

ਜਲਣ [jəlaṇ], ਜਲਣਿ [jəlaṇi] *n* burning sensation, inflammation. "jəlaṇi bujh̥u sital bhē."—*ram m 5 ruti*.

ਜਲਣ [jəlaṇ] burning, while burning. "əb moh̥i jəlaṇ ramjūl para."—*gau kabir*. 2 *n* burning sensation. "ram-udəki̥ tən̥u jəlaṇ bujhara."—*gau kabir*. 3 *adj* on fire, burning. "jəlaṇ agən̥i mah̥i jən̥ apr̥ udhare."—*br̥la m 5*. 'saves his disciples from the flames of fire.'

ਜਲਤਰ [jəltər] See ਜਲਤਰੰਗ. "daph̥ jhājh̥ dhol̥ jəltər up̥əg."—*manuraj*. 2 floating wood.—*sanama*.

ਜਲਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ [jəltər priṣṭaṇi]—*sanama* gun with a wooden butt. 2 See ਜਲਤਰ 2.

ਜਲਤਰੰਗ [jəltərəg] musical bowls; a musical instrument comprising 22 bowls of various sizes made of metal or china clay. A large bowl with more water produces a lower note while a small bowl with less water produces a higher note. With variation in the quantity of water, the desired note is achieved. After properly setting the notes, it is played with a small stick. 2 wave of water, a breaker. "jəltərəg agni pav̥ne phun̥i tr̥e m̥il̥i jəgətu upara"—*prabha a m 1*. 'Fusion of blood and semen, heat and air, have produced living beings.'

ਜਲਤੀ [jəlti] burning. "jəlti agən̥i n̥ivaro."—*gau m 5*. 2 In Punjabi, this word is used in place of jaldi as well.

ਜਲਤੁਰਾ [jəltura], ਜਲਤੁਰੰ [jəlturə], ਜਲਤੁਰੰਗ [jəlturəg] *n* sea horse.

ਜਲਤੋਲੀ [jəltori] *xa* fish..

ਜਲਤੰਤੁ [jəltəntu] *n* octopus. See ਤੰਤੁਆ 2 fishing net. "jru̥ jəltəntu pasaro badhaki"—*kan m 4*. ਜਲ ਥਲ [jəlt̥hal] water and land "jəlt̥hal ban parbat̥ patal."—*gau thir̥i m 5*. 2 watery place, river, pond etc. "jəlt̥hal n̥ir̥z bhare."—*majh m 5*.

ਜਲਦ [jəlad] *Skt* *adj* who offers water 2 *n* cloud. 3 *A* جلد *adj* smart, active, clever. 4 *P* *adv* immediately, at once. 5 quickly.

ਜਲਦਾਨੀ [jəldani] *adj* who offers water. 2 According to Hindus, a relative having the right to offer water to the forefathers. 3 water-carrier. "jəldani t̥ih̥ piche hākət."—*GPS*.

ਜਲਦੀ [jəldi] burning. "jəldi kare pukar."—*varasa*. "and̥in̥u sēda jəldia ph̥zrah̥i."—*asa a m 3*. 2 *P* جلد *n* quickness, promptness.

ਜਲ ਚੁੰਧ ਛਾਣਨਾ [jəlt̥dud̥h̥ chāṇ-na] *v* separate

chaff from wheat i.e. differentiate truth from falsehood; do justice.

सकप [jaldh] , सकप [jaldhar] *adj* which holds water. 2 *n* cloud. 3 sea. 4 tank. 5 lake.

सकप [jaldhara] See सकप. 2 See सकपक. "catrak mukhi jse jaldhara."—*dhana namdev* Here it means a drop of rain during svati (when alone the catrak is said to drink raindrops and when raindrops falling into a shell are said to turn into pearls).

सकपक [jaldhara] *n* Varun, the ocean king. —*sanama*.

सकपक ससु [jaldhara] *sastra*, सकपक ठधिभर [jaldhara] *hathiar* *n* noose, weapon of Varun —*sanama*.

सकपक [jaldhara] *n* water current. 2 current of water dropped through the hole of a pitcher on the head of an ascetic in winter season. 3 current of water offered to a peepal tree to propitiate one's ancestors. According to the Hindu faith it is a virtuous act. See पकक.

सकपि [jaldhi] *Skt n* bearer of water—the sea. "jaldhi bādhi dhru thapiro ho."—*sor namdev*. 'The sea was bound and the Pole Star was fixed amid other stars in the form of an axle; built a bridge across the sea and gave it permanence ' 2 ten śākh, one trillion. See सपक.

सकपिसु [jaldhisut], सकपिस (jaldhi), सकपिन [jaldhinād] *n* son of the sea, elixir. 2 moon. 3 Eravat, elephant. 4 horse of the sun or Dhanvantri which, according to Purans, emerge from the sea. All of them may be called sons of the sea.

सकन [jalan] See सकन, सक, सक. 2 in waters. "jalan thalan basudh gagan."—*ram m 5 partal*

सकन [jalna] *v* burn. See सकन.

सकन [jalant] See सकन 1. "jalant buhi sita hot manua."—*majh m 5*. 2 (they) burn.

सकनपि [jalnidhi], सकनपि [jalnidhi] *n* rain, cloud. "babiha priu priu kert jalnidhi prem

prari."—*sava m 3* 2 nectar. "jisu jalnidhi karani tum jagi ae, so smritu gur pahi ju." —*sor m 1*. 3 *Skt* ocean, which bears all the waters.

सकनी [jalni] bearer of water—the earth. —*sanama*.

सकनीपि [jalnidhi] See सकनीपि.

सकनीपि [jalnidhi] in the cloud. "hari-smrit hari jalnidhe."—*basat m 4*.

सकप [jalap] *Skt* जल् *vr* speak, prattle.

सकपक [japak] *Skt* जल्क *adj* prattler. 2 speaker.

सकपति [jalpati] *n* lord of waters, Varun. 2 sea.

सकपत [jalpan], सकपत [jalpana] *Skt* जल्प *n* prattle, nonsense. 2 boast. 3 discussion. 4 *v* prattle.

सकक [jalphal] *Skt n* water chestnut.

सकक [jalbal] See सककति.

सकविष [jalbib] *n* bubble. 2 sun's reflection in water.

सकविष [jalbija] a water-animal such as otter and beaver. In Veds, it is called udra. See *E* Otter.

सकविष [jalbādhu] *n* fish.

सकविष [jalbhauri], सकविष [jalbhori] *n* whirlpool.

सक मवि विषी [jal mahi upje] *sen* "jal mahi upje jal te duru jal mahi joti rahia bharpuru" —*asa a m 1* Though the sun's reflection appears in the water, yet the sun is far away from it. It only gets reflected in the water. Likewise, the spirit appears omnipresent, yet it is detached.

सकप [jalmugh] *n* water releasing cloud. "bhae set jalmugh jalin."—*NP*.

सकप [jalyan] *n* boat. 2 ship. See सक and सकप.

सकप [jalyātr] *n* water clock. See सक and सकप. 2 water-driven machine. 3 mechanism for drawing water from the earth; Persian wheel etc. 4 fountain. 5 musical bowls.

सक उम सननी [jal ras san-ni] accumulator of

water, bearer of water—the earth. -*sanama*

ਜਲਰਾਜਿ [jalrastɪ] *n* the sea.

ਜਲਰਾਜ [jalraj] king of waters, Varun.

ਜਲਰੂਪ [jalruh] *Skt* *n* lotus born from water

ਜਲਲਾਗ [jal-lag] See ਪਦੀਲਾਗ.

ਜਲਲੈ [jal-le] *Skt* ਜਲ ਅਲਾਜ *n* sea, which is the abode of water. “jalpatɪ jal-le nadipatɪ.” -*sanama*.

ਜਲਵਾਹ [jalvah], ਜਲਵਾ [jalva] *A* جَلْوَة *n* splendour, illumination. “jalva sarav sariren jou.” -*NP*. 2 elegance, radiance. 3 revelation, manifestation. 4 being manifest.

ਜਲਵਾਗਰ [jalvagar] *P* جَلْوَاغَر *adj* who provides a glimpse. 2 charming. 3 elegant. 4 radiant.

ਜਲਾ [jala] plural of jal. “an jala stu kaju na kachue.” -*kalɪ ə m* 5 2 See ਜਲਾਚਿਟਾ. 3 flame. “jese mel na lage jala.” -*sukhmani*.

ਜਲਾਚਿਟਾ [jalauna] *v* burn.

ਜਲਾਸਰਾ [jalasra], ਜਲਾਸਰੇ [jalasre] *Skt* ਜਲਾਸ਼ੁਧ *n* sea. “namastō jalasare.” -*japu*. ‘Salutation to the sea as the Creator.’ 2 *adj* basis of water.

ਜਲਾਸ਼੍ਰੀ [jalasri] *adj* subsisting on water alone. See ਜਲੀ 2.

ਜਲਾਜਲ [jalajal] *Skt* जलाजल *n* waterfall, spring. 2 brook. 3 *P* جَلَلْ an ornament comprising small bells worn around the neck of a horse. 4 tabour with bells attached. “nādi har cāṭhe cāhū dis jēlajal baj-hī.” -*saloh*.

ਜਲਾਜਲਿ [jalajalɪ] *Skt* जलाजलि *n* handful of water offered as oblation. 2 In Hinduism, a handful of water is offered as oblation to a deity like the sun etc. or the ancestors. According to saint Harit, a group of ogres named “Mandeh” daily attack the sun early in the morning and when Brahmans, after uttering spells, offer a handful of water as oblation to the sun, the ogres disperse in no time.

ਜਲਾਦ [jalad] See ਜੈਲਾਦ. “hukam jaladan tabe ucara.” -*GPS*. *Skt* जलाद.

ਜਲਾਦਿਪ [jaladhīp], ਜਲਾਦਿਪਤਿ [jaladhīpatɪ] *n* lord

of waters, Varun.

ਜਲਾਨਾ [jalana] *v* burn.

ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ [jalabib] waves of water. “jalabib asraɪ.” -*var mala m* 1. 2 See ਜਲਬਿੰਬ.

ਜਲਾਲ [jalal] *A* جَلال *n* radiance. 2 greatness, pomp. 3 a village of district Phool in Nabha state, situated near Dialpura. After his departure from Dina, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The state has donated land to the gurdwara. A great scholarly saint, Bhai Vir Singh Nirmala, belonged to this place. 4 a hermit of village Uchh, upon whom Guru Nanak Dev bestowed the status of a holy man. 5 See ਝੁੰਦਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਜਲਾਲਖਾਨ [jalalxan] Emperor Aurangzeb's commander who was subordinate to commander-in-chief Hussaini and fought against hill chieftains to recover tribute. “lāe guraj callō su jalalkhanō.” -*VN ə* 11. 2 See ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ.

ਜਲਾਲਤ [jalalat] *A* جَلالَة *n* elderliness. 2 splendour.

ਜਲਾਲਾਧ [jalalay] *n* sea, the house of water.

ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ [jalalabad] In Afganistan, a town situated on the road to Kabul. A sacred place Choha Sahib, exists here in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਚੋਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 a village of district Muzzafar Nagar situated at a distance of about twenty kōhs to the south of Saharanpur, founded by Jalal Khan Pathan, son of Hajar Khan, after razing Kheramanihar a Rajput town. After Sirhind, Khalsa army conquered it.

ਜਲਾਵਨੀ [jalavni] *adj* fit for burning. “jihva jalau jalavni namu na jāpe.” -*sri ə m* 1.

ਜਲਾਵਤੀ [jalavatni] *P* جَلَوَاتِي *n* exile, banishment, transportation for life.

ਜਲਾਵਨ [jalavan] *v* See ਜਲਾਵਨੀ.

ਜਲਾਵਤ [jalavart] *Skt* जलावत *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਜਲਭੇਰੀ.

ਜਲਿ [jalɪ] *n* fire. “ātari lagi jalɪ bujhi.” -*sri m* 1. “jalɪ bujhi tujhāɪ bujhai.” -*sar ə m* 1.

"baldi jalī nivre kirpa te."—*maru solhe m 1*.
2 *v adv* quickly, immediately. "hathu na lax
kasūbhre jalrasi dhola."—*suhi larid*. 'This
colour will fade away in no time.' 3 with water.
"jalī malī kara mājie bhāi."—*sor a m 1* 4 in
water. "thorr jalī machuli."—*s kabir*. 5 having
burnt. See ਜਲ 3. "jalimue."—*var sor m 3*.

ਜਲਿਐ [jalie] from burning. 2 burnt. "jini jalze
nam visaria."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਜਲਿਸ [jalis] See ਜਲੀਸ

ਜਲਿਥਲਿ [jalithalī] in water and on land. "jalī
thalī purī rahia gosai."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਜਲਿੰਦ [jalīd], ਜਲਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jalīdr] *n* lord of waters,
Varun.

ਜਲਿ ਬਲਿ [jalī balī] offering to the fire, oblation
to the fire. "harī binu purī balī jau."—*sri m*
1 2 *adv* having burnt. "binu gursabde jalī
balī tata."—*sixdhgosafr*.

ਜਲਿਮਲਿ [jalimālī] after rubbing (with) water.
See ਜਲਿ and ਮਲਿ.

ਜਲੀਈ [jalīī] burnt. "eni jalī namu visaria."
—*var mala m 1*.

ਜਲੀਸ [jalīs] *n* lord of waters, Varun. 2 sea. "sun
araj das karunajalis."—*GV 10*. 'O, treasury of
compassion.'

ਜਲੀਖਾ [jalikhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾ and ਯੁਸ਼ਕ. "rum sahar
ke sah ki suta jalikhā nam."—*ceritr 201*.

ਜਲੀਲ [jalīl] 1 جليل *adj* wretched, disgraced. 2 1
جليل *adj* respectable. 3 luminous, radiant.

ਜਲੁ [jalu] See ਜਲ. "jalu mathie jalu dekhie
bhāi!"—*sor a m 1*.

ਜਲੁਸ [jalus] 1 جلوس *n* sitting. 2 ascending the
thrones. 3 sitting in judgement. 4 procession.
"maha jalus cahd dīs kara."—*GPS*.

ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਨ [jalusi san], ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਲ [jalusi sal] year
of accession to the throne by a king or an
emperor. It starts with the date of accession
and ends with his death. Suppose a king
ascends the throne in Sammat 1800 then
Sammat 1805 should be taken as the fifth jalusi

year. This calendar has been prevalent since
long, even before the beginning of Bikramī,
Christian, Hijri calendars.

ਜਲੇਸ [jales] *n* jal-īs, lord of water Varun.

ਜਲੇਖਾ [jalekhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾ and ਯੁਸ਼ਕ.

ਜਲੇਤਾ [jaleta] *n* fuel; firewood etc. "kam krodhu
dus kie jaleta."—*ram kabir*.

ਜਲੇਬ [jaleb] *n* a large jālebi. 2 1 جلب a slave
brought for trading.

ਜਲੇਬਦਾਰ [jalebдар] Its root is Persian جلدار, a
man, who walks alongside a rich horse rider,
with reins in hand. "kīrē lakh jālebdar gadivan
calaī gadirā."—*BG*.

ਜਲੇਬੀ [jalebi] a kind of sweetmeat.

ਜਲੈ [jale] See ਜਲਨਾ. burns. 2 from burning. "jale
na paie ram senehi."—*gaur m 5*. 3 causes to
burn. "harī sāgī rate bhāhī nā jale."—*gaur m 5*

ਜਲੋਚਰ [jalodar] *n* accumulation of water in the
abdomen. جالودر drosy. This disease occurs due
to some disorder in the liver, kidney, spleen etc.
In the aqueous membranes of the visceral
organs, fluid from clotted blood gets
accumulated. Physicians ascribe this disease
to the following reasons.

A clot in the vessels of the heart, an
obstruction in the blood vessels, weakness
leading to dilution and then curdling in blood,
reduction in the iron content of blood, drinking
too much of water after faecal and urinal
excretion, wearing of wet clothes, non-
excretion of toxic material in urine and
obstruction in perspiration, dysfunction of
digestion, drinking of too much water by
woman after delivering a child and putrefaction
of matter inside the body.

If dropsy is due to some problem of the
heart and lungs, swelling starts from the feet,
advances to the abdomen and spreads over
the whole body. If it happens due to malfunction
of the liver, then swelling first appears in the

abdomen and if it is due to some renal problem, then first of all appears in the eyes and the face. With rest, swelling decreases and walking leads to increase in it. If the cause of dropsy is jaundice, then there is an overall swelling which disappears after resting at night and increases once again on walking. When heart disease is the cause of dropsy then it is very dangerous.

Upon diagnosis, it should be treated by a competent doctor. The following are the general remedial measures:

(1) stop drinking water and take buttermilk prepared from cow's milk, aniseed-water, solonum indicum water, dromedary's milk;

(2) eat anti-constipating and perspirant things;

(3) rind of harar (myrobalan) one masha, kuṣṭa pholad abi two rattis, should be taken with cow's buttermilk twice a day;

(4) iron, peel of harar, rēvad xatai, kaṛu, nasadar, all these should be taken in equal measure and three doses of 1½ mashas each, should be taken thrice a day with cow's buttermilk or mako extract,

(5) parched grams soaked 21 times in the milk of cactus and dried in shade be taken from 1 to 5 grams thrice a day;

(6) fill extracts of aniseed and mako in fruits of bitter gourd at night and one masha powder of the root of nakchṛkkari herb be taken with it, the next morning;

(7) take two tolas of the juice of karala;

(8) eat crushed fried mako;

(9) a powder of 4 tolas of fdrṣ, 4 tolas of roasted asafoetida, 4 tolas of calcined conchshell (sākh di bhasm), māghā (piper longum) one tola be made and taken with cow's buttermilk according to age and strength;

(10) a paste of grounded puṭhkāḍa be applied on the abdomen;

(11) two drops of croton oil be taken thrice a day;

(12) accumulated fluid be got extracted by some skilled doctor.

ਜਲੋਕਾ [jaloka] See ਜੋਕ.

ਜਲੋਜਲ [jalōjal] all water; water only. "Jiujalmin jalōjal pritr he."—*kālī sm* 4. 2 See ਜਲੋਜਲਿ.

ਜਲੋਰ [jalōr] burns. 2 See ਜਲੋਰ.

ਜਲੋਪਰ [jalōdhar] a demon: Per Padam Puran Shiv's raging ego begot Jalandhar from the oceans. A demon that rose from the ocean groanly so bitterly that the universe was utterly confused. Brahma took him into his lap and tried to console him. He pulled Brahma's beard so forcefully that tears flowed from his eyes. That is why Brahma gave him Jalandhar as his name.

When he came of age, he conquered Indar's paradise and tormented the gods. Shiv came to help Indar in his fight against Jalandhar. Jalandhar's wife, Varinda (who was the daughter of Kalnem) sat to worship Brahma for the victory of her husband. In order to interrupt the worship, Vishnu went to Varinda in the guise of Jalandhar. Seeing her husband, Varinda stopped the worship, rose from her place and Jalandhar died at the same time. There is also a story that Vishnu raped her.

It is also mentioned in Padam Puran that Varinda voluntarily burnt herself alive on her husband's funeral pyre and with Vishnu's blessings, four trees - tulsi (holy basil), aula (emblica officinalis), palas (butea frondosa) and peepal (boucerosia edulis) grew from her ashes. See ਤੁਲਸੀ. 2 an ancient saint. 3 some write Jalandhar as Jalodar. See GPS ਰਾਜੀ 4, a 50. "rog jalōdhar udēr vīsala. pīṛa det māha sabh kala." See ਜਲੋਦਰ. 4 a city of Doaba which is the principal town of the district.

There is a story in Padam Puran that assuming Jalandhar as his son, the ocean gave him this country (Trigart) to live, hence its name Jalandhar. Prior to this it was submerged in sea water.

ਜਲੰਧਰੀ [jalādhari] *n* Jalandhar's wife, Varinda. 2 Durga who helped Shiv in eliminating Jalandhar. "jalādhari ta dīn te nama. japo cāḍika ko sabh jama."—*rudr*

ਜਲੰਬਲ [jalābal] *Skt n* stream, river.

ਜਲੂ [jalh] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "sumatī jalh jāri jugatī."—*savēye m 3 ke*

ਜਲੂਣ [jalāhū], **ਜਲੂਨ** [jalāhū] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "jalhān tir bīpas banayo."—*savēye m 4 ke* 2 a Sidhu Jatt from Bhadana village, who was an open-minded, and large-hearted devotee. His wife's name was Ramki. His simple words carried deep meanings. Once when he was transplanting onions, somebody asked him how union with God could be achieved. Pat came the reply. "rabb da ki paṁṁ, odhrō puttā te edhar laṁṁ." i.e. 'divert your mind away from worldly affairs and dedicate it to God.' He was a contemporary of the sixth Guru. "jalhān sadh hūto jis thān. taht lāg pahocē guru bhagwan. nam ramki tis ki dārā. harkhat ur pīkh vak ucārā."—*GPS rasī 7 a 15*

ਜਲਜ [jaly], **ਜਲਜਨ** [jalyan] a Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. See **ਜਲੂ** and **ਜਲੂਨ** "gobīd puri sām jalyan tir bīpas banayo."—*savēye m 4 ke*

ਜੱਲਨ [jellan] See **ਜਲੂਨ**.

ਜੱਲਾਦ [jellad] *A* , 𑂔𑂰𑂩𑂰 *n* one who flogs. 2 executioner, hangman.

ਜੱਲੋ [jello] a masāḍ (a priest who received offerings and presented them to the Guru) of Tulspur. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਵ [jav] *Skt n* impulse. 2 speed. See **ਯਵ**.

ਜਵਨ [javan] *Skt adj* impulsive, agile. 2 *n* horse. 3 *pron* which, who. "javan kal sabh jagat banayo."—*copai* 4 See **ਯਵਨ**. 5 See **ਜੈਨ**.

ਜਵਨਕਰਨ [javanakaran] *n* which gives moonlight—the moon. "javan karan ki bhagant bekhanahu. sut car kahī pun sabad pramanahu. tāke āt satru pad dije nam tupaḥ ke sabh lahi lije."—*śanama*. moon's sister Chandarbhaga river; its son grass; its grazer deer and his enemy, the gun.

ਜਵਨਿਕਾ [javnika] *Skt n* tent wall, curtain.

ਜਵਾ [java] See **ਜਿਹਵਾ** and **ਜੁਵਾ**. 2 *Skt n* guldupahria flower; Chinese rose. 3 Javasa, a prickly plant used in medicine; Javahan—camel thorn. "java jemat pre."—*VN* 4 saffron.

ਜਵਾਇਨ [javain], **ਜਵਾਇਨ** [javain] See **ਜਵਾਨ**.

ਜਵਾਈ [javai] *Skt* जामात son-in-law. "kis hi dhara kīa karam sake nait javai."—*asa m 4*.

ਜਵਾਸ [jvas], **ਜਵਾਸਾ** [javasa] *Skt* जवस, जवसक and जवसक. 1. Alhagi Maurorum *n* Javaha, a type of grass which perishes in the rainy season and is used for making superior shutters for cooling the air in summer. Its seeds are pest-repellent. 2 *Skt* जवस् speed, flow "than jāg ko jvas."—*PP*.

ਜਵਾਹਰ [javahar] *A* , 𑂔𑂰𑂩𑂰 plural of **ਯਵਾਹਰ**.

ਜਵਾਹਰਸਿੰਘ [javaharsingh] See **ਯਵਾਹਰ**. 2 resident of Agra, a Jaria Sikh, who attended the congregation of the tenth Guru, when he visited Agra. 3 maternal uncle and minister of Maharaja Dalip Singh who was murdered by the army at Lahore on 21st September 1845. Lal Singh was appointed minister in his place. Jawahar Singh's memorial is at Masti Darvaza. 4 a Punjabi poet who wrote "Ramvar" in 102 stanzas. It tells the story of Ramayan in brief. A specimen is given below: "supnākha apachra bānī kār karan calā, akhe raje ram nū sun rau chatala, menū tū kār īstri tak jaban bala,

tenū hor ki lorie jis ravan sala.

raghupati kahī sun supnakh, ih gall na māna

sahas kasale mansā jinhā do rāna,

rup vata ra rakhsai ban ai bāna,

palkā uttō janki muh kardi vāna,

lachman nakk utaria nale do kāna. ..."

ਜਵਾਹਰ [jāvahā] See ਜਵਾਹਰ. 2 In Pothohari. rapeseed is also called by this name.

ਜਵਾਨ [javan] *Skt* युवन् *P* جوان *n* and *adj* youngman, youth, youthful.

ਜਵਾਨੀ [javanā] plural of javan.

ਜਵਾਨੀ [javanī] *P* جوان *n* youth.

ਜਵਾਬ [javab] See ਜਵਾਬ.

ਜਵਾਮਰਦ [javāmarad] *P* جوانمرد *adj* brave man. 2 youngman.

ਜਵਾਮਰਦੀ [javāmardī] *P* جوانمردی *n* bravery.

ਜਵਾਯਨ [javayān] *Skt* यवानी *n* thyme, *Ptychotis ajowan*. *P* ਨਨਧੂਹ. a soalike drug used to treat stomach ache, gastric trouble and indigestion; javayān is diuretic and cures the disease of bladder and liver.

It is sown in the month of Magh and harvested in Harh. Its height it equals a coriander plant. Its effect is hot and dry. "mel javayan khar su badna."—*NP* See ਅਭਯਾਜਿਨੀ.

ਜਵਾਰ [javar] *n* millet, food grain of autumn harvest. *Skt* सुदार्पण. *L* Sorghum Vulgare, *E* Great millet. 2 *A AR* neighbourhood. 3 neighbouring country.

ਜਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ [javārbhātā] See ਜੁਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜਵਾਲ [javal], ਜਵਾਲੂ [javalu] *A* جوال *n* decline, downfall. "khauphu na khata na tarsu javalu."—*gau ravidas* 'there is no fear, no omission and no fear of downfall at that place.' 2 *P* جال sack, large bag. 3 deception, fraud. 4 *adj* openly. "javal duhā neṇa nā nācavna."—*caritr* 228. 5 *A* جبال plural of jabal (mountain). "calle acal javal."—*kalki* 'Even the most powerful warriors, stable as mountains, got dislocated.' 5 See ਜੁਲ.

ਜਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [javitri] See ਜਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਵੀ [javi] *Skt* जविन् *adj* fast-running, clever. "sunat dut le javi turāg."—*GPS*. 2 one who eats barley. "palsri javi."—*paras* 'living on water and eating barley.' 3 *n* oat or barley-like foodgrain. It is largely fed to the animals. *L* Avena Sativa.

ਜਵੇਹਲਾ [javehla] *adv* as, like. "pabā javehne."—*cādi* 3. 'like mountains'.

ਜਵੇਹਰ [javehar] See ਜਵਾਹਰ. "lal javehar manki gurbhādare sor."—*sri e m l*.

ਜਵੇਹਰੀ [javehri] See ਜਵੇਹਰ. 2 *n* jeweller, a person who judges the quality of jewels. 3 of jewels. "haridhanu raten javehri so guri haridhanu harī pasahu devara."—*var bīla m* 4.

ਜਵੇਹਾ [javeha] *adv* as, like.

ਜਵੰਧਾ [javādhā] a Jatt subcaste 2 a village inhabited by Jatts of Jawandha subcaste.

ਜੜ [jar] *Skt* जड़ *adj* inanimate. 2 foolish, idiotic. "jar baman in rasan ko jane kahā upar."—*krisan*. 3 root; origin. 4 foundation, base. 5 See ਜੜਨਾ.

ਜੜਤ [jarat] *adj* studded, inlaid. 2 *n* process of studding or inlaying.

ਜੜਤਾ [jarta] *n* foolishness, stupidity. 2 unawareness. 3 *adj* one who inlays.

ਜੜਨਾ [jarna] *v* stud; inlay something with a blow.

ਜੜਭਾਰਤ [jarbharat] *Skt* जडभारत. There is a tale in Bhagwat that raja Bharat reared a deer. His affection for the animal remained firm even at the time of his death. Hence he was born as a deer. After dying as a deer he was born as a brahman. Being in the know of his previous birth, he detached himself from everybody and led an inanimate life. Hence this name was assigned to him.

ਜੜਮੋਖ [jarmekh] *n* a nail which is driven with a specific procedure at the time of constructing a house or raising a garden Foundation mark.

ਜੜਵਤ [jarvat] *adj* ਜੜਵਤੀਂ made inanimate by

frost. "ai masəɪɪ jərvət kɪ nɪai."—sar m 5. 2 like a root.

ਜੜਾ [jəɾa] *adj* foolish, stupid. "kəvən su surta kəvənū jəɾa?"—maru solhe m 5. 2 studded, inlaid.

ਜੜਾਊ [jəɾau] *n* process of studding or inlaying a gem. "gur ka səbəd rətənu hē hure jitu jəɾau."—ənədu 2 topknot of matted hair.

ਜੜਾਊ [jəɾau] *adj* studded; in which gems have been inlaid.

ਜੜਾਵ [jəɾav] See ਜੜਾਊ 1. "bin jəɾie le jəɾio jəɾava."—asa m 5. 'Without the application of aphorism or rhetoric by any Pandit, people of good conduct have embellished their conscience with virtues.'

ਜੜਾਵੀ [jəɾavi] *adj* studded, inlaid, "dharəni suvāni khar rətan jəɾavi."—var gəu 2 m 5. 'studded with jewel in the form of grass.'

ਜੜਿਓ [jəɾit] *adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜੜੀ [jəɾi] *n* herb. 2 See ਜੜਨਾ.

ਜੜੀਆ [jəɾia] *n* expert in studding jewels. See ਜੜਾਵ. 2 a subcaste of Jatts of Jind, further divided into five subcastes—Rangī, Jaria, Boria, Jhari and Khichar.

ਜੜ੍ਹ [jəɾh] See ਜੜ and ਜੜ.

ਜਾ [ja] *pron* which "ja dɪni bisre pran sukhudata, so dɪnu jatəjae."—gəu m 5. 2 part if, whether. "ja pəɪɪ lekhe na pəve tə səbh nɪraphəl kam."—asa m 1. 3 *adv* when. "ja apɪ kɪpəl hove həri suami."—var bɪha m 4. 4 *Skt n* mother. 5 wife of husband's younger brother. 6 *adj* born; it is used at the end of a word as janəkja, girɪja etc. 7 *P* ɪ place "kɪ sərbətr ja ho."—jəpu. 8 short for bəja (at the right place). 9 *S* of See ਮਹਿੰਜਾ. 10 imperative of *v* ਜਾਣਾ. go.

ਜਾਂ [jā] See ਜਾ 2. "jā ape nədəɪɪ kərə həri prəbhu saca."—mala m 3. 2 short for ਜਨ [jan]. 3 short for əz-ā; from him, from her.

ਜਾਊ [jau] *n* birth, origin. 2 (he) may go, (you)

having gone. "mohnia istria hovani nanək səbho jau."—var majh m 1. 3 (I) may go. "jau na jəm ke ghaɪ."—mala m 5.

ਜਾਇ [jai] *adv* after going, after reaching. "jaɪ pucha tɪn səja."—sri m 4. 2 *n* origin, birth. "he bhi host jaɪ na jasi."—jəpu. 'is present, was present, will not take birth, will not die.' 3 may cease to exist; vanish. "jitu bhəu khasam na jaɪ."—var asa. 4 continuing. "vaɳa na hove ghaɪɪ na jaɪ."—sodaru. 5 *P* ɛɪ *n* place. "duj nahu jaɪ."—var asa. "dərgəhi milɪ tise hi jaɪ."—dhana m 5. 6 See ਜਾਏ.

ਜਾਇਆ [jaia] gave birth, produced. "dhanu jan-na jɪni jara."—sri m 3. 2 was born; was produced. "na oh mərə na jara."—bher m 3. 3 *n Skt* ਜਾਯਾ mother. 4 wife, spouse, better half. See ਜਾਯਾ 1. "təh mat na bədhū na mit na jara."—maru m 5. 5 *A* جاي *adj* in vain. 6 useless, worthless.

ਜਾਇਕੇ [jaikə] having been born. "jivənu mərna jaikə."—sri m 1. 2 having reached. "jaikə bat bəkhani."—GPS.

ਜਾਇਥਾ [jaitha] used to go. "həɪ kabə həu jaitha."—s kabir.

ਜਾਇਦਾਤ [jaɪdat], ਜਾਇਦਾਦ [jaɪdad] *P* ɪɛɪ luggage, wealth, property.

ਜਾਇਫਰ [jaɪphar], ਜਾਇਫਲ [jaɪphəl] See ਜਾਇਫਰ 1. ਜਾਇਬਾ [jaɪba], ਜਾਇਬੋ [jaɪbo] *v* go, move, depart. "na kəchu aibo na kəchu jaibo."—dhana pipa.

ਜਾਏ [jai] goes. "ih bɪdhi milən na jai."—sor ə m 5. 2 plural of ਜਾਯ [jay]; places "səbh tise kia jai ju."—majh m 5. 3 gave birth, bore. 4 daughter. 5 in vain.

ਜਾਏ [jae] may go. 2 may give birth. 3 children. "jae əpne khaɪ."—s kabir. 4 place. "bag milakh səbh jae."—gəu m 5. 5 futile

ਜਾਸ [jas] *n* praise, glory. "jitu gɪɾhi mādəɪɪ həri hot jas."—kan m 4 pəɾtal. "əbɪnəsi bɪməl jakə jas."—fodi m 5. 2 See ਜਾਸੁ. 3 short for

javasī; will go.

ਜਾ ਸਹਿ [ja sau] with whom. "Ihu man bəda kr ja sau man mania?"—*gəu kabir*.

ਜਸਨ [jasən] *adj* glorious, praiseworthy. "apəhi sunat ap hi jasan."—*bəvən*. 'Himself is glorious, He listens to His glory.' 2 See ਜਸਨਿ.

ਜਸਨਬਾਸਨ [jasənbasən] *adj* praiseworthy. "jasənbasən sahijkel karūnam."—*dev m 5*.

ਜਸਨਿ [jasənɪ] will go. "jasənɪ janənu səbhu harɪ."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਜਾ ਸਪੁਰਦ [ja səpured] *P* جاسر laid down life for someone, sacrificed himself.

ਜਸਾ [jasa], ਜਸਾ [jasa] (I) go. "həu varɪ varɪ apnə guru kau jasa."—*vad m 4*. 2 (I) will go.

ਜਸਿ [jasi], ਜਸੀ [jasi] will go. "putu kalatu na sathɪ koi jasi."—*var sor m 3*. "jaɪ na jasi rəcna jini rəcai."—*jəpu*.

ਜਸੁ [jasu] *n* praise, glory "jis ka jasu sunat bhav tarie."—*maru m 5*. 2 I go. "həu səd bəlhare jasu."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 I will go. 4 *pron* to whom. "jasu jəpət bhau əpda jaɪ."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜਸੁਸ [jasus] *A* جاسوس spy, detective. 2 informer, reporter.

ਜਸੁਸੀ [jasusi] *P* جاسوس *n* spying, espionage. 2 reporting; act of informing.

ਜਹ [jah] (contemptuous) go away! 2 See ਜਾ 10. 3 *P* جہ *n* status, rank, position, authority.

ਜਹਜ਼ਾਈ [jahjādi] deprivation of dignity or status. See ਜਹ 3. "pachotag kəran jah jādi."—*BG*. Accompanied by wringing of hands, this word is in western Punjab used for expressing regret and repentance.

ਜਹਾਦ [jahād] *A* جهاد *n* one who has renounced the world and has engaged himself in meditation. 2 *A* جهاد *a* crusader, one who wages a holy war against the infidels. 3 investigator.

ਜਹਮਣ [jahmən] a large village in police station Burki, tehsil and district Lahore. On its eastern side at a distance of about two furlongs, there is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru

visited this place three times, because his maternal grandparents' lived in the neighbouring village "Chahal". The place where the Guru stayed is known as "Rorhi Sahib". It is located at a distance of about one mile in the south-west direction. Here used to be a pond, which has now been turned into a beautiful tank. Narai, a devotee of the Guru, belonged to this village, with whose grace several misguided people came to the righteous path.

The service of this gurdwara was undertaken by Bhai Badhava Singh. Now it has a very fine building. The villagers are very devoted beings. Fairs are held on the occasion of Baisakhi and 20th Jeth. One hundred bighas of land stands in the name of the gurdwara. It is 12 to 13 miles away from the railway stations of Atari, Kana Kaccha and Valtoha.

ਜਾਹਰ [jahar] *A* جاهر *adj* apparent, evident, obvious.

ਜਾਹਨਾਵੀ [jaharnavi] *Str* ਜਹੂਵੀ Ganga "jaharnavi tape bhagurathɪ anɪ."—*mala m 4*. See ਜਹੂਸਤ and ਭਗੀਰਥ.

ਜਾਹਰਾ [jahara] *A* جاهر *adv* apparently, evidently, obviously. "nanak ka patisah disɪ jahra."—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਹਿ [jahir] See ਜਾਹਰ. "apə gupətu varətda apə hi jaharɪ."—*var bzha m 4*.

ਜਾਹਲ [jahal] *A* جاهل *adj* illiterate, unlettered. 2 ignorant.

ਜਾਹ [jah] goes. "baharɪ kahe jaha he?"—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਜਾਹਨ [jahan] See ਜਾਹਨ.

ਜਾਹਿ [jahɪ] (they) go. "jahɪ səvare səjh bɪal."—*gəu m 1*. 2 *adj* similar to, like. "meru kəro trin te muhɪ jahɪ."—*VN*. 'Make me a mountain of gold from a blade of grass.' 3 *pron* to whom. "bəd səkɪ uahɪ jahɪ bətai."—*krɪsən*. 4 who. "əghasur ki sɪri jahɪ phari hɛ."—*krɪsən*.

ਜਾਹਿ [jāhi] See ਜਾਹਿ.

ਜਾਹਿਗਾ [jahiga] will go. "jā re jahiga me jana."—*gāu kabir*.

ਜਾਹਿਦ [jahid] See ਜਾਹਿਦ.

ਜਾਹਿਰ [jahir] See ਜਾਹਰ.

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirjahur] A ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ "ki phir jahur he."—*japu*. 'His manifestation is evident i.e. beyond doubt.'

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirjahur] See ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ. 2 There is a village Pur Hiran in police station, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. A gurdwara Jahrajahur of Guru Hargobind is there at a distance of half a mile from this village in the north-west direction. The Guru stayed here while on his way to Kiratpur from Garne Sahib.

It is located at a distance of about one and a half mile in the south-west direction. A fair is held here on the occasion of Basant Panchmi. The villagers donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara in 1915 AD. It is managed by a committee from the same village.

ਜਾਹਿਲ [jahil] See ਜਾਹਲ.

ਜਾਹੀ [jahi] goes, passes. "jo din ave so din jahi."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 go. "calatu na jahi lakhne."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 'go unnoticed.' 3 *pron* whose. "jahi ke nam pratap hū te."—*krisan*. 4 *adv* wherever, where. "jahi or jahi atī adar tahā hu paū."—*Poets 52*.

ਜਾਹੂ [jahu] (will) go. See ਜਾਹ. "mo kau chodī nā au jahu re."—*gāu kabir*. 2 *pron* who, whom. See ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ.

ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ [jahu kahu] *pron* to everybody. "jahu kahu apuno hi citi ave."—*sar m 5*.

ਜਾਹੂਵੀ [jahuvi] See ਜਾਹੂਵੀ and ਜਾਹੂਵੀ.

ਜਾਕ [jak] See ਜਾਕ. 2 short for zakakhel. See ਜਾਕਖੇਲ. "gurikhel mahmādle jak dhae."—*caritr 96*.

ਜਾਕੜੀ [jakau], ਜਾਕੜ [jakahu], ਜਾਕਾ [jaka], ਜਾਕਾ [jāka] See ਜਾ and ਕੜੀ. *pron* to whom, whose. "jakau apni kare bakhsis."—*sukhmani*. "jaka kia

sabhukichu hor."—*bhar m 5*.

ਜਾਕੀ [zāki] *P* ਜਾਕੀ, short for az-ā-ki. because ਜਾਕੀਰ [jakir] *A* ਜਾਕੀ, *adj* who mentions 2 meditator.

ਜਾਕੀ [jaki], ਜਾਕੀ [jāki], ਜਾਕੇ [jāke], ਜਾਕੇ [jake], ਜਾਕੇ [jāke] whose. "jaki priti sada sukh hor."—*gāu m 5*. "jāke cakar kau nahu dan."—*gāu a m 5*. "jake starī base prabhu apī."—*sukhmani*.

ਜਾਕੇਬਸੀਸ [jakebasis] jāke-ab-sis pur; on whose head. "jake basisī dharīo gurī hāthu."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਜਾਕੇ [jako], ਜਾਕੇ [jāko] to whom. 2 whose. "jako mātr utare sahsa."—*sar m 5*

ਜਾਗ [jag] *n* curd or yogurt put into milk to coagulate it. 2 *H* fire "jag pravat nāgar ko."—*vrīd*. 3 See ਜਾਗ. 4 awakening. 5 place, spot. 6 *P* ਜਾਗ; crow.

ਜਾਗਸਿ [jagasi] will awaken "jagasi jivān jagānhara."—*prabha m 1*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਠਿ [jagsenī] *Skī* ਯਾਗਸੇਠੀ daughter of Yagyasen (Drupad). Draupati. See ਜਾਗਮੇਠਿ.

ਜਾਗਣਾ [jagna] *v* wake up, rise. 2 get rid of ignorance and acquire knowledge. 3 *adj* awake, conscious. "hau sūtī pīru jagna."—*sri a m 1*.

ਜਾਗਤ [jagat] awake. "jagat suta bharamī vigata."—*maru m 5 5julī*.

ਜਾਗਤਜੋਤਿ [jagatjoti] *n* spiritually-awakening light, different from the mundane one. 2 The Creator, who is the incarnation of spiritually-awakening light. "jagatjoti jāpenisī basar."—*33 savaye*.

ਜਾਗਤੁ [jagatu] *n* awake, aware. 2 state of having acquired knowledge. 3 *adj* who has acquired knowledge. "jagatu jagī rahe liv lai."—*brīla thit m 1*.

ਜਾਗਨ [jagan], ਜਾਗਨਾ [jagna], ਜਾਗਨੁ [jaganu] See ਜਾਗਣਾ. "jagna jaganu nuka harikirtan mahī jagna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਠਿ [jagmenī] See ਜਾਗਮੇਠਿ. Some ignorant

scribe has put the wrong word in place of संज्ञा. "jagmenī ko pritham kahī patī pad behur ucar. anuj adī sātāt ari sabh sar nam apar."—*sanama*. The correct version is "yagyseni ko pritham kahī patī pad behur ucar. anuj adī sutāt ari sabh sar nam apar." Yudhishtar, husband of Yagyaseni (Draupadi), his young brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy, the arrow.

जगज [jagar], जगजट [jagrat], जगजट [jagratu] *Sk* *n* awake; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of awareness. "nit nit jagratu karahu."—*sar m 4 paral*.

जगजट [jagrat] *Sk* awakened; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of having knowledge.

जगल [jāgal] *Sk* *adj* wild, or relating to the jungle. 2 *n* a country with scant rainfall; wilderness. 3 wild animals as partridge and deer etc.

जगलिक [jāglik] *Sk* *adj* wild. 2 *n* wild animal. "jāgal kar jāglik vīses."—*GPS*. 3 snake charmer.

जग [jaga] *n* place. 2 state of being awake. 3 *adj* awake "janam janam ka soia jaga."—*bher m 5*.

जगजटि [jagat] *adv* having awakened. 2 having kindled, having illuminated. "pāremyoti jagat."—*sava m 1*.

जगजटिह [jagatīhu] *S* *v* awaken. 2 kindle, illuminate.

जगजट [jagae] cause to awaken. "jisu te suta nanka jagae sol."—*asa a m 1*.

जगज [jagat] See जगज.

जगजटि [jagati], जगजटी [jagati], जगजटी [jagata] collector of religious tax i.e., zakat. See जगजटी. "janu jagati nerī na aia."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

जगि [jagi] having woken up. "jagatu jagi rāhe gurseva."—*male a m 1*.

जगि [jāgi] *Dg* *n* kettledrum sounded in time of war.

जगि [jagir] *P* *ف* *n* act of receiving land given

by a king. 2 freehold village or land given by a king to someone; fief.

जगिदर [jagirdar] fiefholder, landlord.

जग [jagu] See जग. "jagu re man, jagenhare."—*asa m 5*. "jagu soī simran ras bhog."—*ram kabir*. 2 will go. "na ave na jagu."—*sri m 5*.

जगु [jaguta] who remains awake, who has renounced sleep. "kapri kaute jaguta."—*sri a m 5*.

जगटी [jagoti] *n* jāgh-oti; loincloth. "kaza karasānu manu jagoti."—*siddhosaṭi*. See जगटी. 2 *S* जगटी cord tied to the heads of jogis.

जगजट [jagrat] See जगजट. "bhe bhar jag se jan jagrat karahi."—*prabha a m 3*.

जगजट [jagrat] See जगजट. 2 *Sk* awake.

जगि [jagri] *Sk* जाग *vr* wake; not to sleep.

जग [jāgh] *Sk* जघा *n* part of the body between the knee and the waist; thigh.

जगि [jāghia] *n* shorts; a short dress worn on the thighs; a dress to cover nakedness; a sort of a small underwear, which wrestlers and people engaged in exercise wear.

जग [jac] See जगज. 2 test, examination. 3 investigation. 4 skill, method.

जग [jāc] See जग 2 and 3.

जगज [jacak] *Sk* जगज beggar, suppliant. "jacak jan jact prabhu dan."—*sukhmani*.

जगज [jacaqu] *S* See जगज.

जगज [jacen], जगज [jacna] *Sk* beg. "jacau sāt raval."—*bila a m 5*. 2 request, supplication. "sadh tere ki jacna visaru na sasi girasi."—*asa a m 5*. 3 assess, estimate. 4 test.

जगज [jacri] *n* supplication demand. "jacri sa saru."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

जगज [jacik] See जगज. "jacik māge nit namu."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

जग [jace] asks for, demands. "jacak namu jace."—*kalī m 5*. 2 assesses, estimates. See जगज 3 and 4.

जग [jāce] *pron* whose. "jāce ghari kulalu

brahma."—*mala namdev*. 2 assesses. See ਜਾਨਾ 3 and 4.

ਜਾਹੇ (jacove) asks for, demands. "jacak sada jacove."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਹੇਗਨਾ (jacagna) *n* alms, entreaty, begging, charity. "janu bache jacagna."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 'Men and women all beg from him.'

ਜਾਹੇਤਿ (jacāṭi) yacāṭi; they entreat and beg; he begs and entreats. "jacāṭi nanak kripa."—*saahas m* 5.

ਜਾਜਕ (jajak) a performer of sacrifice. See ਯਾਜਕ.

ਜਾਜਮ (jajam) *P* جاجم *n* floor cloth on which embroidery has been done. "jajam aru satrōji sōg."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਜਰਾ (jajra) See ਜਾਜਰਾ

ਜਾਜਰੂਰ (jajrur) *P* جاجرور *n* latrine.

ਜਾਜਰੇ (jajro) See ਜਾਜਰਾ.

ਜਾਜੁਲ (jajul), ਜਾਜੁਲ (jajull) *Skt* ਜਾਜੁਲ *adj* radiant, illuminated. 2 *Dg n* anger, wrath.

ਜਾਜੁਲਿਕਾ (jajullika) lightning, brilliance. See ਜਾਜੁਲ. "ki jajullika che."—*datt*.

ਜਾਜੀ (jajni) member of a marriage party. "ape jani ape majni."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਜਾਟ (jat) See ਜੈਟ. 2 topknot of the matted hair. "karī jat jāta jat jat."—*kan m* 4 *partal*. 3 *S* a group of pilgrims. 4 furrow.

ਜਾਟਰੇ (jatrol), ਜਾਟਰਾ (jatra) See ਜੈਟ, ਜਟਰਾ. "ih bidhi sunike jatrol uhi bhagti laga."—*asa dhāna*.

ਜਾਟੁ (jatu) See ਜੈਟ and ਜਟ.

ਜਾਠਰ (jathar) *Skt adj* relating to the abdomen (stomach). 2 *n* offspring, progeny. 3 hunger. 4 stomach's digestive heat.

ਜਾਠਰ ਰੋਗ (jathar rog) abdominal disease, stomach's disease. See ਰੋਗ ਜਾਠਰ.

ਜਾਠ (jād) See ਜੈਟ.

ਜਾਠਾ (jāda) winter. See ਜਾਠ 2. "age gham pi che rutī jāda."—*tukha barahmaha*.

ਜਾਧ (jady) *Skt n* inertia, inertness. 2 winter, coldness. 3 inertness, laziness.

ਜਾਣ (jan) *n* knowledge, understanding, awareness. "pure guru te jaye jan."—*basāt a m* 1. 2 going, roaming. 3 imperative of ਜਾਨਾ. 4 See ਜਾਣ.

ਜਾਣਾ (janna) *v* acquire knowledge, understand. "janā anōdu sada guru te."—*anōdu*. "jano prabhu jano suani."—*ram chāt m* 5.

ਜਾਣਨਿ (janani), ਜਾਣਨੀ (janni) (they) know. "murakh secu nē janni."—*var asa*.

ਜਾਣਨਾ (janla) *adj* knowing, conversant. "sabh kichu janla."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਣਾ (jana) *adj* knowledgeable, wise, prudent. "bhagat koi vira jana."—*sri m* 5. 2 *v* go. 3 (He) knows. "karam dharam nahi jana."—*suhi m* 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਆ (janaiya) made to understand, made conversant. "guri pure janaiya" —*sor m* 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਰ (janaihar) makes (him) understand. 2 you make it understand, you make it conversant. "ja tu janaihar ta koi jaye."—*vad m* 5.

ਜਾਣਾਏ (janave) makes (him) understand. "janie je api janave."—*suhi chāt m* 1.

ਜਾਣਿ (jani) *adj* scholar. "guru kau jani nē janai, kia tisu caju acaru."—*sri m* 1. 2 *adv* having known, having understood.

ਜਾਣੀ (jani) *adj* knowing, conversant. "sabh jia ka he jani."—*var bīha m* 4. "binu gur pure koi nē jani."—*asa a m* 3. 2 going, departing. 3 understood, knew.

ਜਾਣੀਆ (janai) knowing, conversant. "janai akal gati."—*savaye m* 2 *ke*. 'conversant with the ways of a-kal (the supreme god).'

ਜਾਣੀਯਾ (janianu) *adj* omniscient, all knowing.

ਜਾਣੀਯ (janii) See ਜਾਣੀਆ 2 worth knowing.

ਜਾਣੂ (janu) *adj* conversant. "dītha sada nali harī śtarjani janu."—*sri m* 5. "ādhi dunia sahib janu."—*asa m* 1.

2 *v* know. "ape akharu ape janu."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 *part* as if. "janu nē jae maiā jujhe surme."—*cādī* 3. 4 who goes. "kaha te ara kaha

aniseed and barley in equal measure and then grind them with water to make a sticking paste and apply at the place of pain;

(10) to open a vein to let out impure blood from the body; to apply a hollow pipe or leaches is also useful, but all this should be done by an expert doctor. Ignorant persons do more harm by needlessly letting out blood.

ਜਾਣਵਾ [jatva] *adj* conversant, knowledgeable.

“sabbas da jatva he.”—*JSBM*. 2 *adv* knowingly.

ਜਾਣਵੈਦ [jatved] *Skt* ज्ञातवेदस् *n* fire. 2 the Creator; etymologically: ‘He knows all those who have taken birth.’ Hence he is ਜਾਣਵੈਦ [jatved].

ਜਾਤਾ [jata] *adj* conversant. “janam jata gyan gyata”—*akal*. 2 one who goes or moves. 3 known. “jini gharu jata apna.”—*asa 3 m 3*. “jini jata so tis he jeha.”—*oākar*. 4 *n* journey. “harī ki-i hamari saphal jata.”—*brla m 4 pātal*. ‘journey of human birth.’ 5 *Skt* daughter. 6 origin, birth.

ਜਾਤਿ [jati] *Skt n* birth; genesis. 2 division in the society to differentiate one from another; division among communities nursing no discrimination in sharing food and performing marriages. It can be due to numerous reasons—racial, geographical, historical feuds and occupational hazards to name a few. This division is prevalent in all countries and religions but among Hindus there is no limit to it.

Taking these obscurantist beliefs as damaging for the country, the Sikh Gurus raised their voice against them and travelled far and wide to convince through their sacred discourse that all human beings are progeny of the same Creator. High and low castes are the result of only deeds, as:

janahu joti, na puchahu jati, age jati na he.

—*asa m 1*.

age jati rupu na jat

teha hovē jehe karam kamaī. —*asa m 3*.
bhagatī rate se utma, jati patī sabde hor,
binu naye sabh nic jati he, bistā ka kīā hor.

—*asa m 3*

jati ka garabu na kariahu koi,
brahamu bīde so brahmañ hoi.
jati ka garabu na kari murakh gāvāra,
ra garab te calahī bahutū vikara.
care bāran akhe sabhukoi,
brahamubīdu te sabh opatī hoi.
mañ ek sagal sāsara,
bahu bīdhi bhāde ghore kumhara.
pāc tatu mīlī dehi ka akara,
ghatī vadhi ko kare bicara.
kahatu nanak īh jū karambādhu hoi,
bin sātīgur bhejē mukatī na hoi.

—*bher m 3*.

jati janamu nah puchiē, sacugharu lehu batāi,
sa jati, sa patī he, jehe karam kamaī.

—*prabha m 1*.

garabhvas mahī kulu nahi jati,
brahambīdu te sabh utpatī.
kahure pāqīr, baman kabke hoe,
baman kahī kahī janamu mat khoe.
jo tī brahmañu brahmñi jara,
tāu an baṭ kahe nahi ara?
tum kēt brahmañ, ham kēt sud?
ham kēt lohu tum kēt dudh?
kahu kabir jo brahamu bicarē,
so brahmañu kahiatu he hamare.

—*gau kabir*.

kou bhayo mōḍia sānyasi kou yogi bhayo,
bhayo brahamcari kou yati anumanbo,
hīdu 3 turak kou rafzi īmam safi,
manas ki jati sabh eke pahicanbo.
dehura masit soi, puja 3 nīmajoi,
manas sabhe ek, pe anek ko prabhav he.
devta adev pech gādhraṭ turak hīdu,
nyare nyare desan ke bhes ko subhav he.
eke nen, eke kan, eke deh, eke ban,

xak bad atas ॐ ab ko relav he.
 allah abhekh soi, puran ॐ kuran oi,
 ek-hi sarup sabhe ek hi banav hr —akal.
 sadhu karam jo purakh kamavē,
 nam devta jagat kahavē.
 kukrit karam je jag me karhi,
 nam asur tin ko jag dharhi—VN.
 ghiu bhāda na vicaris,
 bhagti jati senati na kai.—BG, var 25.
 prithimali aru tula doi,
 hute jati ke balle soi,
 sun darsan ko tab cal ae,
 namo kari behe dhig thae.
 ur hōkari gira ucari:—
 “eko jat hamar tumari.”
 shri guru amar bhanyo sun soi:—
 “jati pati guru ki nahī koi.”
 upjahi je sarir jag mahi,
 in ki jati sac so nahī,
 binsat ih jorjori hori,
 age jati jat nahī koi.
 ‘age jati na jori he, age ju naye,
 jin ki lekhe pati pavē, cōge sei ker.’
 im shri nanak bak ucara,
 age jati na jor sidhara.
 upje tan it-hi binsāte,
 age sāg na kise calāte.
 simāryo jin satinam sādīva,
 sikkhan sev kari man nivā,
 tin ki pat lekhe parjat,
 jati kujati na parkhahi kai.—GPS.

3 family. “phādhī lagi jati phaharī.”—var
 mala m 1. 4 subcaste. 5 jasmine. 6 nutmeg.
 7 universe, creation. “joti ki jati, jati ki joti.”
 —gau kabir. ‘It is the creation of the radiant
 Creator, creation illuminated by intellect.’ “jati
 mahi joti, joti mahi jati.”—var asa. ‘The
 Creator in creation and creation in the
 Creator.’

ਜਾਤਿਅਰੂ [jatraru] on going, continuing. 2 going.

“jih daravat jatraru hatke nahi koi.”—s kabir
 ਜਾਤਿ ਅਜਾਤਿ [jati ajati] high and low castes.
 “jati ajati namu jini dharia.”—vad ch5t m
 4. 2 people of high and low castes. “kete tere
 rup rōg kete jati ajati.”—sri m 1.
 ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤਿ [jati sanati], ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤੀ [jati sanati]
 primary caste and hybrid caste. 2 low caste.
 “jati sanati hori hīdvania.”—tilāg m 1.
 ਜਾਤਿ ਪਾਤਿ [jati pati], ਜਾਤਿ ਪਾਤਿ [jati pati] caste
 and subcaste as caste Kshatri, subcaste Kapur,
 Bedi etc. “jati pati sabhi tere nax.”
 —bas5t ॐ m 1. “hamri jati pati guru satiguru.”
 —suzhi m 4.

ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਾਨ [jati varan], ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਾਨ [jati varan]
 caste and subcaste as caste Brahman,
 subcaste Gaurh, Sarsvat etc. “jati varan te bhae
 atila.”—prabha ॐ m 1.

ਜਾਤੀ [jati] See ਜਾਤਿ. “jati de kra hath, sacu
 parkhie.”—var majh m 1. 2 pilgrim. “jou tum
 turath, tau ham jati.”—sor rovidas. 3 known,
 understood. “grih apone ki khabari na jati.”
 —gau m 5. “gati nanak virli jati.”—majh m 5.
 4 Skt n jasmine. 5 creeper. 6 Dg elephant.
 7 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 8 A جال adj
 personal, individual.

ਜਾਤੀਅ [jatiā] know, understood “sabhe gola
 jatiā.”—gau m 5. 2 Skt ਜਾਤੀਅ adj pertaining to a
 caste.

ਜਾਤੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ [jati sūdar] adj naturally beautiful,
 basically good. 2 n horse.

ਜਾਤੀਮਲਿਕ [jatimalik] a Brahman disciple of
 Guru Hargobind. He was family priest of the
 Sodhis. He fought with great valour in the
 battle of Amritsar. His son Daya Ram was
 also a great warrior. Jatimalik died at Kiratpur
 in Sammat 1699. See ਦਯਾਰਾਮ.

ਜਾਤੁ [jatu] Skt part ever, likely. 2 perhaps. 3 n
 magic.

ਜਾਤੁਧਾਨ [jatudhan] Skt n possessing magic;
 magician. 2 demon; in Sanskrit text demons

are thought to be great magicians.

ਜਾਤੁਲੀਯ [jatuljīb] See ਜਾਤੁਲੀਯ.

ਜਾਣੇ [jate] going, moving. 2 known, understood.

"gurprasadi kahu jate."—dev m 5. 3 since when. "jate sadhuseranī gahi sāti sahajmanī bhāzo prāgasa."—sar m 5. 4 from where. "hor jā te tere nāi vasa."—sohria. 5 See ਜਾਣੇ.

ਜਾਣੇ [jato] known, understood. "tera kita jāto nahi."—mōdavarī m 5. 2 going. "jato jāi kahā te ave."—gāu m 1.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰ [jatr] caste. "base dram jātr ke."—BGK. 'makes trees fragrant.' 2 pilgrimage. "gāvan bhāvan jātr karan."—bher m 5 partal.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatra] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. "bhai saphai jātra."—dhana a m 5. Here pilgrimage means living in human form.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰੀ [jatri] Skt यात्रिन्, adj pilgrim. 2 n traveller. 3 a village in police station Mangatwala district Sheikhpura, located at a distance of twelve miles to the north of railway station Changa Manga. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place. See ਜੰਡਰ.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatva] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. 2 Skt knowingly, purposely.

ਜਾਦ [jad] See ਜਾਦ. 2 P ਜਾ; n birth. 3 son or daughter. 4 adj born, in such a context, it comes at the end of a word as ਖਾਨਜਾਦ [khanzad]. 5 A n travelling expenses.

ਜਾਦਾ [jadh] A ਜਾ n path, passage. 2 adj born. See ਜਾਦਾ 1.

ਜਾਦਨ [zadan] P ਜਾਨ v give birth, beget. 2 be born.

ਜਾਦਮ [jadam] Yadav, Yaduvanshi. "krisan jadam bhāra."—var asa.

ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ [jadamrai] Yadav prince, Krishan. 2 God, the Creator.¹ "hinri jatī meri, 'what is reflected in the mind of Shiv who suppresses carnal desire.

ੴ ਸਾਮਸਤਾਨ ਅੰਗਰਾਸਾ ਕਾ, ਜਾਂ ਬੰਗਲਾਦੇਸ਼ਕਾਨਾਂ ਦੁਨੀਵੀਨਸੀਕਾ ਬਦੁ, ਬਦੁਰੇਖ ਖਰਦ—ਜਿਸਦਾਸਿਨ੍ ਯਾਦੋ ਰਾਜੇ ਰਬਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਕ੍ਰਮਦੇਸ਼ੋਸਿ ਕਸਰਾਨ੍ ਕੁਛ ਛਾਪੇ।

jadmraia"—bher namdev.

ਜਾਦਾ [jadv] See ਜਾਦਾ.

ਜਾਦਵੀ [jadvī] of Yadavs. "bahut sen han jadvī."—krisan.

ਜਾਦਵੇਸ [jadvēs] yadav-iś, Krishan.

ਜਾਦਾ [jada] P ਜਾ; adj born, as in amirzada, 2 A ਜਾ; more, additional. 3 See ਜਾਦਾ.

ਜਾਦੂ [jadu] P ਜਾ n magic, charm, spell, sorcery.

ਜਾਦੂਗਰ [jadugar] n magician. 2 sorcerer, charmer.

ਜਾਦੋ [jado] See ਜਾਦਾ.

ਜਾਦੋਰਾਇ [jadojai] adj continuously on the march, perpetually on the march. "hukme jadojai."—sor a m 1.

ਜਾਦੋਰਾਇ [jadorai], ਜਾਦੋਰਾਯ [jadoray] a clerk in the service of nawab Daulat Khan who along with Guru Nanak kept accounts of stores of grains. 2 Yadavraj; Krishan. 3 See ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ.

ਜਾਨ [jan] n attendant of a deity; slave. "tāre bhāvsidhute bhagat harīan."—kan m 4 partal

2 Skt ਜਨ mode of conveyance, vehicle. 3 P

ਜਾਨ loss, damage. 4 P ਜਾ vital force.

5 life. 6 Skt ਜਾਨ. "jan prabīn suam prabhu mere."—dev m 5. 7 adj knowledgeable, conversant. "jan ko det jan ko det."—akal.

ਜਾਨਾਊ [janaū] know, understand. 2 knows, understands. "janaū nahi bhāve kavan bātā."—sri a m 5.

ਜਾ ਨਾਸੀਨ [ja nāsin] P ਜਾ n successor, descendant.

ਜਾਨਹਾਰ [janhar] mortal, perishable.

ਜਾਨਾਹੁ [janahu] know, understand. 2 part as if.

ਜਾਨਕ [janak] adj knowledgeable, conversant. 2 part as if.

ਜਾਨਕਾਰ [jankar] adj knowing, knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨਕੀ [janki] Janak's daughter, Sita.

ਜਾਨਕੀਨਾਥ [jankinath], ਜਾਨਕੀਪਤਿ [jankipati],

ਜਾਨਕੀਵਰ [jankivar] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar.

ਜਾਨਕੀਦਾਸੀ [jankādni] *P* جانکدنی *n* feeling of exhaustion, total loss of vitality.

ਜਾਨਕਧਾਰਾ [janāḥaru] *adj* knowing, knowledgeable "janāḥaru rahīa prabhu janī."—*ram m 5*.

ਜਾਨਕ [janāth], ਜਾਨਕ [janād] knows. "jo binaet so nāhcal janāth."—*maru m 5*. "sagāl guṇa bidhī janād."—*sar m 5*. 2 one who has knowledge, one who imparts knowledge.

ਜਾਨਕਾਰ [jandar] *P* جانکار *adj* living, animate.

ਜਾਨਕ [janān] *v* knowing, learning.

ਜਾਨਕਾਰਾ [janānhar], ਜਾਨਕਾਰਾ [janānharu] *adj* knowledgeable, knowing. "janānhar prabhu porbin."—*sukhmanī*.

ਜਾਨਾ [jan-na] See ਜਾਨਨ. "jan nanak jogu janīo mīthīa."—*gau m 9*.

ਜਾਨੀਯ [janniy] *adj* worth knowing. "janniy budhī karke jou."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਨਪੁਰਾ [janpura] Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned in the 35th chapter of the 12th section of Gurpratap Suray that Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed at Janpura after his departure from Jind. This village is in Bangar from where the Guru set out for Agra.

"janpure ik he guruthana.

tehā karan dera ham jāna. ...

nagar agre marag jan.

karke sedh cale guru tōn."

ਜਾਨਬ [janab] See ਜਾਨਿਬ.

ਜਾਨਬਾਰ [janbah] *adj* driver of a vehicle, coachman, charioteer. "kou janbahā."—*gyan*. 2 short for ajanubahu. See ਅਜਨੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਜਾਨਬਾਈ [jabbhai] a horse meant only for the riding of Guru Hargobind. See ਭੁਲਬਾਭ. 2 The Khalsa uses this word for any horse used for riding.

ਜਾਨ ਮਾਰਾ [jan marala] See ਮਰਾਜਾਨ.

ਜਾ ਨਾਮਾਜ [ja nāmāz] *P* جاما n prayer carpet of Muslims.

ਜਾਨ ਮਿਗ [jan mrig] See ਮਿਗਜਾਨ.

ਜਾਨਵ [janvar] *P* جانور *n* living being, animate ਜਾਨਵਿ [janavī], ਜਾਨਵੀ [janvī] See ਜਨੁਮੁਖ and ਜਨੁਮੁਖੀ.

ਜਾਨਾ [jana] *v* go. 2 *adj* known, understood. 3 *P* جان beloved, darling, dearly loved.

ਜਾਨਾ [janat] makes known. "apas kau janat."—*guj m 5*.

ਜਾਨਾਨ [janānah] *P* جانان of the beloved. 2 like the loved one.

ਜਾਨਿ [janī] *adv* having known. "janī ajan bhāe ham bavar."—*sor ravīdas*. 2 to a disciple, to a worshipper. "sarānī ayo dharu nanak janī."—*kan m 5*. 3 during the life time, throughout the life. "sagī janī karahu māudīpha."—*maru sothe m 5*. See ਮਹਿਦੀਫਾ. 4 *Skt n* wife, consort. 5 See ਜਾਨੀ.

ਜਾਨਿਬ [janīb] *A* جانب direction, side. 2 edge.

ਜਾਨਿ ਬੁਝਿ [janī bujhi] *adv* knowingly, deliberately. "janī bujhi apna kio nanak."—*dhana m 5*.

ਜਾਨਿਯ [janīy] worth knowing. 2 knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨੀ [janī] known, understood. "janī janī re rāja rām kī kahānī."—*ram kabur*. 2 living being, animate. "sādhe ae tina janīā."—*vād m / alahni*. 3 member of a marriage party, bridegroom. "jāī māī janī nāvalīa."—*vād m / alahni*. 4 explained, described. "kahe nā janī aḡar mere."—*gau m 1*. 'cannot be described.'

5 *P* جان the dear one, beloved. "kād pāsī janī tohī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 6 soul, spirit. "janī vichūnre mera maraṇu bhāīa."—*vād m / alahni*. 7 *A* criminal, the accused. 8 brave, daring. 9 a devout Muslim who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained spiritual enlightenment. "janī ko ik janī bina, kachu nā suhāve ur ik china."—*GPS*. 10 *A* جام adj lecherous. 11 *Skt* ज्ञानि sage, scholar.

ਜਾਨੀਅਰ [janīat] is known, is acquainted with.

ਜਾਨੀਅਰਾ [janāra] animate, living. "janāra ghatī calāra."—*vad m 1 alahpi*. 2 knowledgeable, knowing, conversant. 3 dear one, beloved. "janāra harī janāra."—*ram chōt m 5*.

ਜਾਨੀਖੀ [janukhā] See ਜੇਰੇਖਾ.

ਜਾਨੁ [janu] *n* knowledge. "jāe janu māgāṭjan jact."—*asa pati m 1*. 2 disciple, worshipper. "so sacc harījanu."—*var brha m 4*. 3 adj knowing, conversant. "ape surā ape janu."—*bzla m 1*. 4 part as if. "so janu dev āgna."—*ramav*. 5 imperative form of jāna. "gur ki surāṭi nīkēṭi kārī janu."—*ram m 5*. 6 *Skt* जानु *n* knee *P j; L Genu, G Gonu*.

ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ [janusuta] See ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਾਨੁਪਾਨ [janupan] *adv* admitting defeat, on the knees. "janupan parī sabr."—*datt*.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] knee-pain. *Skt* कोष्ठक जीर्ण Due to flatulence or disorder of blood, swelling of the shape of jackal's head occurs in the knees. This is a very painful condition and mobility becomes arduous. The following are remedial measures for its cure:

- castor oil to be given in cow's milk;
- yograj guggal to be administered by mouth;
- decoction of harar, bahera, aola alongwith guggal to be given;
- guggal along with the soup of partridge be administered;
- decoction of two tolas of crushed gilo and triphala, each be prepared and six mashas of guggal be given with it;
- warm application of paste made of dried ginger elua in cow's urine or vinegar;
- massage of narayani oil; fastening of woolen cloth or fomentation with warm, old, used cotton. "philpav pun januroga."—*cāritr 405*.

ਜਾਨੁ [janu] See ਜਾਨੁ 5. *adj* acquainted, familiar.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] See ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ.

ਜਾਨੈ [jane] who has. 2 may know, may

understand.

ਜਾਨੈ [jane] knows "kor na jane tumra āt."—*sukhmanu*. 2 disciple, worshipper. "carni aipave harījane."—*kālī m 4*.

ਜਾਨੈ [jano] know, understand. 2 *v* go. "jah jano so citi na ave."—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਨੁਬੀ [janhvi] See ਜਨੁਹੁਕਾ and ਜਾਨੁਬੀ.

ਜਾਨੁਬੀ [janyau] known. "nanak nam nīrājan janyau."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਾਪ [jap] *Skt n* repetition of Vahguru's name or some other incantation. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used ਜਾਪ [jap] in place of jāpuṭi. "āmrit vele jap ucara."—*var 1*. 3 knowledge See ਗੁਰੂ *vr*. 4 See ਜਾਪਸੀ. "jap jap jāpe bina jo jeve pārsad. so vīṣṭa ka kīram hui."—*rāhī 1*. 5 See ਜਾਪਿ. 6 See ਜਾਪਨ. 7 See ਜਾਪੇ 2.

ਜਾਪਸੀ [japi] repeats. 2 is apparent; looks. "nanak hukam na jāpai."—*var mala m 1*. 3 it seems as if. "ev bhī akhī na jāpai."—*var asa m 2*.

ਜਾਪਸਿ [japsi] will appear. 2 will know. 3 will repeat.

ਜਾਪਸੀ [japsi] one who repeats incantations etc. "prabodh hare japsi."—*akal*. 2 See ਜਾਪਸਿ.

ਜਾਪਹ [japah], ਜਾਪਹਿ [japāhī] See ਗੁਰੂ *vr* appears; as if. 2 becomes prominent. "dargahī japāhī sei."—*sor m 3*. 3 recites incantations. 4 from whom, to whom. "japāhī jau apu chutkavanī, te badhe bahu phādhā."—*gau kabur*. 5 See ਜਾਪੇ.

ਜਾਪਹੁ [japahu] recite incantations etc. "man, japahu ram gupā."—*kan m 4 partā*.

ਜਾਪਕ [japak] *adj* who performs recitation.

ਜਾਪਸੀ [jappi], ਜਾਪਸੀ [jappi] text sacred as Japuji, authored by Guru Gobind Singh. This is daily recited by the Gursikhs. Numerous scholars term it as Akal Sahasamam. It has 199 stanzas which are of 10 types.¹

ਜਾਪਣਾ [japna] *v* seem, appear. 2 be known. 'ek-achri. haribolmana, carpai, cacci, chape, bhagvati, bhujāgprayat, madhbhar, rasaval and rual.

See ਗਜਪਨ.

ਜਾਪਣੀ [japni] See ਜਾਪਨੀ.

ਜਾਪਤ [japat] seems, appears. "bin hari japat he nahi hor."—*mala m 4 partal. 2* seems, appears. "pragat pratapu tahu ko japat."—*bavan.*

ਜਾਪਦਾ [japda] becomes known. "harjku sabde japda."—*sor a m 3.* See ਗਜਪ ਵਰ. 2 recites religious hymns.

ਜਾਪਨ [japan] v recite incantation etc. 2 See ਗਜਪਨ. 3 *Sk* ਜਾਪਿਤੁ who repeats incantations. "jap japan he."—*japu. 4 part* as if. "mare japan bijuli."—*cadi 3*

ਜਾਪਨੀ [japni] n rosary. 2 are known, are understood "binu gur gur na japni."—*sri a m 3.* 3 recite. 4 See ਜਾਪਨੀਯ.

ਜਾਪਨੀਯ [japniy] adj worth repeating.

ਜਾਪਯੇ [japye] worth repeating. "kx sarbatr japye."—*japu. 2* ਜਾਪਯੇ worth informing.

ਜਾਪਾ [japa] a devotee of Guru Ram Das. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was resident of Shahdara and was from Bhandari subcaste.

ਜਾਪਨ [japan] a famous country existing as archipelago in the Pacific ocean. The Japanese call it Nippan which means land of the East. Most of it is mountainous. It has numerous volcanoes. Some of them are dormant while others are still active. But for its eastern side, the rest of the country is earthquake prone. There are several hot water-springs containing medicines such as sulphur, having curative properties. It has an overall area of 260,738 square miles with a population of 77,005,500.¹ The rivers are not very long but their flow is very fast. Due to heavy downpour and melting of snow in summer, they get inundated. These rivers are useful for irrigation but are not good

¹According to the 1925 census, the population is 83,458,405. Apart from it, as many as 625,430 Japanese are settled in other countries.

for navigation. There is diversity of climate in the country. During winter, in the north temperature plunges to as low as 5°F and in the summer hardly touches 80°, while in the south it does not go below 42° and above 98°F. 40 inches of rainfall is recorded in the north while this figure is 80 inches in the south. At a few places it touches the figure of 150 inches.

The Japanese trade relates mainly to agriculture, silk, forest and fish products. Most of its land is not fit for agriculture, as the requisite material cannot be made available there.

There are numerous mines of various types yielding enormous profits. Labour is very cheap in Japan, that is why factories are efficient there. Woollen, cotton and silk clothes, polished wooden articles made of iron, screens of soft grass, mats, tapestry, curtains, ceramic wares, bamboo and willow furniture, match sticks, glassware, umbrellas, fans, articles of iron and steel are manufactured and exported by the Japanese.

The Japanese belong to the Mongolian race. They are pleasant and thoughtful people. Highly tolerant, they are seldom extravagant and are very particular about etiquettes. A family of five (persons) is regarded above the norm. The Japanese attain their full height earlier than the Aryans. The normal height of their males seldom exceeds five feet and one or two inches. Their females are generally of 4 feet and eight inches in height. The body-structure of the females is feeble.

The Japanese houses are not high rising. They don't construct beyond two stories. Tables and chairs are seldom used. They take their meals in saucers, while sitting on the ground. Generally they eat rice and take tea.

²See ਜਾਪਨੀਯ, with its note and ਜਾਪਨੀਯ.

From the point of view of bodily cleanliness, the Japanese are as methodical as were the ancient Egyptians. In the open-air bathrooms, they bathe with boiling water. This particular practice may be the cause of skin diseases, which are so rampant in Japan. The other diseases prevalent are heart attack, indigestion, leprosy and elephantiasis. For sports and exercises, wrestling, magical activities and athletics are in vogue, but the most distinctive is ju jitsu (a strategic type of wrestling in which all the effort and strength of the opponent go to his own disadvantage). It is said to have originated in 25 BC.

Education is compulsory for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. There are about twenty six thousand elementary schools, seven thousand and six hundred craft schools, six hundred and thirty-five kindergarten¹ schools, three hundred and twenty middle schools in Japan. In the elementary schools such subjects as etiquettes, Japanese language, mathematics, geography and history are taught. Training in exercise is also imparted. In the higher schools, in addition to the aforesaid subjects, Chinese, English, French, German, geometry, physics and politics are taught. There are more than one hundred high schools. In the capital city of Tokyo, there is a girls college which imparts teachers' training to the females. There is a women's university in Tokyo. There are other big state-sponsored universities in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hakedo and Kidhushio.

Japan has no official religion. Every religion is viewed with impartiality. Majority of the

¹Kindergarten is a German word, which means children's garden. It teaches them alphabet, through the use of pictures, flowers etc so that they may not lose interest. This method was invented by Friedrich Frobel (1782-1852).

people belong to Shinto and Buddhism. Each of these has four sects. Shinto is an ancient religion. Buddhism came to Japan in 552 AD from Korea. The Japanese are known for their religious festivities.

There are innumerable Shinto temples in Japan but they are simple, while temples relating to Buddhism are elegant and capacious. Buddhist rituals are also more graceful than Shinto rituals. Amongst the elite, many are the followers of Confucianism.

साम्प्रतः [japani] a resident of Japan. 2 of or pertaining to Japan. 2 the Japanese language. साम्प्रतः [japi] unperative of jap. "man mahi japi bhagvatu."—ram m 5. "ath pahar prabh ka japu japi."—ram m 5. 2 Sitr जपि n acquaintance, knowledge. 3 intellect. 4 joy. 5 praise, commendation. "apan ka nanka ape hi phiri japi."—sukhmani. 6 worth reciting.

साम्प्रतः [japie] worthy of repetition "ki sarbatr japie"—japu. 2 See साम्प्रतः 2.

साम्प्रतः [japi] Sitr जपिन् adj one who repeats an incantation etc. "nanak japi japu japu."—ram m 5. 'One worthy of reciting, chants recitation.' 2 is known. "hukamu na japi khasam ka"—gau m 1.

साम्प्रतः [japie] may recite. "saca nau othe japie."—var guj 2 m 5. 2 seems, appears. 3 is known.

साम्प्रतः [japu] See साम्प्रतः, साम्प्रतः and साम्प्रतः. "japu tapu granu sabh dhianu."—sukhmani. 2 a bani by Guru Gobind Singh, which like Japuji is included in daily recitation by Sikhs. See साम्प्रतः. 3 worthy of recitation. "ramnam jap japu."—sri m 5.

साम्प्रतः [japu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was of Dhutta subcaste. 2 a Khatri of Bassi (Vassi) subcaste. He was a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev. "japu vassi sev kamave."—BG.

साम्प्रतः [jape] repeats, performs jap. "ath pahir

tudhu jape pavna."—*majh m 5*. 2 *n* ਜਾਪ-ਘੜ [jay-ap] drain. "jape challe rati de."—*cōḍi 3*. 3 *part* as if. "jape ditti sai marān sūbh di."—*cōḍi 3*. 4 See ਜਾਪੇ.

ਜਾਪੇ [jape] recites, performs jap. 2 it seems, it appears. "jape apī prabhu tih loi."—*oḱkar*. "nanek gōṛa jape jai."—*japu*. 3 knows. "kī jape sahu ave, kī na ave!"—*birhe chōt m 4*

ਜਾਪਯ [japy] *Skt* adj worthy of recitation. 2 *n* prayer, submission. 3 ਜਾਪਯ adj worth making known.

ਜਾਪਤ [japhat] *A* جافط *n* feast, entertainment. 2 hospitality, service. "japhat ke het dhan dino het kino bahu."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਪਤ [japhar] *Skt* ਜਾਤੀਲ *n* nutmeg *L* Myristica moschata. "ela su dakh japhar kəpur."—*GV 10*. Its effect is warm and moist. Its oil relieves joint-pain, bodily disorder and colic pain etc. See ਜਾਤਲ. 2 جافتر *adj* victor, conqueror.

ਜਾਪਤਬੇਗ [japharbeg] son of Adinabeg, who was defeated by the Sikhs in a battle near Batala.

ਜਾਪਤਰਾਨ [japhran] *A* زعفران *n* saffron. 2 a Tartarian race

ਜਾਪਤੀ [japhri] *A* جافري *n* victory, conquest. "jōg japhri dīhāda."—*gyan*. 2 *A* جفري a flower like marigold, which is golden in colour.

ਜਾਪਤ [japhal] See ਜਾਪਤ 1. "japhalsatguru sēbad kər, moh sēnī kər nas."—*NP*. Myristica moschata is useful in curing bodily disorder.

ਜਾਪਤਿਯ [jāfiza] *P* جافيز *adj* tonic, energising drug.

ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ [jabastan] *P* جابستان a territory of Ghazni, Sistan etc.

ਜਾਬਜਾ [jabja] *P* جاف *adv* at every place; here, there and everywhere.

ਜਾਬਤਾ [jabta] See ਜਾਬਤਾ

ਜਾਬਮਾਲੀ [jābmali] *Skt* जम्बुमाली son of demon Prahasht. He was a soldier of Ravan. When Hanuman was uprooting the Ashoka garden, Jambali went to fight against him, riding on a donkey-driven chariot. Hanuman killed him.

"jābmali bali prahinā karyo."—*ramav*.

ਜਾਬਵਤੀ [jābvati] *Skt* जाम्बवती daughter of Jambvan, whom Krishan married. She gave birth to ten sons including Samb, Vijay etc. See ਜਾਬਵੰਤ.

ਜਾਬਵਾਨ [jābvan], ਜਾਬਵੰਤ [jābvāt] *Skt* जाम्बवान्-जाम्बवन्त a leader of bears. He was very helpful to Ram Chandar during his battle of Lanka. According to Bhagwat, Krishan married his daughter Jambvati. It is mentioned in Valmiki part 1, chapter 17 that once when Brahma yawned, Jambvan came out of his mouth.

ਜਾਬਲਿ [jabalz] a Vedic ascetic.

ਜਾਬਤਾ [jabita] *A* جابت *n* procedure, method, custom. 2 code.

ਜਾਬਿਤ [jabiz] *A* جاب *adj* one who patches up. 2 oppressor, tyrant.

ਜਾਬੁਲਸਤਾਨ [zabulstan] See ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ.

ਜਾਬੁਨਾਦ [jābunad] *Skt* जाम्बुनद *n* gold recovered from Jambunad. There is a tale in Bhagwat that upon Merumandar mountain there is a Jaman tree, with fruit as large as elephants. It is from the sap or juice of these fruit that river Jambunad flows. This river flows in Ilavrit territory. The soil, thus irrigated with this juice when dried by the rays of sun, gets converted into gold. The ornaments made from this gold are worn by the wives of the deities. 2 gold. "jābunad ke phul lagae."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਮ [jam] *n* Yam, god of death. "jābhī jam ke dut tih ju sadhu sāgī samahī."—*bavan*. 2 birth, genesis. "anīk jonī janme marī jam."—*sukhmanī*. 3 of Yam, god of death. "mit sājān sabh jam."—*barahmaha majh*. 'All are like the god of death.' "adar devat jam."—*jet m 5*. 'Angels of death shower honour in place of dishonour.' 4 *S n* leader. 5 *Skt* याम *n* a period of three hour's duration. 6 *A* چاق *silver* cup. 7 goblet. 8 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਾਮਜਮ [jamjam] See ਜਮਜਮ. 2 *P* جامج a peculiar cup of king Jamshed of Iran, from which everything relating to geography and astronomy could be known.

ਜਾਮਣ [jamāṇ], ਜਾਮਣ [jamāṇu] *Skt* जामु *n* a kind of black plum, which ripens in the rainy season and is of sweet and sour taste. *L* Eugenia Jambolana. There is also a white variety of it. Its vinegar is of very high quality. 2 coagulant such as curd, which is added to milk. 3 *v* take birth. "jamaṇu māṇa diṣe siri ubhā."—*mala* 2 *m* 1.

ਜਾਮਣੁ [jamāṇu] See ਜਾਮਣ. 2 *adj* inherant, inborn, natural.

ਜਾਮਦਗਨਿ [jamdagani] *Skt* जामदग्नि son of Jamdagani i.e. Parshuram. "bhāyo jamdag-nā diṣe avtarā."—*paras*. See ਜਾਮਦਗਨਿ.

ਜਾਮਨ [jamān] See ਜਾਮਣ. 2 *A* جام one who makes additions. 3 responsible. 4 helpful.

ਜਾਮਨੀ [jamni] See ਜਾਮਨਤ. 2 *Skt* जामनी night. 3 *Skt* जामनी of Greece; Greek. "kahu jamni lorki birvidya."—*ajc*.

ਜਾਮਨੀਬਾਖਾ [jamnibhakha] See ਜਾਮਨੀ ਬਾਖਾ.

ਜਾਮਨੁ [jamnu] See ਜਾਮਣ.

ਜਾਮਵਾਨ [jamvan], ਜਾਮਵੈਤ [jamvāt] See ਜਾਮਵਾਨ.

ਜਾਮਾ [jama] *Skt* *n* daughter. 2 *P* جام garment. 3 dress. "je ratu lage kapre jama hoṛ palitu."—*var majh m* 1. 4 body. "jama mohi turak ko ahi."—*NP*. "caturath jama jeb ham dharhā."—*NP*. 5 *A* جام accumulator; one who gathers. 6 a place like a mosque where lots of people gather.

ਜਾਮਾਤਾ [jamata] *Skt* जामात son-in-law, daughter's husband.

ਜਾਮਾਦਾਏ [jamarāe] See ਭੈਰਵਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜਾਮਿ [jami] *adv* when, heretofore. "sukh mān māhi ai vasia jami te phurmarā."—*vaḍ chāt m* 1. 2 *if*. "jami na bhije sacnāi."—*basāt m* 1. 3 *Skt* जामि a woman of one's own lineage or subcaste. 4 sister.

ਜਾਮੀ [jami] took birth. 2 *n* of or relating to Yam, Yam's weapon, noose. "ja pad pritham bhakhank mi pad āt bhakhan. jami pad ih hot hē nam pas ko jan."—*sanama*. 3 understanding, knowledge. "ih karān kya ucrō svamī. it ut dharat na ham kachu jami."—*GPS*.

ਜਾਮੂਸ [jamus] *A* جاموس *n* male buffalo. 2 according to Saravioh, a soldier of demon Viraynad.

ਜਾਮੇਜਮ [jamejam] See ਜਾਮਜਮ 2

ਜਾਮਿ [jame] originates, grows. "upari jame ghas."—*s kabir*. "bin bije nahi jame."—*sar m* 5. 2 in which "jame bhajenu ram ko nahi."—*bzla m* 9.

ਜਾਯ [jay] place. See ਜਾਇ.

ਜਾਯਕਰ [jaykah], ਜਾਯਕਾ [jayka] *A* جاي *n* sense of taste, tongue's gustatory capacity 2 taste, gust, secretion.

ਜਾਯਕਰ [zaycah] *P* جاي *n* horoscope. 2 details of fortune telling.

ਜਾਯਜ਼ [jayaz] *A* جائز *adj* relevant, proper, reasonable.

ਜਾਯਦ [zayad] *P* زائد *adj* more, in excess, excessive. 2 surplus.

ਜਾਯਦਾਦ [jaydad] *P* جاداد *n* property, estate.

ਜਾਯਫਰ [jayphar], ਜਾਯਫਲ [jayphal] See ਜਾਯਰ 1

ਜਾਯਲ [zayal] *A* جال *n* eradication, elimination. *adj* which has been destroyed. "jakhmī jāg bhumī bhe jayal."—*saloh*.

ਜਾਯਾ [jaya] *Skt* *n* wife; in Hindu scriptures, wife is a woman, who gives birth to a son. Manu writes that it is the husband who takes birth in the guise of a son; so the wife is called a mother. See ਮਾਤੁ ch 9, s 8. 2 mother. 3 *A* جال *adj* lost.

ਜਾਯੂ [jayu] *Skt* *adj* victorious, triumphant. 2 *Dg* *n* medicine.

ਜਾਯ [jar] *n* dragnet. "bithryo adrist jih karamar."—*akal*. 2 *Skt* one who establishes sexual relation with a woman who is someone

सलक [jalaka] O, igniter! See सलक 1. See सलक
सलक [jalag] adv until. "ja lag cit na avai."—var
suh m 2. 2 for whom, for which.

सलक [jalak], सलक [jalaku] v burn. 2 n firewood;
fuel. 3 S tolerate. 4 pass time, spend time.
"jalak gora nali ulame ja sahe."—asa forid.

सलक [jalna] v burn, cause ignition. 2 pass
difficult time.

सलक [jalap] a Bhatt, who sang poems of his
master. "sakyath su sir jalap bhane."—saveye
m 3 ke. "jalpa padarath itre."—saveye m 3
ke

सलक [jalpa] n goddess of speech. See सलक.
"jalpa jayeh."—aka 2 See सलक. 3 Durga, who
is ardently worshipped in Jalpagiri; Jalpeshvri.
See सलपीश.

सलक [jalpad] web-footed creatures like a
swan, duck, goose etc.

सलपीश [jalpiś], सलपेश्वर [jalpeśvar] a temple of
Mahadeva at the bank of river Tista in district
Jalpagiri in eastern Bengal. It is also named as
Japyeshvar. In Purans, Jalpish has been greatly
admired. See कलिक पुराण chapter 77.

सलपुष्पा [jalpraya] Skt n a flexible body armour
made of small ironrings; a coat of mail, worn
like clothes.

सलम [jalam] A / ५ adj cruel. 2 Skt जलम rustic,
uncivilized. 3 mean, base.

सलमसिंह [jalamsingh] flagonkeeper of Guru
Gobind Singh. See सलम 2.

सल [jala] n rust, dirt. "lahc man ki jala."—vad
chit m 1. 2 net, bondage. "amr ajoni jati na
jala."—bri m 1 thru. "phathi machuli ka jala
tuta."—ram m 5. 3 eyelid, thin membrane
covering the eye. 4 spider's web. 5 a Khatri
subcaste. 6 algae grown in water. 7 niche,
arch. 8 adj burnt.

सलि [jali] adv by burning, by setting on fire.
"jali mohu ghasi masu kari."—sri m 1. 2 n
fire. "cifa jali tenu jala."—maru kabir.

3 entrapped, within a mesh. "tu kse ari phathi
jali?" mala o m 1.

सलिक [jalik] Skt जालिक net maker. 2 juggler,
acrobat. 3 spider.

सलिक [jalika] Skt noose, snare. 2 coat of mail,
armour. 3 spider. 4 iron. 5 widow.

सलिक [jalim] See सलम. 2 Dg powerful, mighty.
With this meaning in view, many glorious
personalities in Rajputana have their names as
Jalim Singh. See सलमसिंह.

सली [jali] small net. "jali reni jalu dinu hua."
—maru m 1. 2 burnt, reduced to ashes. "marti
bar agani sagri jali."—gau kabir. 3 mesh of
cotton yarn, silk, metal or stone etc. 4 A जल
adj artificial, forged, not genuine. 5 deceiver,
deceitful.

सलीति [jaleni] (they) burn. "tan eve jalen."—s
forid.

सलीधर [jaladhār] adj pertaining to Jalandhar.
2 n See सलीधर. 3 a well known disciple of
Gorakh Nath; Jalandhar Nath.

सलीधरी [jaladhuri] See सलीधरी.

सलमि [javasi] will go.

सलक [javak] Skt lac, scarlet dye, with this
women colour their hands and feet. 2 Several
poets regard henna to be the same, but it is
different. 3 See जलक.

सलक [javna] v go.

सलक [javat] goes. 2 Skt जलक adv until, till then.
"javat braham na bid te."—sahas m 1.

सलक [javat] See सलक 2.

सलक [javdek] Skt जलक-एक adv the extent
to which they are alike. "partra diragh saman
laghu javdek, janani bhagani suta rupke
nihari."—BGK.

सलक [javal] Pkt n rust, dirt. 2 fungus.

सललीपुर [javlipur] present day Jabalpur.

सल [java], सल [javā] may (I) go? "hau dadhi
ke dari java?"—vad m 1.

सलदी [javai] son-in-law. "puti bhati-i javai"

-var bīla m 4.

सर्वाणि [javalɪ] See सर्वाणि.

सर्वाणी [javɪtri] *Skt* L-Myristica Fragrans. n crust of a nutmeg, that has sharp fragrance. It is used in many dishes like rice [pulaṅ] as well as in many medicines. Its latent effect is hot and moist.¹ It cures diseases like phlegm, cough, kills worms in the intestines. It gives strength to the brain and the heart, is aphrodisiac, activates the muscles, cures vesicle diseases. It is highly beneficial for uterine diseases.

सर्वी [javɪ] will go away (feminine). "tina bhukh sabhi javi."-*tlīg* m 4. 2 one who goes (female).

सर्वीय [zaviyah] *A* *zavi* n corner, angle, edge.

सर्वेष्ट [javed] *P* *zav* adj permanent, ever-existing.

सर्ज [jar] n a cluster of roots. 2 strand of matted hair. 3 See सर्ज.

सर्ज [jara] See सर्ज. 2 See सर्ज 1.

सर्ज [jari] n molar, grinder tooth.

सि [ji] *pron* who, whose. "tin ki bani sada sau he ji nami rahe liv lai."-*sri* m 3. "ji mati gahi jedev."-*savaye* m 3 ke. 2 whose. "ji dihi nala kapra."-*s* *farid*. 3 *Skt* सि *vr* win, be ahead of all.

सि [jiu] n living creature. 2 mind. "jiu mohro un mohni bala."-*gau* m 5. 3 *adv* as, how, in the manner of. "jiu hove sahri su mel."-*sohila*. "jiu aia tiu javahi baure."-*ram* a m 1.

सिर्ना [jiunar] *Skt* जेम्माई edible substance. "kastika sabh des ki sabh des ki jiunar."-*gyan*. 2 food. 3 kitchen.

सिर्प्राणी [jiuprani] aquatic life, aquarians, aquatic animals, big fish, miltar etc. "jiuprani pl binu he marta."-*suhi* a m 4.

सिर्ष [jiur] See सिर्ष. 2 See सिर्ष.

The Greeks consider it warm-dry.

सिख [jɪx] n living creature. 2 mind, heart. 3 living beings. 4 life

सिख [jɪx] *P* *si* n loss, harm. 2 adj angry, wrathful, irate.

सिखी [jɪxi] gives life. 2 feeds, makes one eat. "nit adar ke sabhin jahi."-*GV* 10.

सिखद [jɪdah], सिखद [jɪda] *A* *si* adj more, excessive, special.

सिखत [jɪxat] See सिखत.

सिखत [jɪxat] See सिखत.

सिखत [jɪxat] See सिखत and सिखत 2.

सिख [jɪx] See सिख.

सिख [jis], सिख [jisah], सिखि [jisahi] *pron* for whom, whom, to whom. "jis kau hari prabhu mani citi ave."-*sukhmani*. "jisahi jagai piave ihu resu."-*sohila*.

सिख [jisat] n even, opposite of odd; for example two, four, eight etc. 2 *Skt* a metal zinc. 3 See सिख.

सिख [jisat] *Skt* सिख *n* Vishnu. 2 Indar, "krisan bhagat ko meghad jisat."-*GPS*. 3 Arjun. 4 sun. 5 adj who wins, victorious, triumphant.

सिख [jisat] See सिख 1. "he pati jisat rup sahi."-*NP*. 'incarnation of Vishnu.'

सिखत [jisat] demons who killed Jishan (Indar)-*sanama*.

सिखत [jisat] See सिखत.

सिखत [jisat] Vaman, Jishan's younger brother; Indar.-*sanama*.

सिखत [jisat], सिखत [jisat] master of Jishan (Indar), Kashyap.-*sanama*.

सिख [jiaam] *A* *si* n mortal frame, body.

सिख [jiaam] See सिख. "jiaam simrat dukhdara dhahe."-*gau* m 5.

सिख [jiaam] *pron* whom, whose. "dukh tise pati akuahti sukh jise hi pati."-*sri* m 1.

सिख [jiaam] *P* *si* adj bad, wicked. 2 ugly, hideous.

सिख [jiaam] See सिखत.

सिख [jiaam] *pron* who, whose. "jiaam prasadi dhar

upari sukhi basahi."—sukhmani. "jati aru pati nahan jih."—japu. 2 with which, with whom. "ar nahu jih topau."—sor ravidas. 3 adv where. "jih pauche prabhu sri gopal."—bharakabir. 4 Skt bowstring. ¹ P २. "mratak sarap niharke jih agr tahi uthai."—prichat. 5 part good luck. 6 applause. 7 bravo!

निघण्ट [jīdhār] *n* bow having a string; bow. —*śanama*.

निघण्टसुत [jīdhārsut] *n* son of stringed bow, arrow. "jīdhār pratham bakhān, tīh sut bahar bakhāniye. sar ke nam praman, catur citt mahi janīahu."—*śanama*. In Shastarnammala, arrow is named as son of bow and string; such is its mention in Devat section of the book of etymology.

निघण्टि [jīdhārī] where, wheresoever.

निघण्ट [jīhan] *A* ۞ *n* brain, intellect, understanding.

निघण्ट [jīhba], निघण्ट [jīhəv], निघण्ट [jīhva] *Skt* निघण्ट *n* tongue. "re jīhba! karau sat khōd."—*bhar namdev*. "car bed jīhəv bhane."—*sar m* 5 partal. "jīhva eku kavānu gun kahie?"—*dhana m* 5.

निघण्टेक [jīhvek] unanimous, with one voice. "kāb jīhvek batye?"—*paras*.

निघण्ट [jīha] See निघण्ट.

निघण्टा [jīhasa] *Skt n* desire to renounce.

निघण्टु [jīhasu] *Skt adj* desirous of renunciation.

निघण्ट [jīhad] See निघण्ट.

निघण्टीका [jīhikha] *Skt* निघण्टीका *n* desire of renunciation, wish to quit.

निघे [jīhe] See निघे. 2 See निघे.

निघण्ट [jīhm] *Skt adj* crooked. 2 guileful, deceitful. 3 *n* irreligion 4 guile.

निघु [jīhv], निघु [jīhva] See निघण्ट.

निघण्ट [jīkar] *A* ३ *n* context. 2 mention. 3 act
'Cobblers (shoemakers) call the tip (toe) of a shoe jīh, which they embroider with golden or silver thread.

of remembering, meditation. 4 See निघण्ट.

निघण्टु [jīkronu] *sen* whatsoever is done; has been done. "sabh umāti vekhahu jīkronu."—*var ram* 3.

निघण्टु [jīkū], निघण्टु [jīkkur] *adv* as, in the manner of, as if, as though.

निघण्ट [jīgar] *P* ३ *Skt* पित्त *E* liver. *n* It is reddish brown in colour. The major part of the liver is on the right hand side under the ribs and above the stomach while a small portion is on the left. Its weight is 1/40th of the total weight of the body. It secretes bile, which helps in digestion. When it stops functioning, the body becomes sick. 2 viz: courage, boldness.

निघण्ट [jīgra] *n* courage, patience, boldness. See निघण्ट.

निघण्टी [jīgri] *P* ३ *adj* intrinsic, intimate. 2 pertaining to the liver. 3 dear e.g. "oh jīgri sādhi he."

निघण्ट [jīgra] *adj* warrior-like, quarrelsome. "jīgra jalpa."—*paras*.

निघण्ट [jīga] *T* ३ *n* plume — an ornament in the crown of kings and other eminent personalities. Plume and crest are the status symbols of sovereignty.

"kordar cāhū orān cire
jare bīkmat tīs mahi hare.

jābar jeb jut jāgmāgkari

jīga dai sir bādhi udari."—*GPS*.

निघण्ट [jīgisa], निघण्ट [jīgikha] *Skt* जिगीसा *n* desire to conquer. 2 endeavour, enterprise.

निघण्टा [jīgyasa] *Skt* जिज्ञासा *n* desire for acquiring knowledge; urge to understand.

निघण्टु [jīgyasu] *Skt* जिज्ञासु *adj* desirous to know, 2 *n* one having the urge to acquire knowledge

निघण्ट [jīghtsa] *Skt n* intention to murder 2 desire to eat.

निघण्टु [jīghtsu], निघण्टु [jīghāsu] *Skt adj* intention to commit murder. 2 having the urge to eat.

ਜਿਥ [ʒic] *P* ੬; *n* getting irked. 2 getting tired. ਜਿਥਰ [ʒicər], ਜਿਥਰੁ [ʒicəru], ਜਿਥਿਰ [ʒicir] *adv* as long as, unless, so long as. "ʒicər sathī nāṛ."—*sri m 5*. "ʒicəru ghaṛ sṭarī hē sasa."—*sor m 3*.

ਜਿਥਿਆ [ʒiʒiya], ਜਿਥੀਆ [ʒiʒia] See ਜੇਥੀਆ.

ਜਿਥਾਈ [ʒiʒhai] *Skt n* elderliness; respectability. "taṭ ki jīthai."—*NP*.

ਜਿਥਾਈ [ʒiʒhāi], ਜਿਥਾਨੀ [ʒiʒhāni] *n* wife of husband's elder brother, older sister-in-law. "der jīthāni mui dukhī sṭap."—*asa m 5*. 'ambition, expectation.'

ਜਿਥੇਰਾ [ʒiʒhera] See ਜਥੇਰਾ. "ghar ke jīthere kī cuki kanṛ."—*asa m 5*. viz 'Yam's respect came to end.'

ਜਿਤ [ʒit] See ਜਿਟਿ and ਜਿਨ. 2 victory.

ਜਿਤਕਾ [ʒitka] *adj* victorious, victor. "jo gurmukhī hārī pṛi jīṅka."—*var sor m 4*.

ਜਿਤਰਿਆ [ʒitriā] those win, (they) conquer. "gursikh lē, mān jīṅtiā."—*var sor m 4*.

ਜਿਤਾਇਆ [ʒitaiā] came out victorious, helped in conquering.

ਜਿਟਿ [ʒiti] *adv* by winning. "manu jīṅi pāsā dhalīā."—*sri chāt m 3*.

ਜਿਤਿਜਾਇ [ʒitijai] conquers, wins. "māne nau sōi jīṅjāi."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਜਿਟੈ [ʒitē] wins, conquers. "jobānu ghaṛē prūa jīṅē."—*sri m 1 pāhre*. 2 *pron* who, whosoever. "lāi cabaku mānu jīṅē gurmukhī jītiā."—*vād m 4 ghorīā*.

ਜਿਤ [ʒit] *Skt* जित् *adj* who is a victor; used as a suffix, as *idr-jit*, *ṣatrujit*, etc. 2 *Skt* जित् conquered, won over. 3 *n* victory, conquest, triumph. 4 *adv* hither, thither, whither. 5 See ਜਿਤੁ.

ਜਿਤਾਉ [ʒitau] conquered, won. 2 *adv* as much as, so much as.

ਜਿਤਕ [ʒitək], ਜਿਤਕੁ [ʒitku] *adv* as much as, as often as.

ਜਿਤਕੈ [ʒit-te] got victorious. "jīṭ-te bisv sṭsarāh."—*sahas m 5*.

ਜਿਤਨਕੁ [ʒitanku], ਜਿਤਨਾ [ʒitana], ਜਿਤਨੈ [ʒitno] *adv* as much as. See ਜਿਤਕੁ.

ਜਿਤਵਾਰ [ʒitvar] *adj* triumphant, victorious. "bādē jīṭvar sulacchan."—*paras. 2* that day. 3 that time.

ਜਿਤਾ [ʒita], ਜਿਤਏ [ʒitre] *adv* as much as, as many as. "jīṭre phal mānī bāchūhṛ, tīṭre sātigur pāsī."—*sri m 5*.

ਜਿਤਾ [ʒita] *adv* as much as, as much quantity (as). 2 conquered, won. "jīṭa jēnāmū aparū."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਜਿਤਾਤਮਾ [ʒitatma] *Skt* जितात्मन् *adj* who has conquered himself; one who has won over his or her desires.

ਜਿਤਾਨਾ [ʒitana] *v* cause to win, cause to conquer. 2 See ਜਤਨਾ. 3 conquered, won. "jāgu tīnāhī jīṭana."—*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਜਿਤਾਰੀ [ʒitari] *adj* winner, victor. 2 *n* victory, conquest. "pāḍovān kī jīn kārī jīṭarī."—*caritr 320*.

ਜਿਤਿ [ʒiti] *adv* in which side or direction, whither. 2 *Skt n* victory, triumph. 3 profit, gain.

ਜਿਤੀ [ʒiti] *adv* as much as, of as much quantity as. "jīṭi horu khīalū."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* जिति *n* victory, triumph. 3 profit, gain. "tāu jīṭi pīn-ṇē dārī kīṭre."—*sava m 5*. 'You gain by begging at several doors.'

ਜਿਤੀਆ [ʒitia] have conquered, have won. "tāb jēn jāgu jīṭiā."—*tīlāg m 4*. 2 *adj* conqueror, winner 3 *adv* as many as, as much quantity as.

ਜਿਤੁ [ʒitu] See ਜਿਤ. 2 *adv* while. "jīṭu kīṭa pāsē apnā sā ghal bur kīṭu ghalīē?"—*var asa*. 3 in which direction, whither. "jīṭu kō lāzā tīṭu hī lāgā."—*asa kabīr*. 4 where. "visarāhī nāhī jīṭu tū kab-hu sō thānu tērā kēhā?"—*suḥ m 5*. 5 from whom, from which. "bādā chūṭāhī jīṭu."—*sri m 1 pāhre*. 6 *pron* which. "jīṭu dīhārē dhan varī."—*s farid*. "jīṭu sevīṭe sukh hōr ghānā."—*bīṛā m 5*.

ਜਿਥੇ [jitɛ] *adv* as many as.

ਜਿਥੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [jitɛdriʃ], ਜਿਥੇ ਦ੍ਰੀ [jitɛdri] *adj* one whom has won control over his own senses.

ਜਿਥੇ [jitɛ] *adv* to which side, on which side.

ਜਿਥੇ [jitɛ] *adv* as much as.

ਜਿਥੇ [jitɛ] *adv* where, from where, in which place, wherever. "jithe jai bəhe mera satiguru, so thanu suhava."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਥੇ [jitɛ kiθɛ] *adv* wherever, everywhere. "jithe kiθɛ sirjanharu."—*var ram / m 1*.

ਜਿਥੋਂ [jitɛθɔ] *adv* from where, from which place.

ਜਿਦ [jid] *A* 1 *n* resistance, opposition. 2 persistence, stubbornness. 3 paradox, contradiction.

ਜਿੰਦ [jɪd] *P* 1 *n* life. 2 soul, spirit, vitality. "jitdu vahuji maraṇ var."—*s farid*. 3 mind, inner self, conscience. "uh rasu jəne jitdu."—*sri m 5*. 4 life; lifespan. "kart kirpa rakhi jitdu."—*sri m 5*.

ਜਿੰਦਾ [jɪdɔ] See ਜਿੰਦਾ. 2 *P* 1 *adj* frightful, terrifying, horrible. 3 *n* ragged blanket, beggar's blanket.

ਜਿੰਦਾਪੀਰ [jɪdɔpɪr] See ਜਿੰਦਾਪੀਰ.

ਜਿੰਦਾਪੀਲ [jɪdɔpɪl] *P* 1 *n* dreadful elephant, bloody elephant.

ਜਿੰਦਕਾਰ [jɪdɔkar] daughter of Jati Sardar Manna Singh Aulakh, resident of village Charh (district Syalkot, tehsil Jaffarwal). She was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's queen and mother of Maharaja Duleep Singh. After the British took control of Lahore, she was taken away, kept under detention first in Sheikhpura, then shifted to the fort of Chunar (in district Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh) on August 19, 1849 AD. She escaped from the prison in the guise of an ascetic and reached Nepal, where she lived with honour. In 1861 Maharani went to England to see her son where she died on 1st August, 1863, in London at the age of 46. Her body was

cremated in Nasik area of Bombay in India.

Bamba Duleep Singh, daughter of Maharaja Duleep Singh, brought her ashes from Nasik and installed them in Lahore near the memorial of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on 27th March, 1924. Sardar Harbans Singh, the rais of Attari performed the holy prayer. See ਦਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਿੰਦਗਾਨੀ [zɪdɡani], ਜਿੰਦਗੀ [zɪdɡi] *P* 1 *n* life. 2 age, life span.

ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ [zɪdɡinamə] See ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ.

ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ [jɪdɪpɪr] *n* living religious teacher, ʃʊnʊʃɪnʊʃ, god of water (Varun) See ਦਰਬਾਰਪੀਰ. There is a very beautiful temple in memory of Jindpir in an island of Indus river near Bhakkhar in Sindh; many Hindus and Muslims visit this place to offer worship. Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place. A small monument has been built there. 2 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who became a Sikh after leaving Islam. "hoa jɪdɪpɪr abɪnasu."—*BC*.

ਜਿੰਦਵਾਰੀ [jɪdɪvəri] another name of Jandvari See ਗੁਰੂਮਾਣਾ and ਜਿੰਦਵਾਰੀ.

ਜਿੰਦਵੀ [jɪdɪvi] See ਜਿੰਦਵੀ.

ਜਿੰਦਾ [jɪdɔ] *n* lock. 2 *P* 1 *adj* living, alive.

ਜਿੰਦਾ [jɪdɔ] See ਜਿੰਦਵਾਰੀ.

ਜਿੰਦਾਨ [zɪdɔn] *P* 1 *n* prison, jail.

ਜਿੰਦਾਰ [jɪdɔr], ਜਿੰਦਾਰੀ [jɪdɔrɪ] *n* enemy of life. Yam (god of death). 2 See ਜਿੰਦਾਰ.

ਜਿੰਦਾਹ [jɪdɔh] on the day, the day. "jɪ dɪh nala kapra."—*s farid*.

ਜਿੰਦੂ [jɪdɪ] See ਜਿੰਦੂ.

ਜਿੰਦੂਰੀ [jɪdɪrɪ] *n* life, lifespan. 2 soul, spirit. 3 consciousness, inner self, conscience "həri həri namu dhɪak, meri jɪdɪrɪ!"—*biha chāt m 4*.

ਜਿੰਦੂ [jɪdɪ] from whom, from where. "guru salahɪ apnə jɪdɪ paɪ prəbhu soɪ."—*sri m 3*

ਜਿੰਦੂ [jɪdɪ] *n* life, soul. "jitdu ku samjharɪ."—*s farid*. 2 living creatures. "gurmukhɪ jɪdɪ jəpɪ

namu."-gau m 4. 'O living creature! recite His Name through the Guru.'

निघट [jidhar], निघटि [jidhari] adv to which direction, to whichever side. "jidhari rab rajai"-s farid.

निन [jin] pron plural of jis; who. "jin jania sei tare."-ram ruti m 5. 2 part no, not "guru sanmukh jin mithya bhakho."-GPS. Another form of it is jini. See निनि. 3 to which direction, to which side. "dori prabhu pakri jin khice tin jais."-oakar. 'We go in whichever direction we are pulled.' 4 Skr adj who conquers, victorious. "ab mote ei jin pai."-para. 5 n Vishnu. 6 sun. 7 Lord Buddha. 8 Rishabhdev, who got this name as he won control over all evils and perversions. The Jain sect founded by this sage is now well known all over the world. 9 a Jain prophet. See जीर्णदेव, पञ्चमनस and विषण्णदेव.

निनि [jini] A جن n evil spirit, ghost, giant, ogre. "joru jina da sardar."-var baha m 1. See निमृत्तिचन.

निनस [jinas] A جنس n genus, species, kind, class. "kari kari jinsi mara jini upai."-sodaru. 2 thing. 3 material. 4 foodgrains, harvest, provisions "jinas thapi ja kau bhej."-varsar m 1.

निनसी [jinsi] See निनस. 2 Sarasvat Brahmins from Kashmir, who converted to Sikhism. They are called so because they chose to take food grains jinas (in kind, instead of cash), as their wages during the Sikh rule.

निनच [jinah], निनचि [jinahi], निनचु [jinahu] pron whoever. "jinahi nivaje tinu saje."-ram m 5. 2 whoever. "jinahu bat niscal dhrua jani."-savrye m 4 ke.

निन किने [jin kine] pron whosoever. "jin kine para sadhusagati."-sri m 3.

निन [jina] pron to whom. "jina sasi giras na visre harinama."-var gau 2 m 5. 2 whose.

"jina piche hau gai."-var maru 2 m 5. 3 who. "jina satigur ikmani sevia"-sava m 3. 4 conquered. "janampadarath so jina."-maru sothe m 5. 5 A त् n sexual misconduct, extramarital relation.

निनच [jinah] pron to whom. 2 See निन 5. निनचारी [zinakari] P جنکاري n sexual misconduct, adultery.

निनि [jini] pron whoever. "jini ehu jagatu upara."-sri m 1. 2 whoever. "jini jini namu dhara."-majh barahmaha. 3 part prohibition, negation. "unki geli tohi jini lage."-asa kabir. "dharu dara sapati sagal jini apuni kari man."-s m 9.

निनिद [jiniidr] adj lord of demons. "jete jiniidr is."-salo. 'Bhutanath Shiv gathered.' 2 Jinendar, a Tirathankar of Jain sect. 3 Rishabhdev.

निनी [jini] pron who. "jini esa harinama na cetra."-asa chat m 4.

निनुरा [jinura], निनुरी [jinuri] adj looking like a demon; Satan-like, demon-like. "put jinura dhia jinuri."-var baha m 1.

निनेहा [jineha] adj like, similar to. "koraj moth jineha."-var ram 2 m 5.

निन [jinn] See निन.

निनच [jinnat] plural of jin. See निन. "dev bhut jinnat kahf levahz nika bular."-carir 135.

निपटी [jipai] victory. 2 was conquered. "manhathi taraph na jipai."-var suhi m 2.

निपी [jipi] A جن n felling prostrate on the ground. "ek jiphi kahz ese dhara, ik kukat hf."-krisan.

निघट [jibah], निघट [jibah] A جن n slaughter by severing the throat, slaughter by beheading. 2 an animal, which has been beheaded.

निघयम [jibayas] See नेयजम.

निघे [jibe] See निघट.

निघ [jibh] See नीघ.

निम [jim] See नीमन. 2 See निमि.

जिमाडि [jimatɪ] intelligence; such wisdom.

"jimatɪ gəhɪ jədɛv."—*səvɛy* m 3 *ke*.

जिमत [jiman] *A* فمن *adv* amid, amidst, among, between.

जिमावन [jimavan] *v* serve food; feed; cause one take meals.

जिमि [jimi] *adv* as, in the manner of, as if. "jimi śdhkar suray harɛ."—*səloh*.

जिमी [jimu], जिमी [jimū] *Skɪ* जुम See जमीन. "jimi nahi me kisi ki boi."—*suhɪ kabir*.

जिमीकंद [jimikənd] *n* an edible tuberous root; yam. See गुदद.

जिमीदार [jimidar], जिमीदारी [jimidari] See जमींदार and जमींदारी.

जिमीन [jimin] See जमीन.

जिमीनदार [jiminidar] See जमींदार.

जिमु [jimu] See जिमि.

जिमुअर [jimuar] *n* pike — a dagger of the shape of a molar (grinder tooth)

जिमु [jimɪh] See जिमुअ.

जिंमह [jimməh] *A* جسه *n* sense of covering; covering oneself.

जिंमहवर [jimməhvar], जिंमेवर [jimməvar] *P* جواب *adj* answerable, accountable.

जिज [jiɟ] *n* living creature 2 mind, heart, innerself.

जिजब [jiɟab] *n* life, lifespan. "rahɪyɔ jiɟab jəg thora."—*səloh*.

जिजरा [jiɟra], जिजरे [jiɟro] *n* living being. 2 mind.

जिजरे [jiɟaro], जिजरेजे [jiɟaryo] brought to life; kept alive. "sun ranɪ! te mohɪ jiɟaro."—*carɪtr* 128.

जिरा [jirah], जिराहि [jirahɪ] *A* جرا *n* frivolous argument; complex question. 2 *P* جرا *armour*, suit of armour, coat of mail.

जिराग [jirga] *T* جرا *n* group, crowd, gathering of people. 2 class of elected people, which has assembled for giving judgement.

जिरा [jira] See जिरा.

जिरे [jire], जिरे [jire] plural of jirah.

जिराट [jirat], जिराट [jirad] *A* جلد *n* skin, hide.

2 leather binding on the book for its protection.

"tyar bhayɔ tab jirat bədhai."—*GPS*. 3 volume of a book e.g. "rɪ grəθ pəj jirdā vɪcc hɛ."

जिरादगार [jiradgar] *P* جلدگر *n* bookbinder.

जिरावा [jirva] See जिरा. "alam khuṣai jirva."—*ramav*.

जिरा [jira] *A* جلا *n* district, province. "bahuro bas tohɪ na ɔr jirɛ."—*NP*. 2 *A* جلا *remove*, abolish. 3 cleanse. 4 exile.

जिरावतनी [jiravətni] See जिरावतनी.

जिरा [jira] *P* جلا *bridle* of a horse. 2 *A* جلا *pomp*, show, splendour, glory.

जिराह [jirah], जिराह [jirah] *n* marsh, quagmire, swamp; mire on the bank of a river or on foot hills.

जिराह [jirat], जिराही [jirahi] *A* جرا *n* insult, dishonour, humiliation, degradation.

जिर [jiv] *adv* as, in the manner of, for example.

"jiv jiv hukamu tɪv tɪv kar."—*jəpu*. "jiv tu rakhahɪ tɪv rahau."—*səvɛy* m 3 *ke*. 2 living creature. "jəpat jivɛ."—*akal*. 3 See जिरा.

जिरावर [jivhar] See जिरा 2 destroyer of life, killer.

जिरावा [jirva] See जिरा. "ladɪo kalər bɪrəkh jirva."—*sar* m 5. 2 See जिरा.

जिरावर [jivnar] kitchen, cooked food, meals. See जिहिरा. "bəɟ hoɪbhai jivnara."—*GPS*.

जिरा [jivar] See जिरा. 2 See जिरा. "jivran so tɪh drɪt gəhɪlyo."—*carɪtr* 136. 'tightly held with ropes (jaws).'

जिरावा [jirava] *v* put life in, make alive. 2 feed, serve food.

जिराटि [jivarɪ] *adv* by making alive. 2 by feeding, by serving food. "log jivarɪ bəcən ɪm bhakha."—*carɪtr* 245.

जिरावा [jirava] See जिरा. "ko sal jiravahe salɪ?"—*var* ram 3. 2 See जिरा.

जिराचे साली [jiravahe sali] See जिरा.

ਜਿਵਾਏ [jivayol], ਜਿਵਾਏ [jivaryol] made alive, put life in 2 gave birth to, produced. "put an ko an jivayo."—*caritr 150*. 3 gave food, fed. "bhojan dham lizay jivaryo."—*krisan*.

ਜਿਵਾਲਾ [jivala] See ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਿਵਾਲੀਆ [jivalia] adj who gives life, giving life. 2 meal server; feeder.

ਜਿਵਾਲੇ [jivale] puts life in. 2 gives life, makes alive. 3 serves food, feeds. "mo kau donau vakhat jivale."—*sor kabir*.

ਜਿਵੇਰਾ [jiveha] adv as that, similar to that, identical to that.

ਜਿਵੇ [jive] adv like that; like. "catrik būd jive."—*asa chēt m 4*.

ਜਿਵਾ [jivha] See ਜਿਵਾ.

ਜੀ [ji] *n* living creature. "bārah lakh ji jā mahi hote."—*asa namdev 2* mind, heart. "gurmāti pargasu hoā ji."—*majh a m 3*. 3 courage, spirit. 4 part honorific word. "me ji nama hō ji."—*dhana namdev*. 5 yes sir; this word is uttered in response to a call from someone. 6 *n* short for jivān. "bārasu megh ji, tiku bilānu nā lau."—*mala m 5*.

ਜੀ [ji] ੴ short for ਜੀਨ [zin] (saddle). 2 *P* short for ਝੜੀ (from this).

ਜੀਉ [jiu] part a honorific word. "jicarū vasia kātu gharī, jiu jiu sabhī kahat."—*sri m 5*. Here ghar stands for the body and kāt means the soul. 2 *n* soul, spirit. "jū eku aru sagal sātira."—*gau a kabir*. 3 soul. "jū pīd sabh teri rasī."—*sukhmani*. 4 life, lifespan. "jiu sampau apna."—*ośkar*. "līpat jū gāzo."—*bzla kabir*. 5 mind, heart. "jū darat hē apna."—*dhana m 1*. "hamra khusī kare nī jū."—*dhana dhāna*. "jūth lahe jiu mājī."—*guj m 1*. 6 living creature, animal. 7 birth. "karamāhī kin jū din re?"—*gūḍ kabir*. 'Who has given birth to karam?' 8 tune, tone. "jas jāti mahī jū samana."—*gau kabir*. 9 welcome, reception. "je ko jū kahē onā kau, jam kī talab nā hoi."—*prabha m 1*.

ਜੀਉਦਾਨ [jūdān] See ਜੀਅਦਾਨ.

ਜੀਉ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [jiu dharauna] *v* console, encourage, boost the morale. "guru sajan jiu dharaa."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡ [jiu pīd] soul and body, life and body. "jiu pīdū sabhu tīs ka."—*var sri m 3*.

ਜੀਉਵਾਲਾ [jiovala] a village under police station and tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar, situated at a distance of six miles to the west of railway station Jandoki. There exists a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind one mile away to the south of this village. The Guru came here from Jhabbal. The wild trees to which the Guru's horse was tied are still standing. They are named as āgarī picharī sahib. The gurdwara and residential complex have been constructed. No property or land is attached to the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the birth day of Guru Hargobind every year.

ਜੀਅ [jīa] *n* a being, life. "me tau molī mahī lē jīa sātē."—*dhana ravīdas*. 2 mind, heart. "jū sāgī prabhū apna dharta."—*asa m 5*. 3 water. "babūha bentī kare karī kirpa dehu jīadan."—*var mala m 3*. Here jīa has two meanings: water as well as mind. 4 life. 5 living creature, being. "jete jīa jivāhī le saha."—*var majh m 1*. 6 soul. 7 See ਜੀਅ.

ਜੀਅਵੀ [jīau] may live, may live long. "jāhu hamar jū denhara."—*asa m 5*.

ਜੀਅਹੁ [jīahu] See ਜੀਅਵੀ. 2 from the heart. "jāhu nirmal baharahu nirmal."—*anādu*.

ਜੀਅਕਾਰ [jīakah] *Skī* livelihood, sustenance. "ucarnā sarab jīakah."—*sahas m 5*. "All these utterances are for one's sustenance." 2 of the creature. 3 to the creature.

ਜੀਅ ਜੀਅਨ [jīa jīan] life of all living beings—the Creator 2 air, wind.

ਜੀਅਜੰਤ [jīajīnt], ਜੀਅਜੰਤ [jīajīntu], ਜੀਅਜੰਤ [jīajīntu] living beings; creatures, small or big. "jīajīnt sagle pratīpal."—*ram m 5*. "jīajīnt kare pratīpal."

—*mahi m 5.*

ਜੀਅਣ [jiaṇ], ਜੀਅਣੁ [jiaṇu] See ਜੀਅਨ. 2 See ਜੀਅਨ. ਜੀਅਦਾਨ [jiadan] *n* gift of life, bestowal of true life. "jiadan de bhagti laxn."—*suhi m 5.* 2 sparing one's life. 3 offering of water; See ਜੀਅ 3.

ਜੀਅ ਪਿੰਡੁ [jia pīḍu] See ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡੁ. "jia pīḍu ke pran adhare."—*asa m 5.*

ਜੀਅਰਾ [jiara], ਜੀਅਰਾ [jiara] *n* individual soul. 2 mind, heart. "hari bin jara rahi na sake."—*gaur m 4.* "jara agani barabari tape."—*gaur m 1.* 3 being; creature. "papi jara lobh karat he."—*maru kabir.*

ਜੀਆ [jia] to the creatures; beings. "jia kuhot na sēge prani" —*gaur m 5.* 2 of the creatures. "ja ēdari pu."—*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਜੀਆਇਹ [jiah] gives life, provides life, keeps living. 2 to living beings. "kahu bihave paxh hirte" —*ram 2 m 5.* 'Life goes waste in robbing people.'

ਜੀਆਵਨਹਾਰਾ [jiavanhara] giver of life. "ab mohi milio he javanhara."—*gaur kabir.*

ਜੀਐ [jiē] may live. 2 (let us) live. See ਜਮੀਐ.

ਜੀਇ [ji:] See ਜੀਉ and ਜੀਅ. 2 in the mind, within the self. "hamre jioru mukhi horu hot he."—*dev m 4.*

ਜੀਇਦਿਭਿਅਰਾ [ji-ichīara] *adj* inwardly desired, mentally required. "ji-ichīara pholu paia."—*sri m 1 jogi ēdari.*

ਜੀਸ [jis] See ਜਿਸ. 2 will go. "ghumi ghumi jis."—*kan m 4 partal.* 3 from the heart's core.

ਜੀਸੁ [zist] *P* حيات *n* life span, life.

ਜੀਸੁਨ [zistan] *P* ميت *v* live, pass one's life.

ਜੀਹ [jih], ਜੀਹਾ [jīha] *n* tongue, taste. "ek jih gun kavan bakhane."—*maru solhe m 5.* "ari phi pagiya kahit, bol ben rasbor. tor kuraxti tanik tē ho kambaxti mor."—*basāt satsai.*

ਜੀਹਾ [jihā] who. See ਚੀਹਾ.

ਜੀਹਿ [jih:] See ਜੀਹ.

ਜੀਭਣਾ [jigṇa], ਜੀਭਨਾ [jigṇa] *Sk* ज्योतिष *n* glow-

worm, glow fly. "tam me jim jigā jhamkāte, dhukhē palite pōj."—*GPS.* See ਜਗਨੁ. "nis me camak jigṇa jese."—*GPS.*

ਜੀਜਾ [jija] *n* sister's husband, brother-in-law. "sun jja, bat ajane."—*NP.*

ਜੀਜੀਐ [jijē] remain living. "hari kām binu kiu jijē?"—*biha chāt m 5.*

ਜੀਜੇ [jije] lives. "pekhar darsanu nanak jije."—*suhi chāt m 5.* 2 let us live.

ਜੀਤ [jit] *n* victory, conquest. "jit har ki sojhi kari."—*gaur 2 m 5.* See ਜੀਤਿ 3.

ਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [jitsīgh] name of Sahibzada Ajit Singh as mentioned by the poet Sainapati in Guru Shobha. "jtsīgh rān me mādyo hot patr bharpur." See ਅਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੀਤਣੁ [jitāṇu], ਜੀਤਨ [jitān], ਜੀਤਨਾ [jitna] *v* conquer, win.

ਜੀਤਬ [jītab] *v* win. 2 live, remain alive. "kahī jītab kahī maran he?"—*akal.* See ਏਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਤਮ.

ਜੀਤਮਲ [jītmali] See ਭੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਜੀਤਾ [jīta] living, alive. 2 won. "nanak guran jag jīta, jagīta sabbhokoi."—*var biha m 3.* 'The enlightened one has conquered the world, and the world has conquered all.'

ਜੀਤਿ [jiti] *adv* by winning. "jiti avahu vasahu gharī apne."—*maru solhe m 5.* 2 from the heart, wholeheartedly. "bhrāmbhuti jiti mitavahu."—*asa m 5 partal.* 3 *Sk* *n* victory. 4 loss, harm, damage.

ਜੀਤਿਆ [jītia] conquered. 2 ਜੀਤਿਆ *adv* while alive. 3 on winning.

ਜੀਤਿਆਂ [jītiā] on winning. See ਜੀਤਿਆ 2-3.

ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਭਾ [jito mata] daughter of Harijas Subhikhia, a Khatri of Lahore. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 23 Harh, Sammat 1734 in Guru ka Lahore near Anandpur.

She gave birth to Baba Jujhar Singh, Baba Zoravar Singh and Baba Fatch Singh. She breathed her last on 13 Assu, Sammat 1757 in Anandpur. Her shrine still exists in Agampur

(near Anandpur). Her real name was Ajito and she was known as Ajit Kaur after being baptised. ਜੀਂਦ [jīd] a town 25 miles to the north-west of Rohtak. Its earlier name was Jayantipur because the temple of Jayanti Devi existed here. The renowned king Gajpat Singh of Phul dynasty conquered Jind and Saffidon districts of Delhi empire in 1755 AD just at the age of 17 years and established Jind as his capital in 1766 AD. In 1775 AD he constructed here a very beautiful fort named Fatehgarh.

Although raja Sangat Singh established Sangrur as his capital in 1827, but the state is still named as Jind in official records and the coronation ceremony is always held in Jind.

Guru Nanak Dev visited Jind town and Guru Teg Bahadur also paid a short visit to this place. Raja Gajpat Singh got constructed an elegant gurdwara and offered Tegbahadur villa_ (famously known as Chhanna) as a fief jagir to this holy shrine. The gurdwara is managed by a committee constituted by the state. Recitation of Gurbani is performed and free community food is served daily.

Jind is a station of north western railways, which is 105 miles from Bharinda and 79 miles from Delhi.

Jind State

It is a Sikh state among the Phulkian states; it comes at number three in Punjab,¹ with an area of 1268 square miles. per 1921 census, it has a population of 308,183 and an annual revenue of about twenty-seven lacs rupees.

Jind state has four towns (Jind, Sangrur, Dadri, Saffidon) and 442 villages. Irrigation is done by West Yamuna Canal and Sirhind Canal, both passing through its territory.²

The army of the state comprises 700 soldiers

of imperial service platoon, 150 local platoon, the body guard squad of the ruler consists of 112 soldiers, 27 soldiers are of mule battery; police has 311 cops and 508 watchmen of villages.

The state has one high school, 25 middle schools, 39 primary schools for boys and 4 schools for girls.

There is a 30 bed hospital in Sangrur, a 15 bed in Jind. There are 10 dispensaries in the state.

The dynasty of Jind rulers descends from the younger son Sukhchain Singh of Chaudhary Tilok Singh, the eldest son of Baba Phul. Gajpat Singh was born to Mai Agan wife of Sukhchain Singh in 1738 AD. He took over the reign at the age of 13 years after the death of his father in 1751 AD. He conquered several territories soon after he grew into a youth. In 1763 AD, along with his brothers he fought a fierce battle against Jainkhan, subedar of Sirhind. Gajpat Singh captured many villages and lot of wealth in this expedition.

The talented Gajpat Singh was crowned as king in 1772 AD. He set up excellent norms for the administration of the state. With great pomp and show, the marriage of his daughter Raj Kaur was solemnized with Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakkiya in 1774 AD. Bibi Raj Kaur is remembered with reverence in the country, as the proud mother of Punjab Kesari Maharaj Ranjit Singh.

Raja Gajpat Singh expired in 1789 AD at the age of 51 and his son raja Bhag Singh ascended the throne at the age of 21. He developed friendship with General Lake in 1803 AD and helped him in many battles. He went to his nephew (sister's son) Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1805 AD as an advocate of the British government to plead that Jaswant Rao Hulkar should not be given any aid by the Sikh rule.

¹ See map

² 7.6%. See ਸਤਵੰਤ



MAHARAJA RANDIR SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, RULER OF JIND



RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH SAHIB

He succeeded in this mission and the British awarded him the estates of Bawana and Gohana.

After the death of raja Bhag Singh in 1819, his son raja Fateh Singh took over the royal seat of Jind; but he could not rule for long as he died on February 3, 1822.

His son raja Sangat Singh ascended the throne on 30th July 1822, at the age of just 11 years. He had great affection for Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Sangat Singh was a very handsome person and great rider; but he did not pay much attention to the state administration. He died at the age of 23 years on 3rd November, 1834. Raja Sangat Singh had no son, hence Sardar Sarup Singh of Bajidpur, who was the rightful claimant, occupied this royal seat of Jind in 1837 AD.

Raja Sarup Singh was an efficient administrator. He was a tall, brave warrior, courageous, far-sighted and great statesman.¹

He helped the British government wholeheartedly and financially during the mutiny of 1857 and he himself led his army to Delhi. Raja Sarup Singh was awarded the district of Dadri alongwith thirteen villages near Sangrur and was conferred the title of G.C.S.I. in 1863.²

This majestic ruler expired on January 26,

1864 and his able son raja Raghbir Singh became the ruler on March 31, 1864 at the age of thirty. He ruled efficiently and won appreciation from all quarters. The Sirhind Canal was dug during his regime and the village Sangrur grew into a beautiful city. Raja Raghbir Singh was also decorated with G.C.S.I. in 1876. This judicious ruler helped the British government with army and finances during the second Afghan war and was conferred the titles of Rajaye Rajgan (the King of Kings) etc.

Tikka Balbir Singh, son of raja Raghbir Singh, died in 1883 AD when his father was still alive. Thus prince Ranbir Singh, the grandson of raja Raghbir Singh, became the ruler at the age of just eight years after the demise of his grand father in 1887 AD.

The present ruler, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, was born on October 11, 1879. He ascended the royal seat of Jind in 1887 AD after the death of his grand father. He took charge of the administration in 1899 AD on attaining maturity. He was decorated with the titles of K.C.S.I.³ on January 1, 1909 and G.C.I.E.⁴ on January 1, 1916. He was conferred the title of hereditary maharaja in 1911 by the British Government in Delhi.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh earned goodwill of the British government by rendering it financial aid of lacs of rupees alongwith his entire army during Teera battle in 1897-98 as well as during the World War of 1914.

Many buildings, libraries, schools, hospitals etc were built during the regime of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway line was also laid during this period. The state exchequer spent rupees 38,13,661

¹Knight Commander of the Star of India.

⁴Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

²"In person and presence he was eminently princely, and the stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or stronger man. Clad in armour as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. In character he was honest and just, and though his pride and restlessness led him to quarrel with his neighbours, yet the British Government has never had an ally more true and loyal in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear." The Rajas of the Punjab by L. H. Griffin p 374

³Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

on this project while the annual income was of only three and half lac rupees. Apart from this, rupees 17,00,000 were spent on Jind-Panipat railway line which earns a revenue of just rupees one lac annually.

The full title of Maharaja Ranbir Singh is : Colonel His Highness, farzāde dīlībād, rasūxal itkad, daulate ʔglīʔia, rajaeraʔgan, maharaja (Sir) Ranbir Singh. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., King of Jind.

Jind state is entitled to a 13 gun salute, while the maharaja himself is entitled to a 15 gun salute.

Previously the state had diplomatic relations with the Governor of Punjab. Since November 1, 1921, it has been diplomatically associated with agent to the Governor General Punjab States. See ਸੰਗਰੂਰ and ਫੂਲਦੰਬ. 2 mud of a well is also called *jīd* in Punjabi language.

ਸੀਂਦਰਾ [jīdṇa] *v* dig mud out of the well.

ਸੀਂਦ ਰਿਸਾਸਤ [jīd rīsaṣat] See **ਸੀਂਦ**.

ਸੀਂਦੋਵਾਲ [jīdovāl] See **ਚਰਣਕੋਟ**.

ਸੀ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [jī dharaṭṭṇa] See **ਸੀਉ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ**.

ਸੀਨ [jīn] or **ਸੀਨੀ** [jīnu] *P* ੲੜ *n* saddle. "tīn ke ture jīn khurgir sabh pavīṭ hāhī."—*var sor m* 4. "deh pavau jīnu bujīr cāga ram."—*vaḍ m* 4 *ghorā*. 2 *Skt* leather bag.

ਸੀਨਤ [zīnat] *A* ੨੨੨ *n* glory, beauty, decoration.

ਸੀਨਾ [jīna] *v* live, be alive. 2 *P* ੲ੭ *n* ladder; stairs.

ਸੀਨੀ [jīnu] See **ਸੀਨ**.

ਸੀਬ [jībḥ], **ਸੀਬਾ** [jībha] See **ਸਿਰਾਫਾ** and **ਸਿਰਾਫਾ**. "jībḥ rāsaṭṭī sac rati."—*maru solhe m* 1.

jībḥ yog aṛu bhog jībḥ sabh rog badhaye,

jībḥ karē udyog jībḥ le kēd karave,

jībḥ svarag le jai jībḥ sabh narak dīkhaye,

jībḥ mīl ave ram jībḥ sabh deh dīharave,

jībḥ ॥ ekatr kar baṭ sī hare tōṛye,

"betal" kahe vīkrām suno! jībḥ sābhare bolīye.

ਸੀਬੇ [jībhe], **ਸੀਬੇ** [jībho] with the tongue, from

the tongue. "jībhe bajhahu bolṇa."—*var majh m* 2. "īk du jībḥ lākḥ hohī."—*japu*.

ਸੀਬਾ [jībāḡ] which has its path in water, snake. "tāb jībāḡ patāl sīdhaya."—*NP*.

ਸੀਬਾ [jībna], **ਸੀਬਨਾ** [jībna] *Skt* ੲ੮ *v* take meals, eat. 2 *Skt* ਸੇਨ *n* eating of food.

ਸੀਮੂਤ [jīmūt] *Skt* *n* which keeps water bound **ਸੀ** [jī] ਮੂਤ (mut); cloud, rain. "jīmūt samāḡhahraṇat hē."—*sāloh*. 2 mountain. 3 sun. 4 Indar. 5 a wrestler, who was defeated by Bhimsen in the arena of king Virat.

ਸੀਮੂਤਵਾਹਨ [jīmūtvaḥan] *Skt* *n* Indar, who controls the movement of the clouds; god. Indar who rides the clouds. 2 son of king Shālīvaḥan.

ਸੀਮੂਤਵਾਹੀ [jīmūtvaḥī] *Skt* ਜੀਮੂਤਵਾਹਿਨ *n* smoke.

ਸੀਯ [jīy] See **ਸਿਯ** and **ਸੀਯ**.

ਸੀਰ [jīr] *Skt* *adj* clever. 2 *n* cumin seed. 3 sword. 4 *P* ੲ੭ small string of a musical instrument, that produces a high pitch; in Punjabi, it is called **ਸੀਲ** [jīl].

ਸੀਰਕ [jīrāk] *Skt* *n* cumin seed. *P* ੲ੭ *L* Cumminum Cyminum—a fragrant plant having seeds smaller than aniseed (pimpinella anisum). It is about 2 or 3 feet tall. Its seeds are used in spices (condiments) and in many medicines. It is of two kinds, white and black; the latent effect of white cumin seed is cool while that of the black one is warm.¹ Both of them are useful in curing stomach and mouth ailments. They kill worms in the intestines and keep kidneys healthy. They discharge phlegm and keep the body free from humidity. See **ਸੀਰ**.

ਸੀਰਕ [jīrāk] *Skt* ਸੀਰ *adj* old. 2 very old; senile. 3 digested, absorbed. 4 *n* cumin seed. 5 In Punjabi, jīrāk has been used for *ajīrāk*. See **ਸੀਰਕ**. 6 *Dg* sorghum (Indian millet) a cereal.

ਸੀਰਤਾਂਗਰ [jīrṭāḡar] *Skt* jīrṭ-āḡar *n* worn out garments. 2 *adj* wearing ragged or tattered

¹Greeks consider both of these cumin seeds warm-dry.

clothes.

ਜੀਰਨ [jīran] See ਜੀਰਣ. 2 dyspeptic, flatulent, non-digestive. See ਜੀਰਣ 5. "karat man rī hē vāḍ jīran ... rī dē garibī curān khaī."—*NP*.

ਜੀਰ [jīr] See ਜੀਰਕ.

"dhany guru pun dhany ho udhavi,
kyō nā harō sabh kī sabh pira?
janai dhatu banai sabh rās
nar' bīcar jīti tadbira,
sac hū vād apurab hō tum
"das ju" phorai kāth mātira,
logan rog bhāe tab hi sun
jog dayo jōb ūtan jira."²

ਜੀਰਣ [jīran] *Gj* *n* graveyard. "jāi sūtē jīran māhi thīe atima gād."—*s farid*. 2 *A* *pl* plural of ਜਾਰ [jar] (neighbour), neighbours.

ਜੀਰਣਿ [jīraṇi] in the graveyard. See ਜੀਰਣ 1. "sājān mere rāgule jāi sūtē jīraṇi."—*sri m 1*.

ਜੀਰਾਦਿ [jīrādī] *n* tolerance, forbearance. "dāvesa nō lorī rukhā dī jīrādī."—*s farid*.

ਜੀਰਾਂ [jīrān] See ਜੀਰਣ 2.

ਜੀਰੀ [jīrī] *n* a variety of paddy, of which rice is white in colour and can remain so for a longer period. In Punjab paddy is grown in abundance. 2 In Pothohar, the seed of medicinal plant called kalāp (kalipri) i.e. nigelle stiva is also so called.

ਜੀਲ [jīl] See ਜੀਲ 4. 2 cord or string (of a musical instrument). "jīl bīna kēsē bajē rābab?"—*bher m 5*.

ਜੀਵ [jīv] *Skt* *n* human soul. "isvār jīv ek im jānahu."—*GPS*. See **ਆਤਮਾ**. 2 living being. "jīv 'pulse, nerve.

'uṭṭhā nā jīn dēpā' to feed cummin seed (jira) to camels. This phrase is used in the same manner as one would use "bādrā nā banat dī tōpī jō bhedā nā banaphā dā sōrbat" meaning to give someone what he does not deserve. The nōveya under reference suggests that Udho (Krishan) preached yoga to his naughty beloveds.

jīte jīl mē thāl mē"—*akal*. 3 Jupiter, lord of deities. 4 moon. 5 Vishnu 6 water. "jīv gayo ghāt meghan ko."—*krisan*. 7 ਜੀਵ *vr* live; earn livelihood; live happily.

ਜੀਵਹੀ [jīvau] may live, may live long. 2 (I am) alive. "jīvau nam sūni."—*bīrā m 5*.

ਜੀਵਸਾਂ [jīvsā] will live, shall live.

ਜੀਵਕਤਾ [jīvkatya], **ਜੀਵਿਤਾ** [jīvhitā] *n* killing of a living creature. 2 soul's estrangement from the body. 3 crime of murder.

ਜੀਵਕ [jīvāk] *Skt* *n* living creature. 2 attendant, servant. 3 snake charmer.

ਜੀਵਕਾਰ [jīvkara] art of living, vital force. "jīh arī kalkrīpan bāhū sīr tīn kē rāhū nā jīvkara phīr."—*carrīr 405*.

ਜੀਵਣ [jīvān] *Skt* ਜੀਵਨ *n* state of living, living-condition. "jīvān sōgamu tīso dhām"—*varjet*. 2 a blacksmith of Lahore, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He made a kharpa (wedding implement) for Bhai Bidhi Chand. 3 See ਜੀਵਨ. 4 *Skt* **जुम्भण**, kick with the hind leg. "jīvān marī lāt dī."—*BG*. The priest of Mecca kicked (with his leg) Guru Nanak pointing towards Kaaba (Muslim's sacred place).

ਜੀਵਣਪਦਵੀ [jīvānpadvī] See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ. "gur kē bhānē jō cālē tē jīvānpadvī pahī."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਜੀਵਣੁ [jīvanu] See ਜੀਵਣ. "jīvanu mānā sabh tūdhē tū."—*majh 3 m 3*.

ਜੀਵਤ [jīvāt] *Skt* ਜੀਵਿਤ *adj* living, alive. "jīvāt pīrōr nā mānē kōu mūē sārādh karāhū."—*gāu kabir*. "jīvāt kōu mūā kēhē."—*gāu 3 m 1*. 2 alive. "so jīvāt, jīh jīvāt jōpīā."—*bavān*. 'He is alive, who meditates upon the conscious Creator rather than focus on the 'inert Being'. 3 livelihood. "kāhū bīhāve sōdhāt jīvāt"—*rām 3 m 5*.

ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨ [jīvātmarān], **ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨਾ** [jīvātmarānā] die when alive, die while living. This means to

renounce the ego; to consider oneself very humble. "apu choḏi jivatmare."—*srī m 3*. "sati gur bhai calahu, jivatza iv marie."—*suhi chāt m 4*. "apu traḡi hoie sabh reṇa, jivatza iv marie."—*suhi m 5*. 2 emancipation.

ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਤਤਕ (jivat mīrtak) *Skt* जीवमृत adj living as dead, inert, lazy. 2 one who has no affection for his country and nation. 3 renunciator of the ego; non-egoist, one having no self importance, devoid of self assertion. See ਜੀਵਤਮੁਕਤਾ.

ਜੀਵਤਮੁਕਤ [jivatmukat] See ਜੀਵਤਮੁਕਤ. "jivatmukat gurmāi lage"—*mālā m 3*.

ਜੀਵਤਮਿਤਤਕ [jivatmīrtak] See ਜੀਵਤਮਿਤਤਕ.

ਜੀਵਤ [jivatu] See ਜੀਵਤ. "gur ke sabadī jivatu mare."—*srī m 3*. 2 *n* lifespan, sense of living.

ਜੀਵਦ [jivad] *Skt* *n* giver of life, physician. 2 God 3 nectar. 4 air, wind. 5 food.

ਜੀਵਦੰਤ [jivdāt] *n* nectar.—*śanama*.

ਜੀਵਦਰ [jivadr], ਜੀਵਦਰੋ [jivadro] adj living, alive. "jivadro mūrohi."—*s fārid*.

ਜੀਵਦਨ [jivdan] See ਜੀਵਦਨ.

ਜੀਵਦਪੁਰਖ [jivdapurakh] *n* human being; living being, transcendent One. "nanak jivdapurakh dhīāīa amrapad ho."—*var sar m 4*. 3 one who is conscious of his own self-respect and of the rights of the country and the nation.

ਜੀਵਨ [jivan] See ਜੀਵਤ. 2 life. "jivansukhu sabhu sadh sṅgī."—*bīlā m 5*. 3 water. "de jivan jivan sukhkari."—*GPS*. 4 livelihood. 5 air. 6 ghee, clarified butter. 7 God, the Creator. 8 son. 9 See ਅਰੁਣ. 10 younger son of Bhai Bhagtu, who was always at the service of Guru Har Rai. He died in Kiratpur. His son was Sant Das, whose immediate descendants, now live in Bhuchio, Bhai ke Chak etc.

Sant Das's sons, Ram Singh, Fateh Singh, Bakhtu Singh and Takhtu Singh were duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh in Damdama Sahib. See ਤਗਤੁ.

ਜੀਵਨਸਿੰਘ [jivansīgh] He was a great fighter. He laid down his life fighting against the Mughals, when Guru Gobind Singh was on his way to Chamkaur after leaving Anandpur. Baba Ajit Singh was also with him. His memorial is in Chamkaur.

ਜੀਵਨਗਤਿ [jivangati] *n* art of living, way of living. 2 condition of living beings. 3 *adj* one who emancipates the sentient. "jivangati suami ātāpami."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ [jivancarit], ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤੁ [jivancaritr] *n* life history; book depicting one's life history; biography especially of a holy person that is, jnānsakhu; biography.

ਜੀਵਨਜੀਆ [jivanjia] *adj* life of living beings, life of the animates; giver of life to the animates. "so ki vīsr jī jīvan jā."—*sukhman*.

ਜੀਵਨਤਲਬ [jivantalab] *n* desire to live. 2 desire or wish of the animates, demand of living beings. "jivantalab nī vāri, suamī!"—*ram m 1*.

ਜੀਵਨਦੇਵ [jivandeva] *n* giver of life. "jivan deva parbrahm seva."—*dhana m 5*. 2 giver of water.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦ [jivanpad] *n* plight of life; life. "lālā karz jivanpad karān, locān kachū na sujhe."—*dhana kabir*. 2 *adj* who gives life. "jivanpad nanak prabhū mera."—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ [jivanpadvi] a stage which, once 'Prior to his baptism as a Sikh he was a cūhā (sweeper) belonging to the scavenging caste. Gyanī Gyan Singh writes in Twarikh Khalsa that his earlier name was Jaita and he brought the head of the great martyr Guru Teg Bahadur from Delhi to Kiratpur.

Amritsar resident Bhai Haria Singh Dhupia writes that Jaita (Jagat Seth) was a sweetmeat maker (confectioner) of Patna, who became Jiwan Singh after being baptised as a Sikh. He brought the head of the martyred Guru, but this fact is not confirmed in any other historical treatise.

achieved, does not require one to die again; stage of salvation. "ab mohi jivanpādvī paḷ." *maru m 5*. 2 right to live with self-respect.

ਜੀਵਨਪੁਰਖੁ [jīvanpurakhu] *n* giver of life—God; the omnipresent life giver. "jīvanpurakhu milā hārī rāṭā."—*gāu m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤ [jīvanmukat] *Skt* जीवमुक्त *adj* who gets liberated from transmigration after attaining spiritual enlightenment during his life time. "jīvan mukat jis rīdē bhāgvāt."—*sukhmānī*. "man moh dono kau parhārī gobīd kē gun gāve kahu nanak īh bīdī kō prānī jīvanmukat kōhāve."—*bīṭā m 9*. "jīvanmukat sū akhū jīso vicāhu hāume jāi."—*maru a m 1*.

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤਿ [jīvanmukati] *n* one who is free from bondage in life.

ਜੀਵਨਮੂਰਿ [jīvanmuri] *n* life providing plant; life saving plant. 2 self-realisation.

ਜੀਵਨਰੂਪ [jīvanrup] living as spiritually enlightened. "jīvanrup sīmraṇu prabhu terā."—*sūhī m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਾ [jīvna] *v* live, remain alive. "ādhe! jīvna vicārī dekhi keteke dīnā."—*dhānā m 1*. "jīvna saphal jīvan sunī hārī jāpī jāpī sad jīvna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਿ [jīvani] *n* livelihood, sustenance. "hārī hārī sātījānā kī jīvani."—*sar m 5*. 2 life, lifespan. "mē gūnbādh sāgāl kī jīvani, merī jīvani mere dās."—*sar namdev*.

ਜੀਵਨੀ [jīvani] *n* life history, biography, life history of a personage. See ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੀਵਨੀਯ [jīvanīy] *Skt* *adj* worthy to live, liveable. 2 *n* water. 3 milk.

ਜੀਵਰ [jīvar] a subcaste of Khatris. 2 See ਮਣਕ ਚੰਦ 2.

ਜੀਵਰਾ [jīvara] *adj* living, alive. 2 See ਮਣਕ ਚੰਦ. 3 belonging to Manak Chand's dynasty.

ਜੀਵਰੇ [jīvare] See ਮਣਕਚੰਦ 2.

ਜੀਵਾ [jīva] *Skt* *n* livelihood, sustenance. "cakar

hve jīva sū cālave."—*GPS*. 2 string of a bow, bowstring. 3 earth. 4 Bhai Jiva, cook of Guru Angad Dev "rāhu rap bān gurmukh jīva."—*GPS*. 5 (1) live. "jīva terē nāi."—*dhānā chāt m 1*.

ਜੀਵਤਿਆ [jīvatiā] made alive. 2 nourished "dukh sukh karīke kuṭābu jīvatiā."—*sūhī kabīr*.

ਜੀਵਈ [jīvai] made alive. 2 living, (I) am alive.

ਜੀਵਸਾ [jīvasa] *n* life hope; hope to live.

ਜੀਵਸਿ [jīvasi] will live. "dhrīgu jīve dhrīgu jīvasi."—*sodarū*. 'cursed be life that is gone and is to come.'

ਜੀਵਤਮਾ [jīvatma] *Skt* जीवात्मन् *n* individual soul; soul that keeps the body conscious. See ਅਤਮ.

ਜੀਵਨਦ [jīvanad] lives. "oh sādā sādā jīvanad."—*sar m 5*. 2 pleasure of life, joy of life.

ਜੀਵਨਦਹਾਰਾ [jīvalanḥara], ਜੀਵਨਨਹਾਰ [jīvalanhar], ਜੀਵਨਨਹਾਰੂ [jīvalanharū] *adj* provider of life, life's sustainer. "mīrtak kau jīvalanhar."—*sukhmānī*. 2 who awakens. "guru ākasumarī jīvalanḥara."—*gāu m 3*. 'one who brings an inebriated elephant to its senses with a pricking prod'

ਜੀਵਨਿਯਨੁ [jīvalīānu] he has made us alive; has put life into us. "rog mīṭai jīvalīānu."—*bīṭā m 5*.

ਜੀਵਲੇ [jīvale] gives life. "jā marī jīvale sol."—*var majh m 1*.

ਜੀਵਾਵਉ [jīvavau] (I) live. "darsan pekhi jīvavau."—*bīṭā m 5*. 2 '(I) live.'

ਜੀਵਿ [jīvi] by living, by being in the living state. "jīvi jīvi mwe."—*var sar m 1*.

ਜੀਵਿਕਾ [jīvika] *Skt* *n* livelihood, sustenance.

ਜੀਵੀ [jīvi] *adj* living being. 2 bread winner.

ਜੀਵਿਯੋ [jīviye] let us live; has to live.

ਜੀਵੇਸ਼ [jīvēṣ] lord of living beings, God, the transcendent One.

ਜੀਵੈ [jīve] lives. 2 may live. "jīve data devanḥarū."—*gāu m 3*.

ਜੀਵੰਦਾ [jīvāda] living; alive. 2 a devotee of Guru

Amar Das.

ਜੀਵੰਦਿਆਂ [jivāḍiā] by living; while being alive. "jivāḍiā harī cetra, marāḍiā harīrōg."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਜੀਵੰਧਾ [jivāḍha] a Jatt subcaste. See ਜੀਵੰਧਾ.

ਜੁ [ju] *part* whatsoever, whatever. "tum ju kahat hau nād kau nāḍan."—*gaur kabir*. 2 *if*, provided. 3 *pron* whoever, whosoever. "guru ju na cetahī apno."—*s kabir*.

ਜੁਆ [jua] young, youthful. "balika briddhī au jua he."—*krisan*. 2 *Skr* ਜੁੜ੍ਹ *n* wooden ladle (spoon) for performing oblation. "jua jagg dhari."—*datt*.

ਜੁਆਇਆ [juaiā] *adj* combined with, coupled, related. "nanak sarab juaiā."—*gujā m* 1.

ਜੁਆਣ [juan] See ਜੁਆਨ.

ਜੁਆਣੀ [juāṇī] *adj* youthful. "tarīa juāṇī apī bhāṇī."—*vaḍ chāt m* 1. 2 the youth did.

ਜੁਆਨ [juan] *Skr* युवन् *adj* youthful, young, adolescent

ਜੁਆਨੀ [juāṇī] *n* youthfulness, youth, adolescence. "bal juāṇī au biradh phuāṇī tīnī avasītha."—*s m* 9. 2 See ਜੁਆਣੀ 2.

ਜੁਆਨਦੀ [juāṇardī] See ਜਵਾਨਦੀ.

ਜੁਆਰ [juar] See ਜਵਾਰ. 2 See ਜੁਆਰ.

ਜੁਆਰਭਾਟਾ [juarbhāṭa] See ਜੁਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜੁਆਰੀ [juārī] *n* small sorghum (Indian millet), grown in abundance in the South. Bread made from it is sweet in taste and is also viscous. 2 gambler.

ਜੁਆਲ [jua], ਜੁਆਲਾ [juaia] See ਜੁਾਲ and ਜੁਾਲਾ. "giri taru jal jua bhe rakhio."—*bīkī namdev*.

ਜੁਆਲਾਧਰੀ [juaḷadhārī], ਜੁਆਲਾਧਰੀ [juaḷadhārī] *n* gun, which emits flame of fire.—*sonama*.

ਜੁਆਲਾਮੁਖੀ [juaḷamukhī] See ਜੁਲਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਜੁਆਂ [juā] *Skr* युवन् *adj* young. 2 *n* a category of deities (angels) like the demi-gods of Kubera. "jīh jāpāhī kīnār jecch jū."—*akal*.

ਜੁਸਤਯੁ [jusatju] *P* جُستى *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਜੁਸਤਨ and ਜੀਵੰਦਨ.

ਜੁਸਤਨ [justan] *P* جُستى *v* search, find, explore.

ਜੁਸਾ [jussa] *n* zeal, enthusiasm. 2 *A* جُسد *n* body, physique.

ਜੁਸੁ [just] *Skr* जुष्ट *adj* eaten or drunk in part; left over. 2 used, served. 3 delightful. "just post rist atī."—*GPS*. 4 bound. "bhāt just."—*sāloh*.

ਜੁਹਾ [juhā], ਜੁਹਾਣੀ [juhāṇī] *A* جهاد *n* power. 2 attempt, effort. "juhā kerat khojēt sabh thāī."—*GPS*. 3 intense effort, toil. 4 *A* جهاد *n* renunciation of the worldly pleasures. 5 worship.

ਜੁਹਾਣੀ [zuhāṇī] *A* زاهد *adj* renouncer of the worldly pleasures. 2 devotee. 3 who toils hard.

ਜੁਹਾਣੀ [juhāṇī] after greeting. "pad bhup ke juhāṇī."—*paras*.

ਜੁਹਾਕ [juhāk] *P* جهاک *a* terribly cruel emperor, who ascended the throne after killing Jamshīd, the ruler of Persia. "sun juhāk payo rīh bīdhī jeb."—*caritr* 402.

ਜੁਹਾਰ [juhar], ਜੁਹਾਰੁ [juharu] *n* *Mg* salutation, greeting. 2 exchange of greeting, mutual salutation. "svaragsīgh sūdar bhāe tākī rāhe juhar."—*caritr* 181. 'He had very courteous interaction with handsome Swarg Singh.' See ਜੁਹਾਰੁ.

ਜੁਹੀ [juhi] a kind of jasmine (flower). *Skr* जुही *L* *Jasminum auriculatum*. Erroneously it is written as kuhu instead of juhi in a poem by Bhai Santokh Singh. "baj juhi līnē gān ayo."—*GPS*. See ਜੁਹੀ.

ਜੁਹੀਰ [juhīr], ਜੁਹੀਰੀ [juhīrī] See ਜਹੀਰ and ਜਹੀਰੀ.

ਜੁਕਾਮ [zukam] *A* جُکام *n* common cold, coryza. See ਜੁਕਾਮ.

ਜੁਕਿਤੀ [jukitī] *Skr* युक्ति *n* argument, reasoning. 2 way out, effort, scheme.

ਜੁਕਿਤੀਯੋ [jukitīyē] by planning. "tūtāsī moh jukitīyē."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਜੁਗ [jug] *n* pair, couple, collection of two things. 2 world. "jug māhī ram nam nīstara."—*suhi* 'Isaac.

chāt m 3. "harī dhīraharī tudhu ji, se jan jug mahī sukh vasi."—*sopurakhū*. 3 an era such as satyug (Era of Truth). See सुग. 4 representing the figure of four, as there are four aeons. 5 adjstudded, combined. "tu ape hi jug jogia."—*var kan m 4*. one who plans for combining. See सुगनसैगी.

सुगुह सुग [jugah jug] in every era; eternally, for ever.

सुगुह सुगसैगी [jugah jugstari] eternally, at all times. "jugah jugstari bhagat lumare."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*.

सुगुह लग [jugah lag] in all the ages, eternally.

सुगुहसुग [jugjug] See सुगुह सुग.

सुगुहसुग [jugjuth] multitude of mundane people. "satiguri khema jania jugjuth samane."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 'All were subsumed by the eternal One.'

सुगुहसैगी [jugjogi] See सुगनसैगी. "tu ape hi jugjogia."—*var kan m 4*.

सुगुहै [jugane] coincidentally, luckily. "sabh jug jivan jugne."—*naṭ m 4*.

सुगुह [jugat] *Skt* जुगु adj coupled, attached. "sarbada sarab jugte."—*japu*. 2 See सुगुह.

सुगुहसिब [jugatsiv] adj engrossed in Shiv, absorbed in the Creator. See मैसुबसुग.

सुगुहसैगी [jugatjogi] See जुगु 4.

सुगुह [jugta] adj coupled, attached. "jugta jiu jugahjug jogi."—*asa m 1*. "bhagauti rahit jugta."—*sri a m 5*. 'The devotee is always engrossed in worship.' 2 bound, tied. "kaṇu su mukta kaṇu su jugta."—*majh a m 5*. 3 *n* style of living, conception, planning. "brahmangrahi ki nirmal jugta."—*sukhmani*. 4 with planning, properly. "nah mihe ih jugta."—*sor a m 5*.

सुगुहसुगुह [jugtajugat] proper and improper, correct and incorrect, appropriate and inappropriate, reasonable and unreasonable. "sagri jugtajugat nihakre."—*GPS*.

सुगुहसैगी [jugtari] adj who is absorbed in yog (meditation); perfectly engrossed. "tuhu mukād jogjugtari."—*g5d ravi das*.

सुगुह [jugati] *Skt* जुगि *n* plan. "jogi jugati na jape 3dh."—*dhana m 1*. 2 argument, reasoning. "jugatisiddh ih bat."—*saloh*. 3 method, way. "rahu jugati birhane kai janam."—*sukhmani*. 4 management, administration. "ja jugati jake he hathi."—*gau m 5*. 5 ability. "jo vartae sai jugati."—*sukhmani*.

सुगुह सुगुह [jugati ukati] See जुगुह सुगुह.

सुगुहसैगीसुगुह [jugatijogesur] adj having utmost ability among the lords of the yogis. "gavahi janakadi jugatijogesur."—*saveye m 1 ke*. 2 See जुगु 4.

सुगुह [jugti] See सुगुह.

सुगुह [jugatu] See सुगुह. 2 proper, befitting. "soi brahmanu puja jugatu."—*sava m 1*.

सुगुह [jugte] connected, coupled. "sada alipat jog aru jugte." *gau m 5*. 2 with planning, properly "nahi chutō ih jugte."—*saloh*.

सुगुह [jugate] through all ages, eternal. See सुगुह.

सुगुह [jugani] yogini, a female yogi; she who practises yog. "maharudra ke bhavan jugani hve ayh3."—*caritr 146*.

सुगुह [jugni] a necklace, tied with a silk cord, hanging on the chest.

सुगुह [jugnu] *Skt* जृगु *n* glow worm, firefly, glow fly; lightning bug. *L* Lampyrus noctiluca. The glow worm has florescent material on its tail. The male glow worm flies in the air while the female glow worm crawls on the earth. The latter also emits light. In fact the male is named glow fly while the female is called glow worm but writers (especially poets) regard both as the same.

सुगुह [jugam] See सुगुह.

सुगुहसुगुह [jugraj] a Virk Jatt, resident of village Rame-ana. When Sikhs of Majha, i.e., Maha Singh, Bhag Kaur etc were looking for Guru

Gobind Singh to seek forgiveness Jugraj directed them to proceed towards Khidrana pond.

ਸੁਕਰਾਣੀਆ [jugraphia], ਸੁਕਰਾਣੀਯਾ [jugrafiyah] *G* ੬੬੬ source of geographical knowledge, book of geography. *E* Geography.

ਜੁਗਲ [jugall] See ਜੁਗਲ.

ਜੁਗਲ ਜਾਮਨੁ [jugall jamnu] two kinds of plum-like tree viz *cevasus cornuta*; *svzygium cumini*. gulabjaman and Jamoa. 2 white and black fruit of these trees.

ਜੁਗਵਤ [jugvat] capable, competent. "tese gursikkhan ko jugvat jatan ke."—BG. 2 worth using, worthy of use. "jese tute nagbeli se vides caljat, salil sājog cirākal jugvat he."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਵੈ [jugve] with ability, in a proper way. "janani jatan kar jugve jathar rakhe."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਾਹਾ [jugaha] several aeons. 2 through the aeons. 3 related, concerned. 4 in yog. "ape jogi jugat jugaha."—jet m 4.

ਜੁਗਾ ਜੁਗਤਾਰਿ [juga jugātari] See ਜੁਗਰ ਜੁਗਤਾਰਿ. "juga jugātari khahi pāra."—asa pati m 3.

ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [jugadi] origin of time, before aeons. "jugadi sacu."—japu. 2 pair, another. "jugadi gurāe namah."—sukhmani. (I) bow to Guru Angad Dev.

ਜੁਗਾਵਈ [jugavai] See ਜੁਗਾਵਨ.

ਜੁਗਾਵਨ [jugavan] v merge, combine. 2 be capable, qualify. "jog na jugavai."—BGK. 'does not seem competent.'

ਜੁਗਾਵਲੀ [jugavali] a line of epoch, an order of epochs. 2 a writing by a devoted Sikh in Janam Sakhi, supposedly narrated by Guru Nanak Dev. In this Janam Sakhi, Guru Nanak Dev is depicted as meditating in eternal time. This 'Jugavali' can be seen in the hand written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib preserved in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dharmshala. It goes from page 1341 onward of the holy scripture.

ਜੁਗਿ [jugi] in the era; in the period. "cahu jugi nirmalu."—maru solhe m 4. 2 in the world. See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗਿਜੁਗਿ [jugijugij] through the ages, in every period. "jugi jugi saca eko data."—maru solhe m 3.

ਜੁਗੀਆ [jugia] practitioner of yog. 2 coupled.

ਜੁਗ [jugu] See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗ ਜੁਗ [jugu jugu] several ages. 2 throughout the ages, in each era. "harī jugu jugu bhagat upāra."—asa chāt m 4.

ਜੁਗਪਾਸਾ [jugupasa] *Skt* जुगप्सा *n* condemnation, vilification. See जप *vr*. 2 hatred, hate, disgust.

ਜੁਗਪਸਿਤ [jugupasit] *Skt* जुगपसित *adj* maligned. 2 contemptible, disgusting.

ਜੁਗੇਸ [juges], ਜੁਗੇਸਰ [jugesar] master of sages, lord of yogis. 2 Shiv. 3 Gorakh. 4 the Creator. 5 Baba Sri Chand.

ਜੁਗਤ [jugat] end of an era. 2 doomsday; ultimate destruction of the universe.

ਜੁਗਤਾਰ [jugātār] within an aeon, within the era. 2 another era i.e. several aeons. "jese jal ātar jugātār base pakhan."—BGK.

ਜੁਗਤੀ [juggati], ਜੁਗਤੀ [juggāti] a yogini, a horrible goddess attending upon Durga. "jey jāpahu juggān juh jūā."—akal.

ਜੁਗਤੀ [jughāda] See ਜੁਗਤੀ.

ਜੁਗ [jui] *n* Yajur Ved, suggesting Dvapara (the second aeon) which got prominence in Yajur Ved. "jui mahi jori chali cādravli."—var asa. 2 *P* ੬ part without, except. 3 *A* ੬ short for jūzav. *n* part, piece, portion. 4 unbound volume. 5 *P* ੬ roasted meat of male sheep. "salan c biniā jui tahari."—krison.

ਜੁਗਤੀ [juzdan] *P n* a bag to keep unbound volumes of a book; satchel.

ਜੁਗਤੀ [juzbādi] *P n* process of combining and binding frames (of a book), book binding.

ਜੁਗਰ [jugar] or ਜੁਗਰ [jugar] Yajur Ved. "sam vedu rigu jugar āthraṇu."—maru solhe m 1.

See ਵੇਦ.

ਜੁਜਰੀ [jujri] with both hands folded. "bahu ben binc bhan he jujri."—*NP*. 2 scholar of Yajur Ved.

ਜੁਜਰੂ [jujaru] See ਜੁਜਰ and ਵੇਦ.

ਜੁਜਾਟ [jujat], ਜੁਜਾਟਿ [jujatzi] See ਯਯਾਤਿ. "pun bhyo jujat."—*ja* 12.

ਜੁਜਮ [jujam] *A* 12 *n* leprosy. See ਯਯਿਤਕੁਸ਼.

ਜੁਯ [jujh] *n* war, battle.

ਜੁਯਾਯਾ [jujhua] *adj* warrior, combatant. 2 *n* musical instrument producing heroic feeling. "jujhe jujhua ke baje."—*caritr* 116.

ਜੁਯਾਟ [jujhna] *v* fight. 2 die fighting.

ਜੁਯਾਯੂ [jujhau] See ਜੁਯਾਯਾ. "duh dīst baje jujhau baje."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਯਾਯੂਰਾਗ [jujhaurag] Sandhuria and Maru rag, the rag that produces a heroic feeling. 2 musical note boosting the morale of warriors.

ਜੁਯਾਰ [jujhar] *adj* warrior, fighter, hero.

ਜੁਯਾਰਸਿੰਘ [jujharsīgh] a Rajput of the hill region, who fought against Dilawar Khan. See ਰਿਹਿਤਨਾਟਕ ch 12. 2 See ਜੁਯਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਜੁਯਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [jujharsīgh baba] valiant son of Guru Gobind Singh born to Mata Jito in 1747 Bikrami. He attained martyrdom on Poh 8, 1761 Bikrami fighting with courage in the battle-field of Chamkaur. Bhai Santokh Singh erroneously mentions his martyrdom to have taken place in Sirhind. Guru Gobind Singh's court poet, Sainapati, thus describes the valour of Baba Jujhar Singh in the battle of Chamkaur:

"jab dekh ro jujhar sīgh sēma pahucyo an,
doryo dāl me dhar ke kār me gāhi kaman."

ਜੁਯ [jujih] *n* war, battle.

ਜੁਯਾਰ [jujhar] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਜੁਟ [jut] pair, group of two, joined. 2 See ਜੁਟੁ 2.

ਜੁਟਸੀ [jutsi] will meet, will see. "mera mukh sakat sēgī na jutsi."—*dev* m 5.

ਜੁਟਕ [jutak] *Skt n* knot of matted hair, knot of

tangled hair. 2 bouquet, bunch of flowers.

ਜੁਟਾ [jutna], ਜੁਟਨਾ [jutna] *v* combine, meet. 2 clash mutually, confront.

ਜੁਟ [jutu] See ਜੁਟ. 2 intimacy, familiarity. "name sēgī jutū."—*guru var* 1 m 5.

ਜੁਠ [juṭh] *Skt* ਜੁਠੁ *adj* contaminated, polluted; left over. 2 See ਜੁਠ.

ਜੁਠਾਨਾ [juṭharna], ਜੁਠਾਨਾ [juṭhaina], ਜੁਠਾਨਾ [juṭhaina] *v* defile or pollute (victim) by tasting or touching.

ਜੁਠਾਈ [judai] *n* coolness, coldness. 2 shiver due to malaria (fever), shiver due to cold.

ਜੁਠਾਨਾ [judana] (*Skt* जुड़ *vr* combine) *adj* combined, joined. 2 shrunk due to cold 3 cooled, made cold.

ਜੁਠਾਨੀ [judani] gathered, collected. "in rītr bīlok berat judani."—*NP*. 2 cooled, become cool.

ਜੁੱਠੀ [jūḍi] *n* crowd, group, gang. See *E* Junto

ਜੁਟ [jut] *adj* tied, combined 2 associated, accompanied, involved.

ਜੁਟਾਈ [jutai] combined, associated. See ਰਿੰਨ.

ਜੁਟਾ [juta] associated, combined. 2 See ਜੁੱਟਾ.

ਜੁਟੇ [jute] combined, paired, coupled, fastened. "pharī joni jute."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਜੁੱਟਾ [jutta] See ਜੁੱਟਾ. 2 pair of shoes, covering for the feet, foot cover. "kaḥ caran te m̐aryo jutta."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਠ [juṭh], ਜੁੱਠ [juṭh] *Skt* जुड़ *n* group, crowd.

ਜੁਠਾਈ [judna] *n* austerity, effort, service, hard labour. "par lagau nī karau judaria."—*mal* m 4.

ਜੁਠਾ [juda] *P* 12 *adj* different, separate, distinct.

ਜੁਠਾਈ [judai] *P* 12 *n* separation, parting.

ਜੁਧ [judh] See ਜੁੱਧ.

ਜੁਧਾਨਿ [judhanzi] fighting force, army—*senama*.

ਜੁਧਾਬਾਰ [judhābar] *n* yuddh-ābar. standard of war, flag of war. "des bidesan jī judhābar."—*paras*. 'victory over the enemy's standards.' 2 armour, coat of mail.

ਜੁਧਿਸਟਰ [judhistar] See ਜੁਧਿਸਿਰ.

ਜੁਧਿਸਟਰਬੰਧੁਸੁਤਰਿ [judhistarbḥdhusutarī] *cpd.* brother of Yudhistar—Arjun; his charioteer—Krishan; his foe, the arrow.—*śanama*

ਜੁਧੀ [judhi] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਜੁੱਧ [juddh] (*Skt* जूध् *vr* fight a battle) *n* war, battle.

ਜੁੱਧਸਾਲੀ [juddhsalī] *Skt* युद्धसालिन् *adj* fighter, warrior.

ਜੁੱਧਮਾਲੀ [juddhmālī] *adj* one who puts on the rosary of war; one who wears the garland of victory. "sācē satru jīte mahā juddhmālī."—*raṇav.*

ਜੁਨੱਬੀ [junnabī] See ਜਨੱਬੀ.

ਜੁਨੀ [junī] *n* birth, life. "bahurī nā paie jounie."—*suhi chēt m 5*

ਜੁਨੀਐ [junue] in the vulva. See ਜੁਨੀ.

ਜੁਨੁਬੀ [junubī] See ਜਨੁਬੀ.

ਜੁਨੁਰ [zunnar] *P* زُنار sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਜੁਨੁਰਦਾਰ [zunnardar] *P* زُناردار wearer of the sacred thread. 2 a Parsi, who regards Zend as his holy scripture, also wears a thread, but he ties it around his waste.

ਜੁਫਤ [jufat] *P* جفت pair. 2 even e.g. two, four, eight etc. 3 married woman. 4 *adj* coupled, connected.

ਜੁਬਾਸ [jūbaṣ] *P* جَمَش *n* vibration, movement, shivering.

ਜੁਬਨ [juban] *adj* youthful, young, adult. 2 *n* youth, youthfulness. "juban may mēti."—*datt.* 'vainglorious of one's youthfulness.'

ਜੁਬਨਹੀਨ [jubanhin], ਜੁਬਨਹੀਨ [jubanhin] *adj* devoid of youthfulness, i.e. an old person. "jīm jubanhin laptāi narī."—*raṇav.*

¹In Guru Granth Sahib we come across at a number of places two matras affixed to a consonant. One matra signifies the meaning of the word while the other explains the musical harmony. Here the word is ਜੋਨੀ [jonī] but per chanting its pronunciation is jūnī.

ਜੁਬਨ [juban] See ਜੁਬਨ.

ਜੁਬਾ [juba] *adj* young, youthful.

ਜੁਬਾਂ [jubā], ਜੁਬਨ [juban] taste; tongue (language). See ਜਬਾਂ and ਜਬਨ. "samashū jubā hē."—*japu.*

ਜੁੱਬਿਸ [jūbīs] See ਜੁੱਬਿਸ.

ਜੁੱਬਤ [jubbat] See ਜੁੱਬਤ 2.

ਜੁੱਮਣ [jūmmān] *v* take birth; be born. 2 germinate, grow. 3 *S go, march.* "jōme kajak achuhqi."—*cāḍī 3.* 'Many units of soldiers marched.'

ਜੁੱਮਣਹਾਰ [jūmaṇhar] *adj* perishable, mortal. See ਜੁੱਮਣ 3. "dhalr dhalr jūmaṇhar."—*srī m 1.*

ਜੁਮਲ [jūmal], ਜੁਮਲਹ [jūmlah], ਜੁਮਲਾ [jūmlā] *A* جَمْل *n* sum total, addition. The total of words is given wherever this word appears in different pages of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *adv* all, entirely.

ਜੁਮਲਾਰਜੁਨ [jūmalārjun] *Skt* yamal-arjun; a pair of Arjun trees. See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ.

ਜੁਮਾ [juma] *A* جُمعة a day of assembling, a day of congregation. Friday is regarded as an auspicious day in Islam. On this day, the Almighty took Adam to the garden of Eden. Men will rise from their graves on doomsday and present themselves before the court of God for the final verdict.

According to *mīskat*, he, who listens to the sermon with rapt attention during the mid-day prayer on Friday, is liberated from all the sins committed by him during the week.

"roze jum-ah momnane pakbaz.

gīrād me ayūd az bahīre namaz."—*zīdgi.*

ਜੁਮਾ [jūma] *A* رَمْلَة shelter. 2 a Rajput sardar, who finds mention in the battle of Husaini. See ਬਿਰਿਕੁਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

ਜੁਮਾ ਮਸਜਿਦ [juma masjīd], ਜੁਮਾ ਮਸੀਤ [juma masit] *A* مَسْجِد a mosque, where Muslims assemble to perform prayer. The mosques, where Muslims gather especially for Friday prayers are named juma masjīd. Such mosques exist in many cities but the mosque

built by Shahjahan in 1650 AD in Delhi and another one constructed by Aurangzeb in 1673 AD near Lahore's fort have special significance.

ਜੁਮਿਓ [jūmio] See ਜੁਮਟ. 2 See ਖਬਰਿ.

ਜੁਮਿਲਾ [jūmla] See ਜੁਮਲਾ.

ਜੁਮੇ [jūme] See ਜੁਮਟ 3.

ਜੁਮੇਰਾਥ [jūmerat] *n* Thursday.

ਜੁਮੇਵਾਰੀ [jūmevari] *P* *مسئولية* *n* responsibility; taking responsibility of something on oneself.

ਜੁਰ [jur] See ਜੁਰਨਾ. 2 fever. See ਜੁਰ. "pargun pardhan paran prasāsa. jare na ih jur lakhon nrasāsa."—*NP*.

ਜੁਰਾ [jura] *A* *جر* *n* sip, gulp.

ਜੁਰਾਹ [jurah] *A* *جره* only a single draught, only one sip.

ਜੁਰਾਤ [jur-at], ਜੁਰਤ [jurat] *A* *جرات* courage. "jur-at jamal he."—*japu*. "mam jurat nahin etni."—*saloh*.

ਜੁਰਨਾ [jurna] *v* associate, join, assemble. "dhiar nit kar jurna."—*g5d m 4*.

ਜੁਰਮ [juram] *A* *جرم* *n* crime, guilt.

ਜੁਰਮਨਾ [jurmana] *P* *جرم* *n* fine, penalty.

ਜੁਰਾ [jur-ra] *P* *جور* *n* male species of a hawk named Goshawk. Its height is less than that of a hawk. Just like the hawk it is brought up and trained for hunting. See ਸਿਲਾਹੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਜੁਰਾਹੀ [jur-ro] See ਜੁਰਾਹ. 2 *Dg* derived from jvar-haro; ved, doctor.

ਜੁਰਾ [jorra] See ਜੁਰਾਹ. 2 *Dg* sleep, drowsiness.

ਜੁਰਾਕੁਸ [jurākus] *Sk* *जुराकुस* *n* antipyretic medicine to control fever. The Indian ved (ayurvedic doctors) prepare this medicine from substances like mercury, sulphur etc. Any medicine that controls fever is called jurākus.

ਜੁਰਿ [juri] in association; together. "sagal bidhi juri aharu karia."—*mala m 5*.

ਜੁਰਿਆ [juria], ਜੁਰੀਆ [juria], ਜੁਰੇ [jure], ਜੁਰੈ [jurai] got busy, joined, combated, fought. "kirtan juria."—*suhu m 5 partal*. 'got busy with work.'

"sadhu sāgri mukh jure."—*sar m 5*. "hari siu jure ta nihcal citu."—*gau a m 5*. "kal siu jure."—*bher kabir*.

ਜੁਰਾਹ [jurrat] See ਜੁਰਾਹ.

ਜੁਰਾਬ [jurrab] *T* *جوراب* *n* pair of socks.

ਜੁਰ [jul] See ਜੁਲਟ. 2 *A* *جل* *n* warm covering for animals. 3 See ਜੁਲ.

ਜੁਲਾਈ [julai] went with. See ਜੁਲਟ. "sathi na julai mara."—*var jet*.

ਜੁਲਾਹਾ [julha] weaver. "tu bamanu me kasik julaha."—*asa kabir*. See ਕਾਸੀਕ.

ਜੁਲਕਾ [julka] a Khatri subcaste among lower class Sarins. "paro julka paramhās."—*BG*.

ਜੁਲਾਹਾ [julha], ਜੁਲਟ [julaṭu] *S* *v* go, travel. "pav suhave ja tau dhiri julde."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "rah dasai na julā."—*vad m 1*. "mu julau tathi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "pav julai pādhi tau."—*suhī a m 5*. "kamaṇa sāgri julia."—*asa chāt m 5*. "pādhi julādhī mera āderu thādhā."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੁਲਨ [juln] See ਜੁਲਟ. 2 See ਜੁਲਨ.

ਜੁਲਾਫ਼ [julaph] *P* *جلاف* *n* a strand of long hair, hanging over the cheek. "julphē anup jāki."—*ramav*.

ਜੁਲਾਫ਼ਕਾਰ [julaphkar] *A* *جلافكار* *n* something which is spiral-shaped; sword with a spiral frame. The base of this sword is thick and has a spiral shape. See ਸਲਾਕ. "julaphkar o mīsrī."—*saloh*. 2 a sword, bearing this name, which was acquired by Hazarat Mohammad by winning over the infidel Gash in the battle of Baddar and presented to Ali, his son-in-law.

ਜੁਲਮ [julm] *A* *جلم* *n* oppression, violent use of force, excess. 2 injustice invidiousness. "jor julam phulahi ghano."—*baven*.

ਜੁਲਾ [jula], ਜੁਲਾਹੀ [julaui], ਜੁਲਾਈ [julai] See ਜੁਲਟ.

ਜੁਲਾਹਾ [julaha], ਜੁਲਾਹੇ [julaho] *P* *جولاه* *n* weaver of cotton thread; weaver of clothes. "jati julaha matī ka dhur."—*g5d kabir*. "jrusatsāgati tarro julaho."—*kan a m 4*. See ਜੋਲਾਹਾ. 2 an

aquatic creature capable of moving over water. 3 See ਗਜ ਨਥ.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gulab] *A* گل‌آب *n* purgative; this term originated from gul-ab i.e. extract of roses. The extract (distillate) of roses is a purgative; thus this name is commonly used for liquid medications causing loose motions when taken.

ਗੁਲਿਆ [gulia] See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲੂਸ [gulus] See ਗੁਲੂਸ.

ਗੁਲੇਆ [zulexa], ਗੁਲੇਆ [zulexa] *P* گلے; See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲੇ [gul] See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲੇਦੀ [gulēdī] See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲਾ [gulla] *n* heavy and thick cloth filled with cotton; worn-out quilt.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gulab] See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲੀ [gulli] *n* thick quilt filled with cotton.

ਗੁਲੀ [gulī] young woman. See ਗੁਲੀ.

ਗੁਲਰਾਜ [gulraj] prince. See ਗੁਲਰਾਜ.

ਗੁਲਾ [gula] See ਗੁਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਰ [gulvar] See ਗੁਲਾਰ.

ਗੁਲਾ [gula] See ਗੁਲਾ. 2 See ਗੁਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾ [gulana] *v* combine, merge, join (of two objects). 2 assemble, gather. 3 be available, be accessible.

ਗੁਲਿ [gulī] after gathering. "ਗੁਲਿ ਗੁਲਿ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ." -*varsar m 1*.

ਗੁਲਾਦਾ [gulāda] *adj* available. 2 added to the total. "dhuri para kiratu gulāda." -*vad m 4* ghorā. 3 coolant; what cools. "harī jethī gulāda lorī." -*maṣh barahmaḥa*. 'We seek God who creates coolness in the scorching heat of the month of Jeth.' 4 hoarder, depositor.

ਗੁ [gu] part a polite vocative; Sir. "harī gul rakhīlehu parī meri." -*jat m 9*. 2 *n* birth, creation. "prabhu ha. aju ha." -*japu*. 3 *Skt* air, wind. 4 Sarasvatī - the goddess of knowledge. 5 *P* گ or گ river. 6 canal. 7 you search.

ਗੁ [gu] *Skt* गुग्गुलु *n* a parasite in the hair or in clothes, called louse. Its plural is lice.

ਗੁਆ [gua] See ਗੁ. 2 See ਗੁਆ.

ਗੁਆ [gua] *n* gamble. *Skt* जुआ game of chance played with a bet; game of stake (bet) to win or lose money or property. "har jaar gua bidhe." -*gau m 5*. 2 yoke of a cart or a chariot, with which bulls or horses are fastened. 3 *adj* young, adult. "lorē bal o briddh jaar rickar." -*caritr 120*.

ਗੁਆਰ [guar], ਗੁਆਰੀ [guari] *adj* gambler. *Skt* जुआर. "jaar bisaru na jai." -*bia a m 5*. "guari jue mahī cit." -*basāt m 5*.

ਗੁਆ ਜਨਮਹਾਰਾ [gu janamhara] *v* waste precious life in useless deeds; spend time in good for nothing engagements. "japī jue janam na harī." -*sri chāt m 5*.

ਗੁਇ [gu] See ਗੁ.

ਗੁਲੀ [guli] lice infested. "malu jui bharia nula kala khidholā." -*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਲੇਆ [gulea] See ਗੁਲਾਬ.

ਗੁਲੇਆ [gulea] *P* گولے *n* canal.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *Skt* गुल *n* soup of pulses, meat etc. *E* juice.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *n* domain, boundary, revenue limit of a village. "carh ghore nās jange vic juh paraik." -*ṣṣnana*. 2 social group, community. 3 *adj* all, whole, entire. "maulio man tan juh." -*sar m 5*. 4 meadow, grassland, uncultivated land used as pasture.

ਗੁਹੀ [guli] See ਗੁਲੀ.

ਗੁਲ [gul], ਗੁਲਾ [gula] *n* louse. "gul pari bahu bar badhe sir." -*GPS*.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *n* battle, war. "nit uṭhī juh karīje." -*kalī a m 4*.

ਗੁਹਾ [guhā], ਗੁਹਾ [guhā] *v* fight. 2 die fighting. ਗੁਹਿ [guhi] *adv* fighting, combating. "man siu juhīmāre prabh pae." -*ase m 1*.

ਗੁਟ [gut] *Skt* *n* knot of hair, topknot. "sis jātan ke juṭ sahae." -*VN*.

ਗੁਟੀ [guti] *adj* tied. 2 illumined, lit, luminous. "ek te ek juṭi." -*ramav*. 'Mountain herbs excelling one another in luminosity'

ਜੁਠ [juṭh] *Skt* ਜੁਠੁ *n* leftover food after eating, leftover. 2 thing contaminated by touch or taste. 3 impiety. 4 *S* lie, falsehood, untruth.

ਜੁਠਕੁਠ [juṭhkuṭh] *n* fabricated lie; maligned falsehood, harlot's left-over. "cune juṭh kuṭhā krutā chor dharma."—*kalki*.

ਜੁਠਨ [juṭhan] See ਮਹਿ 4. 2 utensil contaminated by touch or taste; partly eaten dish, kitchen refuse, leftovers. "juṭhan juṭhi pāi sir uparī."—*kan a m* 4. 'The partly eaten dish was thrown on Shukdev's head.' 3 plural of ਜੁਠ.

ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ [juṭh vicc dhan paṭṭā] *v* put coins or money in utensil in the leftover food; only the barber has the right to take this money (tip.). This is often practised during the marriage ceremony when some tip is put in the used utensil of the bridegroom. "juṭh brikhe bahu dhan ko dāre."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਠਾ [juṭha] *Skt* ਜੁਠੁ *adj* unholy, polluted; stuff leftover after eating.

ਜੁਠਨ [juṭhan] *n* pollutedness, contamination. "ātari lobh juṭhan."—*sar m* 5.

ਜੁਠਨੇ [juṭhane] with liars, with mean people. "khole thavar n paini, rāle juṭhane."—*asa a m* 1.

ਜੁਠਨੰਦ [juṭhanāṇḍ] See ਜੁਠਨੰਦ.

ਜੁਠਾਰਾ [juṭhara], ਜੁਠਾਰੀ [juṭhari] *adj* polluted, impure. "ham krikarī milāhi juṭhari?"—*dev m* 4. "bhar aṭharahi sagal juṭhane."—*dhana ravidas*.

ਜੁਠਿ [juṭhi] *S* impiety, impurity. "juṭhi lahe jiu mājhe."—*guj m* 1. "Idi ki juṭhi utarāi nahī."—*basāt kabir*.

ਜੁਠੀ [juṭhī] feminine of juṭha.

ਜੁਠਨਾ [juṭna] *v* get stiff due to extreme cold, feel chill of the cold.

ਜੁਠੀਏ [juṭiē] become stiff because of cold.

ਜੁਤ [jut], ਜੁਤਾ [juta], ਜੁਤੀ [juti] *n* pair of shoes, footwear; it is customary to remove shoes while entering Sikh shrines. The convention to remove shoes before entering the holy places

also finds mention in the Bible. See ex ch 3, verse 5, and Joshua ch 5, verse 15

ਜੁਠ [juṭh] *n* crowd group, gang. See ਜੁਠ. "sāṭiguri khema tāṭia jugjuth samane."—*saveye m* 4 ke. 'The Guru has pitched the tent of Sikh religion, under which many groups of people have taken shelter.'

ਜੁਠਪ [juṭhap] leader of the masses, leader of a group. See ਜੁਠਪ.

ਜੁਦ [jud] *P* جود *adv* hurriedly, hastily, quickly. "ayo upper khalsē jud."—*PPP*. 2 *A* ਜੁਦ *adj* large-hearted. 3 freedom. 4 hunger, anger.

ਜੁਦੀ [zudi] *P* جودی *n* hurry, haste, quickness.

ਜੁਨ [jun] *n* a kind of worm grown within the intestines etc a tape worm or a stomach worm. This worm is a kind of an earthworm and generally grows in unhealthy and unclean stomach. Water oozes out of the mouth of a sleeping person having such worm in his/her stomach. 2 See ਜੁਨਿ.

ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ [junagadh], ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ [junagarh] a state in Kathiavar and its capital which is closer to Girinar hills. Its ancient name was Girinagar. Charanpaduka, a holy place in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, situated here, is of great religious significance.

ਜੁਨਿ [junī], ਜੁਨੀ [junī] See ਜੋਨਿ. female sexual organ; vagina. See ਜੁਨੀ.

ਜੁਪ [jup] *n* gamble, gambling. 2 See ਜੁਪ.

ਜੁਪੀ [jupi] *adj* gambler. "bade bade jupi jāb hare."—*corztr* 337.

ਜੁਰੀ [juri] See ਜੁਰੀ. 2 *E* jury; council sitting alongwith the judge, which take an oath to impart justice; council of arbitrators.

ਜੁਲਾ [jula] *n* yoke; rod of a cart or a chariot used to fasten oxen and horses etc for pulling. *Skt* जूलु. "jule sath jor kar here kachu tor kar."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਲ [jul] *n* a rope used for fastening; rope to 'In the geographical dictionary, its ancient name is written as Yavan Nagar.

सुजना

shackle.

सुजना [jurana] *v* shackle, tie securely; tie hand and foot.

सुजा [jura] *n* topknot, knot of hair

सुजी [juri] *n* brush of straw or hair used for

whitewashing a house and cleansing utensils.

2 group, band. "jur gurmukh juri."—BG.

3 small knot of hair. 4 small bundles of crop made during harvesting.

जे [je] *pron pl* of जे. "je apne gur te mukh phar-

hē."—VN. 2 part if, provided. "je jug care

arja."—japu. 3 Persian letter जे [ze]. It also

means 'from'.

जेवू [jeu], जेहि [jex] *pron* who, which.

जेदी [jei] *pron* who, which. *adjeaten*, consumed,

taken. "jēpi jēi sīv sēg bhavari."—tūsi.

जेसट [jesaṭ], जेम् [jesṭh] *Skt* जेष्ठा *adj* elder.

2 God, the Almighty. 3 husband's elder brother.

"maṭi devī devar jesaṭ."—asa m 5. 4 month of

Jeth (in Hindu calendar), night of the full moon

in Jeshṭha.

जेम् [jesṭha] *Skt* जेष्ठा *n* a heroine in poetry, who

is very dear to her husband. 2 middle finger.

3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 eighteenth

of twenty-seven sidereal days. 5 adj elder

(feminine), senior (feminine). 6 *n* lizard.

जेह [jeh] *pron* of whom. "jeh hie ṣhā budhī

bikara."—bavan. 2 who. "jeh rāṣan cakhi

-savye sri mukhvak m 5. 3 bowstring.

जेह [jeh] *adj* as you would like to see it.

जेह [jehar] *H* जेहर *n* an ornamental

1240

Chenab (Chandar Bhaga) near Maghiana
flowing a distance of about 450 miles through
the areas of Baramula, Muzaffrabad, Kohala,
Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhang etc. Srinagar,
the capital of Kashmir, is situated on its bank.
2 a town in Punjab, situated on the bank of
the Chenab. It is district headquarters and is situated
at a distance of 104 miles from Lahore by rail.
जेह [jeh] *pron* who, which, that, what. *adj*
similar to, same as, as like. "jehra purāṭ
maṭi devī devar jesaṭ."—asa m 5. 4 month of
Jeth (in Hindu calendar), night of the full moon
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सेहि [jeul], सेहि [jer] *pron* who, which.

सेही [jei] *pron* who, which. *adj* eaten, consumed, taken. "japi jei sru śag bhavani."-tulsi.

सेसठ [jesat], सेम् [jeshth] *Skr* सप्तम *adj* elder.
2 God, the Almighty. 3 husband's elder brother. "matī devi devār jesat."-asa *m* 5. 4 month of Jeth (in Hindu calendar); night of the full moon in Jeshtha.

सेम् [jeshtha] *Skr* श्रेष्ठा *n* a heroine in poetry, who is very dear to her husband. 2 middle finger. 3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 eighteenth of twenty-seven sidereal days. 5 *adj* elder (feminine), senior (feminine). 6 *n* lizard.

सेह [jeh] *pron* of whom. "jeh hie shā budhū bikara."-bavan. 2 who. "jeh rasan cakho."-savaye sri mukhvak *m* 5. 3 bowstring. See तिर. "tir jeh māhi jor jor."-GPS.

सेहर [jehar] *H* जेहर *n* an ornament, usually of silver, with tiny tinkling bells, worn by women around their ankles. "mādal ras... sām jehar ki."-krīsan. 'The amphitheatre looked like a tinkling round ornament.'

सेह लगि [jeh lagī] under whose patronage, with whose assistance. "jeh lagī bhāyaku tarna."-savaye sri mukh vak *m* 5.

सेरलम [jehlām] Vitasta river, rising from the springs of Varinag in Kashmir, merges with

Chenab (Chandar Baga) near Maghiana flowing a distance of about 450 miles through the areas of Baramula, Muzaffrabad, Kohala, Jehlam, Gujarat, Shahpur, Jhang etc. Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, is situated on its bank. 2 a town in Punjab, situated on the bank of Jehlum. It is district headquarters and is situated at a distance of 104 miles from Lahore by rail.

सेहरा [jehara] *pron* who, which, that, what. *adj* similar to, same as, as like. "jehra purab kamara."-vaq *m* / alahni. "sace jehara sor."-maru *a m* 1. 'Like the True One.'

सेहा [jeha] *adj* as like, similar to, resembling, same as. "jeha ara teha jasi."-majh *a m* 3. *S* similar to, same as.

सेहा देखि सेहा देख [jeha vekhahi teha vekhu] see others as you see yourself. 2 You will see others as you would like to see them.

सेहि [jehi] whom, to whom. 2 See तिर.

सेही [jehi] *adj* same as. "jehi suratī teha tin rahu."-sri *m* 1. 2 *n* bow having a string; stringed bow.

सेही देही [jehi tehi] *adj* similar to. 2 *pron* any person, anyone, every body, that is-everyone. "jehi tehu pe ghīghat ha."-caritr 266.

सेहो [jeho] See सेहा.

सेकर [jekar], सेकरि [jekari] *adv* if, in case, provided. "jekari sutaku mānir."-varasa.

सेका [jeka] *if*. See वा.

सेरोज [jecoṛ] name of the washerman Rajak as referred to in the Mecca-Madina discourse, of which the origin unknown.

सेरगा [jeja], सेरीगा [jeja], सेरुगा [jejua] *A* ५४ People not adopting Islam under the Muslim regime were forced to pay a tax called jizyah.¹ As per the law of those days, each

¹Khalikhan writes that those who did not offer armed service or help to the empire had to pay jizyah, but during the Mughal rule Hindu Rajputs used to offer military help and still were not exempted from this tax.

adult had to pay an annual tax of one dinar.¹ Those who paid this tax regularly had the right to live peacefully and the state owned the responsibility of their security in every respect. Elphinstone writes that during the Mughal rule the tax collection from a rich person was 48 dirham² annually, while a middle income person had to pay 24 and a working class man a 12 dirham per year. Women and children were exempted from this tax.³

Alauddin was directed by his Kazi that as per verdict given by Imam Hanifa, Jiziah, (tax) was equivalent to death sentence. He, who does not adopt Islam, is liable to be executed. But this infidel is to be pitied, and instead of being executed, he should be forced to pay the tax. When a Hindu is asked to pay Jiziah, he should feel obliged to do so.

Aurangzeb ordered that each infidel should pay jiziah personally by presenting himself in his court.

People, paying jiziah, were not allowed to wear clothes worn by true Muslims (believer in Islam). "jeṭa dāru ko lāe nā pḡatī."—asa 3 m 5. "rñe jeṭva lāge mahan."—GPS.

ਜੇਠ [jeṭh] See ਜੇਸਟ. 2 ਜੈਸ੍ਰ month of Jeth. "harī jeṭh jṭāda lorī."—barahmaha māḡh. See ਜੁਵੰਦ. 3 adj elder, senior. "jeṭh ke namī dārau."—asa kabīr. Here Jeth stands for Yamraj (the god of death). Some exegetes hold death to have been created prior to birth (i.e destruction earlier to creation), hence it is jeṭh.

ਜੇਠਾ [jeṭha] adj elder, senior, aged, old. 2 n earlier name of Guru Ram Das. 3 a devotee of Guru Ram Dass. 4 Guru Arjan Dev's devoted disciple belonging to the Sethi

¹a coin of gold equivalent to 32 rattis in weight.

²an ancient silver coin, which is equivalent to two annas today.

³Several historians give different slabs of zaxiyah.

subcaste, who attained self-realisation and remained in prison at Lahore alongwith Guru Arjan Dev. He also served Guru Hargobind during his imprisonment in the fort of Gwalior 5 Guru Arjan Dev's devotee of Behal subcaste. 6 Guru Hargobind's follower of Hehar subcaste, a brave warrior, who laid down his life in the battle of Gurusr. 7 a Jaunpur resident, devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was advised by the Guru to renounce asceticism and perform meditation. 8 a preacher, resident of Lakhnau, who was a follower of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at his residence while on his way to Anandpur from Patna.

ਜੇਠਾਸਿੰਘ [jeṭhasīḡh] a businessman of Ahmadabad. Bhai Daya Singh stayed with him while going to deliver Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb in Deccan. 2 Bhai Daya Singh, eldest of all the baptised Sikhs.

ਜੇਠਾਠੀ [jeṭhanṭī], ਜੇਠਾਨੀ [jeṭhani] wife of husband's elder brother. "der jeṭhanṭiah."—maru 3 m 1. "sagel sātokhi der jeṭhani."—asa m 5. 2 elder, senior.

ਜੇਠਿ [jeṭhi] during Jeth (3rd month of Bikramī Sammat). "nanak jeṭhi jāne tisu jesi."—tukha barahmaha.

ਜੇਠੀ [jeṭhi] elder. "lahuri sḡḡḡ bhai ab mere jeṭhi auru dharro."—asa kabīr. Younger daughter-in-law stands for the Guru's teaching while the elder daughter-in-law denotes egotism (wickedness).

ਜੇਠੁ [jeṭhu] See ਜੇਠ.

ਜੇਠੋਪਉ [jeṭhopau] See ਪਉ.

ਜੇਠ [jeṭ], ਜੇਠਾ [jeṭa], ਜੇਠੁ [jeṭu] adv as big, as large, S ਜੇਠੋ. "khaku jeṭu nā koī."—s fard.

ਜੇਠੋ [jeṭo] See ਜੇਠੁ.

ਜੇਠ [jeṭ] Skt येन pron who. "jeṭ jese bicare."—ramav.

ਜੇਠ ਮਧਰ [jeṭ madhy] Skt यन्मध्ये in which. "jeṭ

madhy harikirtanah."—*gāthā*.

ਜੇਤ [jet] adv as much as, of as much quantity (as). "jet kin uparjana prabhu dan der datar."

—*maḥ m 5. 2* with which; by which. "caran bhae sāt bohitha tare sagar jet."—*brīd m 5*. See ਜੇਤੁ 2.

ਜੇਤਾ [jetra], ਜੇਤਏ [jetre] adv as much as, of as much (quantity) as. "sunahī vakhanahī jetre hau tñ balihare jau."—*sri m 1*.

ਜੇਤਾ [jeta] adv as much as, of as much amount as. "jeta dehī beta hau khau."—*sri m 1. 2* *Skt* ਜੇਤ੍ਰਿ, conqueror, winner, victor. "nanak sagal srisaṭī ka jeta."—*sukhmanī*.

ਜੇਤੀ [jeti] adv as much as. "jeti sirāṅhī upar vekha."—*japu. 2* See ਜੇਤਾ 2.

ਜੇਤੁ [jetu] adv as much as. 2 from whom, from which, with whom. "tanu kari tulha lāghahī jetu."—*ram m 1*.

ਜੇਤੇ [jete] as many as, as much (quantity) as. "jete dane ān ke jia baihu nā koi."—*var asa*.

ਜੇਤੀ [jete] it is a victory. "har nahī sabh jete."—*kan m 5*.

ਜੇਤੋ [jeto] See ਜੇਤਾ 1.

ਜੇਨ [jen] *Skt* जैन third (declension); wherefore, because of which, due to which. 2 who, . "jen kala dharro akasā."—*śaśhas m 5*. 'The Creator who has created the sky with His art.' "jen sarābsīdhi."—*saṁvaye m 3 ke*. 'because of which the meditator achieved enlightenment.'

ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenken] third (declension); any way, because of, whosoever, whichever. "jen ken parkare harī jasu sunahu sravan."—*asa chāt m 5*. 'whichever means; any way, by hook or by crook, howsoever.'

ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenāken] See ਜੇਨ ਕੇਨ howsoever. 2 from whosoever, from everyone, from anyone. "kaṣṭyog duster ahe hoī n jenāken."—*NP*.

ਜੇਬ [jeb] *P* جيب *n* praise, reputation. 2 *T* جيب pocket. 3 *A* an iron cuff worn for the protection of the wrist. "jebo īke nā bakhtar rahī he."

—*caritr 195*.

ਜੇਬਦ [zebad] *P* زبد gets decorated, will be beautified. Its root is zebidan.

ਜੇਬਨਸਾ [jebnasa], ਜੇਬਨਿਸਾ [jebnisa] See ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ.

ਜੇਬਾਯਾਸ [zebayaṣ] *P* زبایش *n* grace, beauty. 2 decoration.

ਜੇਬੀਦਨ [zebidan] *P* زبدان *v* grace; appear beautiful, look beautiful.

ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ [zebunnisa] زبunnisa daughter of emperor Aurangzeb, born on February 5, 1639 AD. She was a scholar of Persian and Arabic. She learnt Koran by heart. Zebunnisa was a very good poetess. Her pen name was Maxfi. She did not get married. From time to time, she used to give excellent advice to her father. A Punjabi poet has thus penned down this fact:

"jebunnisa phir akhdi, ik suxan sunaia,
jod da beṭha taxat te, ki adal kamaia?
sahjahā nū kod kar, dara marvaia,
tegbahadar nal bhi, te dhoh kamaia,
bijya biu ju zahir da, phal khaṇa aia,
agge lekha māgē, bhar legu savaia,
sah adalat na kare, phir dozax para,
umaritab adalti, beta marvaia,
kita adal nuṣervā, jōs pōg vic chaia.

Zebunnisa breathed her last in 1703 AD in Delhi. See ਜਲਮਫ਼ਦ.

ਜੇਬੇ [jebel] were murdered. "kahū jvan jebel sukati kaṭari."—*caritr 120*. 2 having grace; reputed.

ਜੇਮ [jem] adv like, same as. "ghaṇā jem gaje."—*cādi 2*.

ਜੇਮਨ [jemān] (*Skt* जम् *vr* eat, take a meal) *n* food, meal. 2 *Skt* जेयन् *adj* leading, superior

—

ਜੇਮਿ [jemī] See ਜੇਮ.

ਜੇਮੀ [jemī] ate, fed; See ਜੇਮਨ 1. 2 triumphal, triumphant. "kīlakkar jemī."—*cādi 2*.

ਜੇਰ [jer] *Skt* जरा *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 short for jeraj (jārayuj). "ād bīnasi jer bīnasi."—*sar m 5. 3 P* جر *adj* defeated, docile,

subordinate. "sabhē jer kine bali kal hathā."—*VN*. 4 below, under. "ham jer jimi."—*var majh m 1*. 'All of us are under the ground.' 5 *n* a vowel sign put below a Persian letter, which has the pronunciation of [ɪ]. See ਜਰ 7.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਢੇ [jer sae] See ਜੇਰ ਸਾਧਰ.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਧਰ [zer sayah] under the shadow of. 2 under the influence of. 3 under the patronage of. 4 in the neighbourhood of an important person e.g. "mc apde zersae vesda hā".

ਜੇਰਜ [jeraj] *Skt* ਜਰਾਜਨ *n* creatures born from placenta; placental, viviparous.

ਜੇਰ ਜਬਰ [jer jabar] *P* جبر *n* up and down, high and low. 2 superscripts and subscripts employed in writing. See ਜਬਰ 7.

ਜੇਰਦਸਤ [zerdast] *P* زردست *n* a commander of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb who fought against Guru Gobind Singh in the last battle of Anandpur. 2 *adj* subordinate, subject, subservient.

ਜੇਰਬਾਰ [zerbar] *P* زبر *adj* hard pressed. 2 distressed. 3 indebted, debtor.

ਜੇਰਬੰਦ [zerbād] *P* زبند *n* belly band girth which does not allow the horse to raise its head too high. *Skt* रज्जि.

ਜੇਰਜਸ [jer-raj] placental; creatures being born from placenta. See ਜੇਰਜ. "jīh śājay setaj jer-rajā."—*akal*.

ਜੇਰਾ [jera] *P* زير *n* courage, boldness. 2 capacity, patience. It also carries the meaning of ਜੇਰਾ [jera] which means jīgra from jīgar.

ਜੇਰੇ [jero] *S* *n* fire, flame. 2 See ਜੇਰਾ.

ਜੇਰੇਜਬਰ [jerojabar] See ਜੇਰਜਬਰ.

ਜੇਲ [jel] *E* jail. *n* prison, place of confinement. *A* جلّ foolish, stupid. "kodi rattak jel peroi."—*BG*.

ਜੇਵ [jev] *adv* same as, as that, similar to. "ohu jev sar dei lahri."—*asa chāt m 1*.

ਜੇਵਹਿ [jevahi] feeds, serves meals. 2 take(s) meals. "sur tetisau jevahi pak."—*bhar a kabir*.

'Thirty-three crore gods partake meals in the Almighty's kitchen.'

ਜੇਵਡ [jevad] *adv* as big as. See ਜੇਵਡ.

ਜੇਵਡਾ [jevaḍa] See ਜੇਵਡ. 2 *n* rope, bondage, ties "tere mūdh kaṭare jevaḍa."—*vaḍ m 1* 'O fool! big is your taunt (sarcasm).'

ਜੇਵਡੁ [jevaḍu] *adv* as big as, as large as. "jevaḍu bhavē tevaḍu hoī."—*japu. S* ਜੇਡੇ.

ਜੇਵਣ [jevaṇ] See ਜੇਮਣ.

ਜੇਵਣਹਾਰ [jevaṇhar], ਜੇਵਣਹਾਰ [jevaṇvar] *adj* one who eats. See ਜੇਮਣ.

ਜੇਵਨਾਰ [jevnar] See ਜਿਉਨਾਰ.

ਜੇਵਰ [jevar] *P* زهر *n* which is glamorous; i.e., ornaments, jewellery, apparel; a figurative expression.

ਜੇਵਰਾ [jevra], ਜੇਵਰੀ [jevri], ਜੇਵਰਾ [jevra], ਜੇਵਰੀ [jevri] *n* rope, bondage, ties, noose. *Skt* जीरा "cahu dis pasrio he jējēvra."—*sor kabir*. "prem ki jevri bādhio tero jē."—*asa ravidas*. "jēn ka galī jevra nit kal sātave."—*gaur a m 3*. "guri kaṭi mihadi jevri."—*sri m 5 pepari*.

ਜੇਵਿਆ [jevīa] served, took food, took meals. See ਜੇਮਣ. "sua hoike jevīa."—*var asa*.

ਜੇਵਿਆ [jevīa], ਜੇਵੇਹਾ [jeveha], ਜੇਵੇਹੇ [jevehe] *adv* same as, as that, like that, similar to. "jevehe karam kamavde tevehe phalte."—*var gaur 1 m 4*. "phal teveho pakē jevehi kar kamaie."—*var asa*. See ਜਿਯੁ.

ਜੇਵ੍ਹਾ [jevha] See ਜੇਹ੍ਹਾ.

ਜੇ [je] *pron* whom. "je ghari kirati akhie."—*sohila*. "je bhavē te deī."—*sri m 3*. 'He gives to the person He likes.' 2 *adj* as many as. 3 *Skt* जय *n* victory, conquest. "jake bhagat ko sādā je."—*basāt m 5*. 4 part be a victor! God bless you! "je jagdis tera jae jaeu."—*basāt a m 1*. 5 *n* a janitor of Vishnu, Jai. "je aru vije nam jin jana."—*NP*. 6 son of Vasudev, who was born before Krishan and was killed by Kans. "ar bhayo sut jo un ke grahi nam dharyo tri ho tin hū je."—*krisan*. 7 See ਜਯ.

ਜੈ [jē] *pron* to whom. "so sai jē visre."—*var jet*.
ਜੈਸਲ [jesal], **ਜੈਸਲਮੇਰ** [jesalmeru] Raval Jaisal (Jaishal) son of Dusaj, a Bhatti Rajput of Yadav dynasty, who was a renowned raja. He established Jaisalmer town in Rajputana after his name in 1146 AD. Phool dynasty also originated from Jaisal.

ਜੈਸਾ [jesa] *Skt* जैसा *adv* similar to, like that. "jesa satiguru sukṛda teso hi me dīthū."—*var ram / m 5*.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘ [jesiṅh] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [jesiṅhpura] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ.

ਜੈਸੀ [jesi] *Skt* जैसी *adv* similar to, same as. "jesi me ave khasam ki baṇi."—*trilāg m 1*.

ਜੈਸੁਖ [jesukh] See ਯੋਗਸਾਧਿਕ.

ਜੈਸੇ [jese], **ਜੈਸੇ** [jeso] *as*, in the manner of. 2 like that, similar to, same as. See ਜੈਸਾ. "jese pī mahī kamāl niralām."—*sidh gosāṭī*. "jeso gurī updesia."—*gāu m 5*.

ਜੈਹਿ [jeh-hi], **ਜੈਹੈ** [jehē] *will go*. "jeh-hi aṭa lon jiu son samāni sārū."—*s kabir*. "bit jehē janamū akaj re."—*jeja m 9*.

ਜੈਕਾਰ [jekar], **ਜੈਕਾਰਾ** [jekara], **ਜੈਕਾਰੂ** [jekaru], **ਜੈਕਾਰੋ** [jekaro] *n* ovation; shout in unison; slogans like vaheguru ji ki fāteh and sātī sri akal, shouted in unison. "sātī sabha kəu sādā jekaru."—*gāu m 5*.

This is the slogan of the Khalsa:

"sabh dharti hācāl bhāi chodyo gharbarā,
 sah patṣah amṛte khapī hoe charā,
 satiguru bajhahu kō nahī bhē kaṭanhara,
 cārṭia guru gobīdāsiṅh le dharam nagara.
 bhekhī bharmū di sabha ūtharke,
 dābru ghueṛu nū bhajrā parke,
 khoṭe khacre di sapha smetke
 gursiṅhā rācia jekara,
 jo gājike bulave so guru ka piara
 sātī sri akal, gurbār akal.

ਜੈਚੰਦ [jēcād] See ਜਯਚੰਦ.

ਜੈਸੇ [jepē] *n* ovation, applause, cheer. "bolī

sadhu harī jepae."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜੈ ਜਗਦੀਸ [je jagdis] *adj* triumphant Lord, victorious God. "je jagdis ki gatī nahī jarū."—*suhī m 5*. 2 slogan of vahguru ji ki fāteh.

ਜੈਸਾਵੰਤੀ [jējavāntī] *n* ਜਯਜਸਵੰਤੀ or ਜਯਜਸਵੰਤਿ a rāṅī of seven notes in Kamach mode, formed by a combination of dhulṣṛī, bīṛāval and sorāṭh. The time for its singing is early morning.¹ It contains both gādhar and nīṣads. In the ascending order nīṣad and gādhar are pure notes, while in the descending order both are flat. pācam and rīṣabh are included in this mode; rīṣabh being vadī (primary note), and pācam being samvadī (secondary note).

ascending - ṣa rā gā mā pā dha nā ṣa

decending - ṣa nā dha pā mā gā rā ṣa

The place of jējavāntī is 31st in Guru Granth Sahib. Only the hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur are composed in this ਰਾਗ [rag]. This rāṅī alongwith other compositions of Guru Tegh Bahadur, was included in Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜੈਜੇਕਾਰ [jējekar] See ਜੈਕਾਰ. "jējekar bhāia jēg Stāṛī."—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਜੈਛਾ [jēṇa] *pron* whose. 2 *adj* fool. "pāṇḍit mohrahe sunkz, oṛu mohgae sunkz jan jēṇa."—*kṛisaṇ*.

ਜੈਛਾ [jēṇ] *pron* whose. "jēṇ kūl cheṇ dharmā."—*gyan*. 2 See ਜੈਨ.

ਜੈਤ [jet] *Skt* जयति *n* victory, conquest. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and brother of Singaru. He showed his act of exceptional bravery by joining the army of Guru Hargobind. 3 a jet moneylender and follower of Guru Hargobind. He is different from Jagat Seth. 4 See ਜਾਗਤਸੇਠ. 5 See ਪਟਨ.

ਜੈਤਸਰੀ [jetsari], **ਜੈਤਸਿਰੀ** [jetsiri], **ਜੈਤਸ਼ੀ** [jetari] ਜਯਤਿਸ਼੍ਰੀ, It is a perfect variation of a major ¹Some musicians consider its time of singing as third quarter of the night.

oriental musical measure using only six notes. *rxābh* and *dhevat* are prohibited in the ascending order of notes while in descending order all the notes are allowed. *gādhār* is *vādī* (primary); *maddham* is sharp; *dhevat* and *rxābh* are flat. All the remaining notes seem to be pure. The time for its singing is 4th quarter of the day.

ascending - *ṣa ga mi pa na ṣa*

descending- *ṣa na dha pa mi ga ra ṣa*

The place of Jaisari is eleventh in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਜੇਤੂਪੁਨਿ [jetdhunī] ovation, applause, triumph; hail! shout of victory.

ਜੇਤੂਪਤ੍ਰ [jetpatr] *Skt* victory letter See ਜਗਪਤ੍ਰ. "su jetpatr paṛyā."—*cāṇḍī* 2. 2 standard of victory, flag of victory 3 plume, crest. "sīrṣe jetpatrṣe sīrṣe chatr chaj."—*ramav.*

ਜੇਤਰਾਮ [jetram] See ਦਾਤੂ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ.

ਜੇਤਵਾਰ [jetvar] *Skt* ਜਯਤਿ-ਵਾਰ *adj* victor. "bhagatī jg kau jetvar."—*savve m 5 ke.*

ਜੇਤਾ [jeta] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 See footnote to ਜੀਵਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੇਤਾ ਸੇਠ [jeta seth] See ਜਗਤ ਸੇਠ.

ਜੇਤਿ [jetī] *n* victory, triumph.

ਜੇਤੋਵਾਲ [jeteval] See ਬਣ ਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਜੇਤੋ [jetō], ਜੇਤੋ [jetō] a village of Phul administration in Nabha state, situated on Bhatinda Ferozepur railway line. There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near the fort in this village. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a beautiful building for the gurdwara. A tank named Gangsar is situated nearby. Land measuring 70 ghumaons, alongwith regular annual grant of Rs. 432, has been given to the gurdwara by Nabha state. An additional 18 ghumaons of land is granted by the village. A huge religious congregation is held here on Poh sudi 7 on full moon in the lunar month of Kattak (eighth month of Bikrami Sammat).

There arose a misunderstanding between the employees of the state and the Akālī Dal over akhād path on September 14, 1923 AD, resulting in the loss of many lives on February 21, 1924 AD. Ultimately a peaceful settlement was arrived and 101 akhād paths were started on July 21, 1925 which concluded on August 6, 1925.

Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib is situated at a distance of one and a half miles north of Jaito. Guru Gobind Singh used to hold the evening religious congregation of rahīras here. Eight acres of land has been allotted to the gurdwara by the state.

The cattle fair of Jaito is very famous. People from far and near come here to buy and sell cattle. Jaito is also a station of BB&CJ railways.

Jaito is 96 miles from Lahore and 17 miles from Bhatinda.

ਜੇਤ੍ਰ [jetr] *Skt adj* victor. 2 *n* mercury.

ਜੇਤ੍ਰੀ [jetrī] *Skt* ਜਯਿਤ੍ਰੀ victorious. "baḍ jodha mān sattru jetrī."—*GPS*

ਜੇਦ [jed] a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village of Jatts of Jaid subcaste, situated in Nabha state.

ਜੇਦਪਾਰਾਣਾ [jedparāṇa] a chief of Bhokhari in Malwa region; he used to torment Mohan Kala and other ancestors of Phool in connivance with Lala Bhullar. He did not hand over the land for his (Mohan Kala's) habitation even on the request of Guru Hargobind. Mohan Kala then founded Mehraj after killing him in a battle with the help of Guru Hargobind. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਜਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੋਹਰਾਜ.

ਜੇਦਰਥ [jedrath] *Skt* ਜਯਦ੍ਰਥ son of Vriddhkshatar and raja of Saurashtra, who was husband of Duashala, sister of Durayodhan. He was killed by Arjun during the battle of Mahabharat. He had a son named Surath.

ਜੇਦਰਥਾਹਿ [jedrath-āhī], ਜੇਦਰਥਾਹਿ [jedrathāhī]

Jeyrath's enemy, Arjun.

ਜਿੰਦਾ [jēda] whose, of whom. "jēda jas des des sabhe lok gāvde."—*māgal kavī*.

ਜਿੰਦਿਆ [jēdīa] See ਜਕਦਯਾ.

ਜਿੰਦੇ [jēde] whose; of whom "phate di nīṣanī jēde dvar dargah di."—*māgal kavī*.

ਜਿੰਦੇਵੀ [jēdevī], ਜਿੰਦੇਵ [jēdev] *Skt* ਜकदेव a scholar in the court of Vikramaditya, popularly known as Pakshdharmisar. 2 son of Bhojdev, a Brahman of Kanauj, born in Kendooli district Birbhoomi in Bengal. His mother was Ramadevi. Jaidev was a Vaishnavite worshipper of Krishan, but constant company of metaphysical saints made him a unique follower of the Creator. He had profound knowledge of Sanskrit and Prakrit. His composition, Geet Gobind, is a marvellous work of poetry. Jaidev was very fond of music and in very charming voice used to sing along with his wife Padmavati hymns composed and written by him. He spent most of his life with Raja Lakshmansen, son of Raja Bhallaisen of Bengal. Two hymns written by Jaidev, one in Hindi and another in Prakrit, are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "jēdev īragio āhānev."—*basāt a m 5*. 3 The Almighty, who is victory-incarnate, conquers all, is conquered by none. "badat jēdev jēdev kau rāmīa."—*maru jēdev*.

ਜਿੰਦਰਥ [jēdrath], ਜਿੰਦਰਥਰਿ [jēdratharī] See ਜਿੰਦਰਥ and ਜਿੰਦਰਥਰਿ. "bīje kapidhuj jēdratharī surāj-jarī pun bhakh."—*sānama*. Vijay, Kapidhvaj Jaidrathar, Suryoj, are Arjun's names.

ਜਿਨ [jēn] a follower of the sect founded by Jin (Rishabh Dev); Jaini. The Jain religion is older than Buddhism, Jainism has five main principles—non-violence, truth, renunciation

Lakshman Sen ascended the throne in 1119 AD. He gave up his throne in 1199 AD after getting defeated by Mohammad, the son of Bakhtayar. The capital of Lakshman Sen was Nadia (Navdvip).

of theft, celibacy, and giving up of attachment.

Jainism has two main sects—one is called Shwetambar, and other is known as Digambar. A Jain follower is required to keep his mouth covered while speaking and carry a broom made of cotton threads called rajohra, to sweep the place before sitting on it so that no living creature gets killed. A Jain monk is allowed to take cold meals and boiled water. To take bath with fresh water is prohibited because by doing so creatures may get killed. A Jain is not allowed to deposit or hoard money. Apart from other fasts, eight fasts from Bhadon badi 12 to Bhadon sudi 4 are regarded auspicious. The last day of these fasts named chamcharī², is hailed as the most sacred day.

In Jainism, God is not regarded as the creator of the universe, only the emancipated soul is awarded this epithet. "jēn marag sājām atī sadhān."—*sukhmani*. See ਤੀਰਥੰਬਰ, ਮਘਮੇਰ and ਰਿਖਥੇਵ. 2 *ਅਭੀ* quality, virtue. 3 decoration, adornment, ornamentation. 4 *P* renunciator; who has renounced worldly pleasures.

ਜਿਨਕਾਵਦੀ [jēnkāvādī] *P ਅਭੀ* was installed as subedar of Sirhind in Sammat 1818 (1761 AD) by Ahmad Shah Durrani. The rulers of Phool dynasty, with the assistance of Khalsa forces, killed him in Peerjain on Magh 4, 1820 Bikrami (1763 AD) in a battle near Manahere, seven miles away from Sirhind. Zainkhan was beheaded by Tara Singh of Marhi. After this victory, Sirhind, along with most of the surrounding area, was brought under the control of the Patiala state and many villages were also merged with Nabha and Jind states.

ਜਿਨਕਾਵਦੀ [jēnāvādī] *ਜਿਨਕਾਵਦੀ* son of Imam Hussain, who was the first ruler of Sayyad dynasty. He was born in 657 AD and died in 713 AD 2 son of the emperor Sikandar and

²The root of this name is Sanskrit sāvatari (संवत्सरी).

father of Haider Shah, who ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1423 AD. He died in 1474 AD. 3 Alauddin Khilji has also been called by this name in 199th cārītr, viz "jēnalavadi sah ko tab lu dayo bhajai. ratansen rana gae garī ih carī dīkharī." See ਅਲਾਉਦੀਨ and ਚਰੋਤ.

ਜੈਨੀ [jēni] See ਜੈਨ. "ik jēni ujhāi pāi."—var mālā m 1.

ਜੈਪਟੂ [jēpātr] See ਜਯਪਤੂ.

ਜੈਪਾਲ [jēpal] See ਜਯਪਾਲ.

ਜੈਪੁਰ [jēpur] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਲ [jēmal] See ਅਲਕਾਰ and ਚਰੋਤ. 2 warrior of a hill state, who fought against the army of Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. "jēmal kop cādhyo rān me kār me barchi tīrchī gahī līnī."—gurusobhā.

ਜੈਮਲਸਿੰਘ [jēmal-sīgh] This Kanheya chief was a wealthy person of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur). With great pomp and show the marriage of his daughter, Chand Kaur, was solemnized with prince Kharag Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, on February 6, 1812. This marriage was graced by the rulers of Phulkian clan, Bhai Sahib of Kaithal and Sir David Ochterlony, a representative of the Governor General. Maharani Chand Kaur gave birth to Naunihal Singh. See ਖਰਗ ਸਿੰਘ, ਚੰਦ ਕੌਰ, ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਲਾ [jēmalā] *n* garland of victory; garland put around the neck of a victor in a battle or in a competition for the selection of her spouse by a damsel.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿ [jēminī] a scholar amongst the disciples of Vyas, who was a famous religious teacher of the earlier Hindu philosophy. Ashvmedh written by Jemini, is quite different from Ashvmedh Parav of Mahabharat. It has many anecdotes which vary from those in Mahabharat. Sumantu, son of Jemini, was also a great scholar.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿਦਰਸ਼ਨ [jēminīdarśan] a pre-Hindu treatise of philosophy, which has twelve chapters. It affirms the faith espoused by Shruti and Smṛiti but rejects their mutual contradictions.

ਜੈਯਦ [jēyad] *A* ੨੬ *adj* pure, genuine. 2 strong, firm.

ਜੈਯਾ [jēyā] created, born. "terah mas bhāe jou jēyā."—krisan. 2 gave birth. 3 victor.

ਜੈਰਾਮ [jēram] a Khatri resident of Sultanpur, who was the husband of Bibi Nanki, sister of Guru Nanak Dev. He was an official of Daulat Khan Lodhi, ruler of Sultanpur. On his persuasion, Guru Nanak Dev accepted the offer to become Daulat Khan's storekeeper. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਜੈਲ [jēl] *A* ੯੩ *n* corner of a cloth or a garment, covering woman's head. 2 line, queue, group. 3 territory, district, an administrative unit. 4 *adv* beneath, below.

ਜੈਲਦਾਰ [jēladār] *P* ੨੨੬ *n* supervising incharge of village headmen; administrative official of an area, who works under a tehsildar and other officers of the district.

ਜੈ ਵਿਜੈ [jē vijē] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ.

ਜੋ [jō], ਜੋਥੀ [jōthī] *pron* whosoever. "jō aia so sabhko jāsī."—gaur chēt m 3. 2 short for jor and ਜੋਰੂ [jōrū]. See ਜੋਨਿਤ. 3 *P* ਜੋ [zō] short for az-o, from, from that, from whom. 4 *S* of. See ਮਹਿਜੋ.

ਜੋਅਟਿਯਾ [jōatīyā] fastened to plough, yoked. "mē sāt ka hālū jōatīyā."—arī m 5 *pepar*.

ਜੋਅਨੀ [jōanī] *n* youthfulness, youth. "rupvāt jōanī."—asa m 5.

ਜੋਇ [jōi] *pron* whosoever, that, which. "cakaru tā tera sōi hovē jōi sahajī samavāe."—vād chēt m 1. 2 *n* *S* wife, spouse. *Sk* ਜਾਯਾ *A* ੨੩੩ "ghar kī jōi gavai thī."—gūṛd namdev. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ. 3 *adv* having explored, inquired, searched "bed puran sabh dekhe jōi."—basāt ramanād. ਜੋਇਓ [jōiō], ਜੋਇਆ [jōiā] fastened to plough; *Sk* ਯੋਕ੍ਤ੍ਰਿਤ "heva brikh jōiō." gaur m 5.

"phiri phiri joni joia."—*maru m 5 2 P* 12 searcher, discoverer. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇਆਂ [joia] *P* 12 while discovering or searching.

ਜੋਇਸੀ [joisi] astrologer. "pādit padhe joisi" —*asa a m 1, 2* will find, will search. 3 will see. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮੁ [joī khasamu] a hymn of Kabir in Basant Rag.

- 1 joī khasamu hē jara,
- 2 putī bapū khelāia,
- 3 binu sāvṇa khirū pīlāia, ...
- 4 sūtī muklai apnī mau,
- 5 pāga binu hūia marta,
- 6 bādne binu khir khir hasta,
- 7 nīdra binu narū pe sove,
- 8 binu basan khirū bīlove,
- 9 binu aṣṭhan gāu lāveri,
- 10 pedē binu baī ghanerī. ...

This means that as utterances written in this verse are impossible to happen, likewise the achievement of spiritual knowledge without a mentor is incomplete. Some sectarian scholars interpret them as under:

1 The woman (maya) has given birth to husband (God), which means that the distinction between creature and the Creator is of illusion only.

2 The son compelled the father to dance to his own's tune i.e. human beings kept the Creator engrossed in nourishing his creatures.

3 (Maya) fed milk without teats (nipples). Illusion kept the human beings engrossed in enjoyment of worldly pleasures.

4 The son (creature) exploited his mother (illusion) for his carnal desires.

5 The mind is without feet, still its leaps have no bounds.

6 The mind is without mouth, still it laughs boisterously i.e. gloats over worldly pleasures.

7 Human beings, in fact, are devoid of sleep (ignorance) but are still drowsing.

8 The utensil is without the body but is still involved in worldly pleasures.

9 A cow is without any nipple but (illusion) is still supplying milk (material pleasures).

10 The creatures are free from transmigration, but still pass through 84 lacs births.

ਜੋਇਦਾ [joīda] *P* 12 adj who discovers, finds, searches, "hau joīda sacc da."—*magō*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਈ [joi] *pron* who, whoever. "joi joi jorīo soi soi phatīo."—*mālā revīdas*. 2 *n* wife, consort spouse. "kavān purakh ki joi."—*asa kabir*. 3 *adv* having explored or verified. "sāgle me dekhe joi."—*maru m 5*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 4 fastened, coupled. 5 wherever I see. "joi sākī muh khaṛa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਈਐ [joīe] wherever we glance. 2 wherever we search. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. "gursabdi dar joīe."—*maru a m 1*.

ਜੋਈਦਨ [joīdan] *P* 12 *v* search, find, discover. ਜੋਸ [jos], ਜੋਸ [jos] *A* 12 *n* ebullience. 2 anger. "uthyo kaṭocan jos."—*VN*. 3 *Skt* affection. 4 comfort.

ਜੋਸਤਾ [josta] *Skt* ਯੋਜਿਤਾ *n* the woman who serves; wife. "mīli josta balak god."—*GPS*. See ਜੋਇਤਾ.

ਜੋਸ਼ਦਾ [joṣāda] *P* 12 *adj* boiled. 2 *n* decoction; herbs or drugs decocted in water.

ਜੋਸਿ ਜੋਸਿ [josi sosti] *Skt* ਯੋਸਿ ਜੋਸਿ Whosoever you are, so you are i.e. 'You alone know yourself.' "sri nanak jo hānre svamī. josi sosti hā stajamī."—*NP*.

ਜੋਸਿਤਾ [jositā] See ਜੋਸਤਾ.

ਜੋਸੀ [josi] astrologer. 2 a subcaste of Brahmans from Maharashtra. 3 a subcaste of Brahmans from the hills; jōsī.

ਜੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [joṣīdan] *P* 12 *v* encourage, boil 2 get excited. 3 get boiled.

ਜੇਹ [joh] *n* surveillance, supervision. "cukē jam ki joh."—bavan. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 2 search, exploration. "pəgrɪh joh nā cūke."—dhana *m* 5. 3 wait, expectation.

ਜੇਹਰਿ [johəɪ] sees. "tarun teju partriə mukh johəɪ."—sri beṛu.

ਜੇਹਦ [johəɪ] *S* v harm. 2 compete. 3 bury. 4 See ਜੇਹਨ.

ਜੇਹਤ [johət] See ਜੇਹਰਿ

ਜੇਹਤੀ [johiti] sees. "mukh kau johti."—phunhe *m* 5.

ਜੇਹਤ [johət] See ਜੇਹਦ.

ਜੇਹਨ [johan], ਜੇਹਨਾ [johna] *v* see; look. 2 search, explore. 3 wait, expect. 4 occur, happen. 5 See ਜੇਹਦ. "johan pap bīdaran kau."—səveye sri mukhvak *m* 5.

ਜੇਹਰ [johar], ਜੇਹਰ [johər] *n* pond containing water; unlined pool, pit.

ਜੇਹਰਸਾਹਿਬ [johrsahib], ਜੇਹਰ ਜੀ [johər ji] a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated under police station Dharampur, tehsil Kandaghat of Patiala state. It is about eight to nine miles from the railway stations of Dharampur and Kumarhatti. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place while imparting his message. He dug out water just by lifting a stone on the request of Mahia Gujjar of the area. There is a small concrete pond at this place now and is known as Mahia Johar. A gurdwara has been built nearby. A large tract of hilly land is attached to the gurdwara. The priest of this gurdwara is Ramrao of Haripur Daun. He has popularised this holy place in the name of Baba Jawahar Singh which is misleading. A religious congregation is held in the months of Jeth and Kattak. Food is served free to all.

ਜੇਹਾ [joha] *n* search, exploration. See ਜੇਹ. "maia ki nɪt johā."—var ram 2 *m* 5.

ਜੇਹਾਹ [johar] salutation, greeting. See ਜੇਹਰ. "sada sada takau johar."—bher *m* 5. "tisu johari

suasati tisu."—var asa.

ਜੇਹਿ [johi] See ਜੇਹ. 2 having seen 3 having explored.

ਜੇਹਿਓ [johio] See ਜੇਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. "kātu milio mero sabh dukhū johio."—asa *m* 5 See

ਜੇਹਿਯਾ [johia] See ਜੇਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. "hari kṣṭhi lagī sohia dokh sabhi johia."—sri chēt *m* 5. See ਜੇਹਨ.

ਜੇਹੀ [johi] See ਜੇਹਨਾ. 2 who gazes constantly; onlooker. "parghar johi nic sanat."—sri *m* 1.

ਜੇਹੇ [johē] seen, See ਜੇਹਨਾ "nɪt johē jamjale."—sri *m* 3.

ਜੇਹੇ [johē] See ਜੇਹਨਾ. 2 affect. "matgarabh mahi agani nā johē."—gṛd *m* 5.

ਜੇਹਾ [johā] See ਜੇਹਨਾ 2 See ਜੇਹਨ. "jisu sunie manī hoī rahasu atī rīde man dukh johā."—sar *m* 5. 'Worry disappears.' 3 ਯੋੜਫ਼ whatsoever I am.

ਜੇਹ [jok] *Skt* जलज *n* leech; a creature living in water and at humid places, having the shape of a bag or sac. It sucks blood by clinging to the body. Many people get their contaminated blood extracted with its help. The leech is also named as blood sucker, carnivore, penetrator. "jru kuṣṭi tanī jok."—sar surdas. e.g. 'A leech sucks only contaminated blood.'

ਜੇਹ [jokh] *Skt* ज्ञ *(vr - estimate, assess)* *n* weight, measure.

ਜੇਹਾਹ [jokhan], ਜੇਹਣਾ [jokhna], ਜੇਹਦ [jokhanu] *v* weigh. See ਜੇਹ.

ਜੇਹਮ [jokham] See ਜੇਥੇ.

ਜੇਖਿਤ [jokhit], ਜੇਖਿਤਾ [jokhita] woman, wife. See ਜੇਸਤਾ. "baku jokhta jor susil vīhina."—NP. "jokhit purkhan ke hui sajan."—salo.

ਜੇਖਿਰ [jokhir] See ਜੇਥੇ.

ਜੇਖੀਦੇ [jokhivde] get weighed. "kru bol hove jokhivde?"—var ram 3. 'How can the Guru's words be weighed?'

ਜੇਥੇ [jokhō] *n* worry, anxiety. 2 fear, terror,

scare. 3 fear of adversity. 4 wealth, riches.
ਜੋਗ [jog] or **ਜੋਗ** [jogu] part to, for e.g. "Ikhṭam uttamsfgh, jog bhai gurumukh sfgh." 2 for, for the sake of, on account of. "man mahi jhure ramcādu sita lachaman jogu."—*asa m 1*.
3 Skt ਯੋਗ *adj* proper, reasonable. "nanak sādā dhiaie dhiavan jog."—*sukhmana*. 4 **Skt ਯੋਗ** *n* one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy—a sacred work by sage Patanjali for cultivating the concentration of mind. 1 See **ਯੋਗ**. "jog dhian gurugian."—*saveye m 1 ke*.
5 combination of planets; relationship, association. "uttam jog paryo in eso."—*GPS*.
6 This word is also used for **ਜੋਗੀ** [jogi]. "satigur jog ka taha nivasā, jeh avigat nathu agun dhani."—*ram m 5*.
7 Getting engrossed in the Almighty by meditating on His Name is also termed as **ਜੋਗ** [jog] in Gurmat. See **ਅਸਟਾਂਗ**, **ਸਮਜਵੇਗ**, **ਯੋਗਯੋਗ** and **ਧਟਕਰਮ**.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗ [jog sajog] *n* proper relationship, legitimate relationship.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗੀ [jog sajogi] *adj* legitimately related, having forged properly relationship. "nanak ape jog sajogi."—*suhī chāt m 1*. 2 involved with yog.

ਜੋਗਕਾਰੀ [jogkari] *adj* one who practises yog. "munī idra maha sīv jogkari."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

ਜੋਗ ਖੋਮ [jog khem], **ਜੋਗ ਛੋਮ** [jog chem] **Skt ਯੋਗ ਛੋਮ** *n* procurement of material objects and their protection; acquiring the object not achieved so far and protecting what has been achieved.

ਜੋਗਯੁਗਤ [jogjugat], **ਜੋਗਯੁਗਤਾ** [jogjugta], **ਜੋਗਯੁਗਤੀ** [jogjugatī] *adj* engrossed in yog. "jogjugat nisani."—*gūj m 5*. "tuhi mukād jogjugatī."—*gōd ravidas*.

ਜੋਗਯੁਗਤੀ [jogjugatī] *n* method of yog; scheme of yog; type of yogic practice. "jogjugatī sunī aīo guru te."—*gāu m 5*. "jōn mahī nīrjōnī rahīe jogjugatī tōu paīe"—*suhī m 1*.

¹ਯੋਗਯੋਗਤੁਤਿ ਨਿਰੋਧ —yogdarsan.

ਜੋਗੀਯੋਗ [jogjogesvar] *n* god of yogis practising yog; lord of master yogis like Shiv etc—the Creator. "namo jogjogesvrā."—*japu*.

ਜੋਗੀ [jognī] See **ਜੋਗੀ**.

ਜੋਗਤਾ [jogtan] *n* ability, talent, competence. "sabh jogtan ramnamu he."—*asa kabir*.

ਜੋਗਸਾਹਿਬ [jogansah] See **ਜੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਜੋਗਨੀ [joganī] *n* yogi's wife. 2 a lady practising yog. 3 Ghor Devi, always in attendance upon Durga, who in the battlefield sucks blood of the warriors.

ਜੋਗਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ [jognidra] *n* enchanted sleep, light sleep; that state of the Creator during which He is in a state of void, having absorbed His creation. 2 deep meditation in yog. 3 half-awake stage, wakeful slumber. 4 Durga.

ਜੋਗਨਿਦ੍ਰਿ [jognidhi] treasure of yog. 2 the true Master. 3 the Creator. "sahaj jognidhi pavau."—*asa m 1*. 4 a rare hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib preserved in the house of Bhai Buta Singh, hakim of Rawalpindi, which contains Rangmala Jognidhi, a composition in 98 hymns. Its first and final hymns are:

"agasi guru bharia nir,
 ta me kamal bahut bisthir,
 bhaura lubdha takū gōdh,
 nanak bole bikhāmī sōdh. (1) ...
 sabad guru ke binu kachu na sujhe,
 sabad guru ke binu bole bujhe,
 sabad guru ke je manū lavē,
 nanak so nar parāmgatī pavē. (98)

ਜੋਗੀ [jognī] See **ਜੋਗੀ** and **ਯੋਗੀ**. 2 **Skt ਯੋਗਿ** *yogi*, engrossed in practising yog. "ih bīdhī he man jognī."—*ram m 5*.

ਜੋਗਸਾਹਿਬਾ [jogmata], **ਜੋਗਸਾਹਿਬਾ** [jogmaya] *n* The Creator's might with which He creates the world. 2 Durga; goddess. 3 a particular goddess; close to Kutab Minar in Delhi, is situated the temple of this goddess popularly

known as Jog Maya temple.

ਜੋਗਦੇ [jogve] practises yog. "jogi hove jogve, bhogi hove khar."—*suh m 1*.

ਜੋਗ [joga] adjable, talented, intelligent. "prabhu sabhna gala joga jiu."—*majh m 5* 2 n a village in tehsil and police station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala state. It is about nine miles south-west of railway station Tappa. While blessing the Malwa region, Guru Teg Bahadur visited this village that has donated 23 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

ਜੋਗਸਿੰਘ [jogasigh] son of Bhai Gurmukh of Asia mohalla in Peshawar, who adopted Sikhism after being baptised by Guru Gobind Singh.

Considering him the most obedient and deserving disciple, Guru Gobind Singh always kept Bhai Joga Singh in his attendance. Once Bhai Gurmukh requested the Guru to allow his son Joga Singh to get married in Peshawar. The Guru permitted Joga Singh to do so, but to test his loyalty, a written command was handed over to one of the disciples with the instruction that this be delivered to Joga Singh only when he had completed the first ਫੇਰ [phera], first ritual circumambulation. The disciple followed the order accordingly and handed over the Guru's command to Joga Singh. This was an instruction from the Guru for Joga Singh to return to Anandpur immediately on reading the order. So Joga Singh left for Anandpur and the remaining three circumambulation were performed with his girdle (waistband) to complete the marriage ceremony.

On his way back to Anandpur, Bhai Joga Singh became vainglorious, thinking himself an exceptional disciple who could follow such an order of his Guru. When he reached Hoshiarpur he was tempted by the beauty of a harlot. He got so excited that he made up his mind to

cohabit with her, against the tenets of the Sikh religion. He reached the house of the harlot but, the Guru in the guise of a gatekeeper, kept guard throughout the night so as to save his most devoted follower from this repugnant act. When Bhai Joga Singh saw three or four times the gatekeeper standing vigilant at the door, he moved towards Anandpur cursing himself for his heinous thought and begged pardon for his sin in the court of the Guru.

In Peshawar the shrine raised in memory of Bhai Joga Singh is very famous. The residents of the area remember him as Jogan Shah too.

"jogasigh lakhi gatr soe.
mamhar cobdar guru hoe.
saman varta caru paryo.
dhan prabhu de hath ubryo.
ap saman na apor kri pala.
sada das ke ban rakhvala.
tajhu jithai sikh ke karen
jyõ kyõ karhõ das udharan.—GPS.

ਜੋਗਧਾਰੀ [jogadhari] adj one who adopts yog; practitioner of yog. "sudar jogadhari jiu."—*maru m 1*.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogi] See ਜੋਗੀ. 2 adj capable, proper, intelligent, deserving. 3 through yog, by yog.

ਜੋਗਿਆ [jogia] to the capable. "gate ratr dinõ gavan jogia."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 vocative, 'O, the capable!'

ਜੋਗਿਦਰ [jogidra] lord of yogis. 2 Gorakh Nath. 3 Shiv. 4 Baba Sri Chand.

ਜੋਗਿਦਰ [jogidra] adj of the lord of yogis; relating to Gorakh; of Gorakh. "darsan bhekh karahu jogidra."—*sidh gosai 1*.

ਜੋਗਿਨੀ [jogini] See ਜੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogi] Skr जोगी adj one who practises yog. 2 n a person engrossed in the soul; enlightened one. "esa jogi vad bhagi bhaet maza ke bādhān kate."—*gau m 5*. "parñida ustati nahī jāke

kācan loh samano. harakh sog te rahe atita jogi
tahi bakhano.”—*dhana m 9*. See **ਯੋਗੀ**. 3 In
Gorakh Nath's view, one who wears yogi's
dress and practises hathyog. “jogi jōgam
bhagve bhekh.”—*basāt m 1*. 4 one who is
conversant with 27 yogis including Vishkumbh;
an astrologer. “thitivarū na jogi jāne rutz
mahu na koī.”—*jāpu*. 5 *adj* competent,
intelligent. “asā vekhejogi vasatu na kai.”—*BG*.
6 as much as, of as much quantity (as).

ਜੋਗੀਆ [jogia] *adj* one who practises yog.
2 relating to a yogi. 3 yog practitioner “jogāḍar
jogia.”—*sri m 1*. 4 *n* yogi. 5 saffron-coloured.

ਜੋਗੀਆ ਦੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਪੰਥ [jogiū de barā pāth] See
ਬਾਰਹ 2.

ਜੋਗੀਸਰ [jogisār], **ਜੋਗੀਸਰ** [jogisvar] *adj* lord of
yogis, chief of yogis, prominent among yogis.
2 *n* Shiv, who is lord of all the yogis. “jogisār
pavahi nahi tuā guṇ kathan apar.”—*gāu
ravīdas*. 3 Gorakh Nath.

ਜੋਗੀਟਿਲਾ [jogitilla] a mountain range in district
of Jhām, the highest peak of which is 3242
feet. There are many important places of yogis
like Balgundai etc on these hills. Guru Nanak
Dev arrived here to preach to the yogis ways
to attain self-realisation. A sacred place still
exists there in his memory. See **ਬਲਗੁੰਦਾਈ**.

ਜੋਗੁ [jogu] See **ਜੋਗ** 4. “jogu na bhagvi kaprī, jogu
na mele vesti. nanak gharī bethia jogu par
satigur ke updesī.”—*sava m 3*. 2 *adj*
competent, intelligent. “meno jogu kotoi.”
—*mūdavnī m 5*. “apahī karnējogu.”—*bavan*.

ਜੋਗੇਸਰ [jogesur] *n* lord of yogis, Krishan.
2 Shiv. 3 See **ਜੋਗਿੰਦੁ** and **ਜੋਗੀਸਰ**.

ਜੋਗੇਨ [jogen] after doing yog. “jogen kī, jogen
kī?”—*gūjdev*.

ਜੋਗਤ [jogy] See **ਯੋਗਤ**.

ਜੋਜਨ [jōjan] *n* measure of distance equal to four
kōhs. See **ਯੋਜਨ** for its complete derivation.
“barah jōjan chatru calētha.”—*dhana namdev*.

See **ਯੋਗ**.

ਜੋਜਾ [jōja] a subcaste of Rajputs. 2 See **ਜੋਜ**.
ਜੋਜਿਤ [jōjit] *adj* (woman) + jit (conquered).
one, who has been won over by a woman.
“jōjit jōg apān nā kahēye.”—*cārit 33*. 2 *Skt*
ਯੋਜਿਤ combined, connected, related.

ਜੋਟ [jot], **ਜੋਟਾ** [jōta], **ਜੋਟੀ** [jōtī] *Skt* ਜੋਟਕ *n* pair,
couple. 2 companion, partner.

ਜੋਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਬਦ [jōtīā de bābad] *n* verses which
are sung by two groups of singers, one line is
sung by one group, the same is repeated by
the second group. Baba Bhuddha initiated this
tradition and concept.

ਜੋਤ [jot] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿ *n* light, shine, glitter, lustre.
2 *adj* fastened, yoked. “jese birakh jōtī jot.”
—*keda m 5*. ‘like the ox firmly fastened to the
yoke.’ 3 *n* strap used to yoke an animal firmly.

ਜੋਤਸ [jotas], **ਜੋਤਸੀ** [jotsī], **ਜੋਤਕ** [jotak], **ਜੋਤਕੀ** [jotkī]
Skt ਜੋਤਿਸ਼ astrology and possessor of its
knowledge, astrologer. See **ਜੋਤਿਸ**. “parī parī
pāḍit jotkī vad karahī vicar.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜੋਤਨਾ [jotna], **ਜੋਤਨਾ** [jotna] *v* fasten, plough; tie
with a yoke (for ploughing). “hāl jōtē udāmū
karē.”—*gāu m 4*.

ਜੋਤਵਿਕਾਸ [jotvikas] See **ਜੋਤਵਿਕਾਸ** ਭਾਈ. 2 self-
realisation; spiritual knowlege.

ਜੋਤਿ [joti] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿ *n* light, flash. “na surāj cād
nā jōtī apar.”—*gūj 9 m 1*. 2 miraculous
intelligence. “janaku jōtī, nā puchahu jāti.”
—*asa m 1*. 3 fire. “jōtī sāt jīmī varī kar.”
—*saloh*. 4 sun, moon and planets. 5 God; true

Master. “sabh mahī jōtī jōtī hē soī.”—*sohila*.
6 spiritual light, self-realisation. “pragṭi jōtī
mātra ādhārā.”—*prabha kabīr*. “purān jōtī
jōgē ghaṭ me.”—*savcye 33*. 7 moonlight.
8 eyesight. “nenān jōtī gūzī ghāṭkē.”—*GPS*.

ਜੋਤਿਸ [jotis] *Skt* ਜੋਤਿਸ਼ *n* a branch of knowledge
about speed, distance and other properties of
the sun, the moon, and the planets etc,
astronomy. 2 science giving knowledge of good

or bad effects of the planets; astrology. Astrology is one of the six sections of Veds. It tells us about the good or bad times for performing oblation or any other rituals.

ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ [jotisərup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotisərupi], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ** [jotisərup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotisərupi] *n* God, manifested as light—the Transcendent One. "jotisərup sādā sukhdata."—*maru solhe m 1*. "jotisərupi sabh jəg māuk."—*maru solhe m 3*. "nav khād māh jotisərupi rahio bhāri."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤਿਕ [jotik] See **ਜੋਤਿਸ**. "jotik janahz, bahu bahu brakama."—*asa kabir*.

ਜੋਤਿਕੀ [jotiki] See **ਜੋਤਸੀ**.

ਜੋਤਿਜੁਤ [jotijut] *adj* lit; with light.

ਜੋਤਿਮਾਤ੍ਰਿ [jotimātri] in the hymn of the radiant God; in the true Vaheguru. "jotimātri manū asthīru karē."—*bher a kabir*.

ਜੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ [jotirlig] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिङ्ग *n* per Shiv Puran, a glorious lig of Shiv like kalaganz, created only to dispel the vanity of Brahma and Vishnu for neither of them could locate its end points. 2 according to Vaidya Nath Mahatam it is the name given to one of twelve ligz of Shiv. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਲਿੰਗ**

ਜੋਤਿਰੂਪ [jotirup] See **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ** 1. "jotirup hart apī."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤੀ [joti] See **ਜੋਤਿ**. 2 giver of light to the human body (mortal frame); human soul. "sabh teri joti joti vich vartahz."—*var kan m 4*. 3 the Transcendent One. "tri joti sāgzi joti samana."—*sukhmāni*. 4 self-knowledge, spiritual knowledge. "joti hu prabhū japda."—*ari m 3*. 5 See **ਜਾਤਿ**.

ਜੋਤੀਸਰ [jotisər] a pond three kōh from Thanesar in district Karnal, where Krishan gave Arjun Geeta sermon before the start of war between Pandavs and Koravs. A majestic Geeta Bhawan has been constructed near the Kurukshetar pond by the devotees to mark this

significant event. Guru Amar Das and Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. Jyotisar is located on Pohowa road at a distance of six miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station.

ਜੋਤੀ ਸਰੂਪ [joti sərup] *n* the radiant Creator. 2 a gurdwara in Sirhind where Mata Gujri and two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated. See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ** and **ਦਰੋਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ [jotijoti] *n* the Creator who provides light to a lamp; the Transcendent One; God, who provides brilliance to miraculous objects like the sun, fire etc. "jotijoti mīlī, joti samāni."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 2 *adj* illuminator, emitter of light. "jotijoti mīlī bhagvan."—*asa a m 3*.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [jotijoti samauṇa] *v* (for the individual light (soul)) to merge with the eternal light (supreme soul); for the living soul to merge with its creator. "jotijoti samāni"—*sor namdev*. 2 merging of the ten Gurus with their origin—the Transcendent One—after giving up their mortal frame; pass away.

ਜੋਤੀਮਾਲੀ [jotīmālī] *n* source of the rays—sun.

ਜੋਤੀ [jotyā] *Skt* ज्योतिष्मन् *adj* luminous, illuminated. "jen kālā sāsī sur nakhyaṭr jotyā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਜੋਦਰੀ [jodri], **ਜੋਦਰੀਆ** [jodriā], **ਜੋਦਰੀ** [jodri], **ਜੋਦਰੀਆ** [jodriā] See **ਜੁਹਦ**. "mohan, ghari avahu karau jodriā."—*sar m 5*. "gur agt karī jodri"—*gaur a m 4*.

ਜੋਧ [jodh] *Skt* *n* warrior, fighter. "kavan jodh jo kal sāghare."—*sardhgosāṭi*. 2 a Jatt belonging to Khahira subcaste, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a cook of Guru Amar Das. 4 a Brahman, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. 5 See **ਜੋਧਰਾਧ**. 6 See **ਧੁਨੀ** (f). 7 a māhātā and devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a resident of Kotkamal. The

Guru forgave him while punishing the other preacher-cum-collectors. 8 a subcaste of Rajputs. 9 Dg son, male child. 10 a village, eleven kols away from Ludhiana, where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a few days after leaving Alamgir. See **ਅਲਮਗੀਰ** 3.

ਜੋਧਪੁਰ [jodhpur] a capital city of a state in Rajputana, founded by a Rajput named Jodh in Sammat 1515 Bikrami.

ਜੋਧਰਾਇ [jodhray]. **ਜੋਧਰਾਯ** [jodhray] or **ਰਾਯਜੋਧ** [rayjodh] prominent warrior, Mahar Mittha, belonging to Dhaliwal subcaste. Jodhray was his descendant who became the chief of Kangar and Dina. He embraced Sikhism on the persuasion of his wife (who herself was the daughter of a Sikh) and became a follower of Guru Hargobind. He always had an armed force of 500 mounted soldiers with him. Jodhray fought for the Guru, alongwith his force, in the battle of Gurusar. His grandsons, Samir and Lakhmir, accorded great reception and hospitality to Guru Gobind Singh during the latter's long stay in their village. The holy place where the Guru stayed is now converted into a gurdwara named. Lohgarh. Jodhray's genealogy is as under.

Mittha Mahar'

↓
Chainbeg

↓
Umar Shah

↓
Jodhray

↓
Phatta

↓
Samir, Lakhmir & Takhat Mal

ਜੋਧਾ [jodha] *Skt* योद्धा warrior, fighter, valiant person. 2 from Dhutta subcaste, a devotee of 'Akbar married his daughter and gave him the title of Mahar He was also given Kangar subdivision as a fief

Guru Arjan Dev; he rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a māsād of Tulaspur, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜੋਧਾਤਕ [jodhātāk] *n* killers of a warrior – sword and arrow. –*sanama*.

ਜੋਧਾਬਾਈ [jodhabai] daughter of Maldev, Rana of Jodhpur, who was married to emperor Akbar in 1569 AD. 2 Balmati, the daughter of Uday Singh, king of Jodhpur, whom many writers mention as Jodha Bai. She was married to Jahangir in 1585 AD. She gave birth to Shahjahan.

ਜੋਧੀ [jodhi] *Skt* योधिन् *adj* fighter, warrior

ਜੋਧੇ ਵੀਰੇ ਪੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਥੀ ਧੁਨੀ [jodhe vire purbaṇi ku dhuni] See **ਧੁਨੀ** (f).

ਜੋਨ [jon] See **ਜੋਨਿ**. 2 See **ਜੋਨ** 3 moonlight.

ਜੋਨਿ [jonɪ] *Skt* जेनि *n* birth; creation. "parbrāham pārmesur jonɪ nā avai." –*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 vagina. 3 womb, uterus, pregnancy. "jonɪ chad jāu jag mahɪ aɪa." –*gāu kabir*. 4 reason, cause. 5 source of life, mine of life.

ਜੋਨਿਸਿਲਾ [jonisila] *Skt* जेनिशिला *n* sexual urge, a religious seat of Sati Devi, located in Assam. "jɪh nār ko dhanvan takavē. jonisila mahɪ tāhɪ phasavē." –*cārɪtr* 266. There is a slit in the shape of a vagina passing through which people feel themselves liberated from the cycle of rebirth. The priests of the temple play such a trick that they get the person entangled in the slit whom they desire and release him or her after extorting large amount of money.

ਜੋਨੀ [joni] See **ਜੋਨਿ**. "so mukhu jālau jɪtu kahahɪ ʃhakuru joni." –*bher m* 5. 2 by virtue of. "jonu akul nɪrājan gaxa." –*maru solhe m* 1.

ਜੋਨੀਮਾਟ [jonibat] *n* transmigratory cycle in which an unliberated soul wanders (as per Hindu mythology), in cycles of births and deaths. "bōhaurɪ nā ave jonibət." –*bher kabir*.

ਜੋਨੀਮਾਟ [jonimat] See **ਮਾਟ**.

ਜੋੜ [noph] *A* 1 *ضعف* *n* weakness. 2 laziness. 3 old age, senescence.

ਜੋੜਨ [joban] *Skt* जौवन *n* youthfulness, young age. "joban dhan prabhuta ke mad me ahi nist rahe divana."—*dhana m* 9.

ਜੋੜਨ ਬਾਹਿਕਰਮ [joban bahikram] See ਬਾਹਿਕਰਮ.

ਜੋੜਨ ਬਾਲੀ [joban balari] *adj* young girl. "mOdh joban balie."—*asa ch5t m* 1.

ਜੋੜਨ ਬਾਲਾ [jobanbala] *adj* young boy. "piru raliāla jobanbala."—*dhana ch5t m* 1.

ਜੋੜਨ ਬਾਰੀ [jobanvari] *adj* young (female).

ਜੋੜਨ ਵੰਤ [jobanvāt] *adj* male of young age, youth "jobanvāt acar kulina."—*gau a m* 5.

ਜੋੜਨ 'ਭਾਜਤਾਕ' [jobnātātak] *n* killer of youth – old age; and its destroyer, nectar.—*sonama*.

ਜੋੜਨਾਰੀ [jobnari] a female in young age. "mahā rupvāti maha jobnarī."—*gyan*. 2 *n* old age; senescence which is enemy of youth. —*sonama*.

ਜੋੜਨੀ [jobani] *n* youth, young age. "job lagu jobani sasu he."—*sri m* 4 *vanjara*. 2 *adv* due to youth, from young age. 3 of youth. "jaru ai jobani haria."—*var asa*.

ਜੋੜਨਾ [jobanu] See ਜੋੜਨ. "jobanu ghaṭe jarua juṇe."—*sri m* 1 *pahare*.

ਜੋਮ [jom] *A* 1 *ج* *n* ambition, excitement. 2 ego, pride, arrogance. 3 zeal, enthusiasm.

ਜੋਯ [joy] See ਜੋਇ.

ਜੋਰ [jor] or ਜੋਰੂ [joru] *n* joint, junction, union. "tutai nahi jor."—*kan m* 5. "re man mere tū harī siu joru."—*gau a m* 5. 2 *P* ੨੨ *n* might, strength. "jor julam phulaḥi ghaṇo."—*bavan*. 3 See ਜੋਇ.

ਜੋਰਨ [joran], ਜੋਰਨਾ [jorna] *v* add, save. "dhan joran kau dhara."—*sor m* 9. 2 put together, collect.

ਜੋਰਾ [jora] *n* pair, two objects. 2 a pair of shoes. 3 dress. "jora ek banavāt bhae."—*coritr* 122. 4 of wives or women. "manmukhā de sirī jora amar he."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

ਜੋਰਵਾਰ [zoravar] *P* ੨੨੧੨ *adj* powerful, mighty,

bully.

ਜੋਰਵਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [zoravarsingh baba] son of Guru Gobind Singh, who was born to Mata Jeeto on Maghar sudi 3, Sammat 1753 Bikrami in Anandpur. He was martyred on the order of Vazirkhan subedar of Sirhind on Poh 13, Sammat 1761 Bikrami. Many historians mention his death by stacking into the wall of the fort.

The memorial in honour of his martyrdom is named as Fatehgarh while the place of his cremation is known as Jyotisarup.

ਜੋਰਿ [jori] pair, couple. "pai jori bat ik kīnī."—*asa kabir*. 'Unity is like a pair of shoes.' 2 *adv* by putting together. "jori jori dhan kia."—*sor kabir*. 3 jointly. "gur kisaraṇī rahau kar jori."—*g5d m* 5. with folded hands. 4 forcibly, by force. "jori chali cādravali."—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰਿਓ [jorio], ਜੋਰਿਆ [joria] added, combined, united. "joi joi jorio soi soi phatīo."—*mala ravidas*. 2 deposited, collected.

ਜੋਰਿਯੇ [jorie] by collecting, on collecting, on combining. "sakat siu mukhi jorie."—*bīla m* 5.

ਜੋਰੀ [jori] See ਜੋੜੀ. 2 attached. "oti poti bhagtan sēgī jori."—*gau m* 5. 3 collected, deposited. "dokh kari kari jori."—*bīha ch5t m* 5. collected money by committing sins. 4 *n* oppression, high-handedness. "jori kie julam he."—*s kabir*. 5 *adv* forcibly; unjustly. "jori māgē dan ve lalo!"—*tzīg m* 1. 'Babar, the bridegroom, forcibly asks for the bride's offer.' Here marriage is a metaphor only.

ਜੋਰੂ [joru] See ਜੋਰ. "jīu haṭhi joru kari vekhe soi."—*japu*. "nanak tagu na tutai je tagi hove joru."—*var asa*

ਜੋਰੂ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ [joru sakati] force and prowess, strength and courage. "joru sakati nanak kichu nahu."—*foḍi m* 5.

सैव [joru] *n* wife, spouse, better half. 2 woman, lady. "jīu joru sirnavā ave varovarī."—*var asa*.

सैव [joro] See **सैव**. "mukh joro."—*kan m 5*. 'live collectively.' 2 See **सैव**.

सैव [jol] See **सुल** and **सुल**.

सैव [jolau], **सैव** [jolan] *v* go, walk, move. "jolike, ke galī legē dhai."—*s farid*. "jo gur dase baṭ murida jolīc."—*asa sekh farid*.

सैव [jola], **सैव** [jolāra], **सैव** [jolāha] weaver of clothes. See **सुल**. Per Brahmavaivara Purāṇ, Jola caste was born of the womb of a weaver's daughter from a barbarian father. "nic kula jolāra."—*asa dhāna*. "nama chiba kabir jolāha."—*sri a m 3*.

सैव [jolike] having gone or walked. See **सैव**.

सैव [jolie] let us go. See **सैव**.

सैव [jovān] See **सैव**.

सैव [jovānhar] *adj* onlooker. 2 one who yokes or unites.

सैव [jovānvaru] *n* a feeding ritual; ritual of taking meals; according to Hindu mythology, the ceremony of feeding food for the first time to an infant in his sixth or eighth month. "jovānvaru namkaraṇ."—*ram m 5 bāno*.

सैव [jovna] *v* see, look. See **सैव**. 2 yoke, harness. "jovahi kup sīcan kau basudha."—*asa m 4*. "jo terr rāgi rate se jonī nā jovna."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

सैव [jovan] See **सैव**. 2 See **सैव**.

सैव [jor] *n* sum (of numbers), total, addition. 2 knot, stitch, solder. 3 body joints like elbow, knee etc. 4 comparison, match. 5 tactic, trick. 6 See **सैव**.

सैव [jortor] *n* creation and destruction, growth and decay. permutation and combination. 2 acceptance and contradiction. 3 a herb, which is used to treat mercury.

सैव [jorāna] *v* combine, mix. 2 deposit, collect. 3 add, total.

सैव [jormel] *n* gathering, congregation, carnival. 2 fast friendship.

सैव [jormelāni] *n* xa needle.

सैव [jora] *n* pair of shoes. 2 dress, a heavy shawl (usually equal to two thin shawls). "sac bhōjan jora."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 3 two objects, pair. 4 male and female.

सैव [jori] having joined. "jori vichore nanak thapī."—*asa m 5*.

सैव [jori] brought together. "jori jure na tori tuṭe."—*gāu kabir*. 2 *n* companion, social acquaintance. "harīname ke hovahu jori."—*basāt m 5*. 3 partner, joint owner. 4 matching, equivalent. 5 a pair of two (male and female etc). 6 tambourine (pair of small drums), a pair of one sided drums, comprising one sound bass and other tenor.

सैव [joru] *adj* which connects; (one) that binds. 2 *n* miser, who never spends and always hoards.

सै [jo] part if, provided, in case. "jo rajū dehi ta kavan baḍai."—*guj namdev*. 2 *n* barley. *P 3* 3 *adv* when, whenever.

सै [jō] See **सै** 2.

सै [jō] See **सै** and **सै**.

सैव [phar] *n* pond, tank. See **सैव**. 2 *A 1* 1 *adj* pearl. 3 precious stone, gem, jewel. 4 raw material, e.g cotton for cloth, iron for a sword etc. 5 merit, quality. 6 an old ritual "jivhar" in Rajputana, from which the word phar is derived. Due to a threat from the enemy, wives faithful to their husbands would put an end to their families, with weapon or fire. This ritual is called phar. See **सैव**. 7 oxides of steel, iron oxide. 8 sublimation of medicine.

सैव [phri] *n* jeweller, connoisseur and trader of jewels.

सैव [jok] *T 3* 3 *n* army, military, armed forces. 2 group, gang, crowd, swarm. 3 *A 3* 3 *adj* tasting. 4 happiness, ecstasy. 5 feeling of spiritual bliss.

“lakhyo ap ne apān apa su jk.”—GPS.

ਜੈਜ [jɔj] *A* جوج *n* husband.

ਜੈਜਹ [zɔjəh], ਜੈਜਾ [zɔjə] *A* جوج *n* wife.

ਜੈਨ [jɔn] *pron* which, that. 2 who, that. “nīd ustāt jn ke sām.”—*hājere 10* 3 *n* See ਜਨ (जन). 4 moonlight. “tāhā cādrā kī nā jn hē.”—*ramav*. “bar kirāt jn.”—*NP*.

ਜੈਨਪੁਰ [jɔnpur] *Skt* जैनपुर a town on the bank of river Gomti, in Benaras division of UP. It is a district headquarters. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara named Sangat Mridangwali is situated in this town. The Guru stayed at the residence of Gurbax Singh and offered him a mṛīdāg (a two-sided drum) for singing of hymns. Still it is reverently preserved at this holy place. The scented and perfumed oils of Jaunpur are very popular.

ਜੈਪੇ [jɔpe] *part* if, in case, provided.

ਜੈਬ [jɔb] if now, now if.

ਜੈਬਨ [jɔbən] *n* youth. “jɔbən bahīkrām kanīk kūḍlāh.”—*sahas m 5*.

ਜੈਲਗ [jɔləg] *adv* until, till, as long as.

ਜੈਲਾ [jɔlə], ਜੈਲਾਨ [jɔlən] See ਜਲਿਲ.

ਜੈਲੋ [jɔlə] See ਜੈਲਗ.

ਜੈਲਾ [jɔlə] *n* twins, either of the twins, twin-born.

ਜੰਗ [jɔg] *P* جنگ *n* rust. 2 large bell or gong, conch shell. “jɔg ghūgharū talīka upjāt rag anāt.”—*prichat*. 3 island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. See ਜੰਗੀ and ਜੁਗੀ ਜੰਗੀ. 4 *P* جنگ *battle, war*.

ਜੰਗ ਆਜ਼ਮਾ [jɔg azma] *P* آزمای, *adj* one who tries his hand in war; experienced in warfare.

ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ [jɔg darayad] description of the war of Kalayvan in Krishanavtar of Dasam Granth is given in the following saveye:

1 jɔg darayad kaljāmēn,

bəgoyad kī mən phoḯ ko śāham,

2 ba mən jɔg bugo kun bāya

hargīz dīl mo nā zara kun vaham,

3 roz mayā duniā uphtadām

śabāṣ be-adli śabāham,

4 kan! gurez mākun tu byaxuṣ

mat kunem jī jɔg guaham,

This means:

1 Kalayavan came to the battlefield and said, “I am the commander of the army.”

2 And repeated, “O Baman! come and combat with me. Don’t have any illusion in your mind.”

3 I, the day, come to the battlefield as the sun. I am unique and as the moon, am night’s husband.

4 O Krishan! Don’t hesitate. Come joyfully so that we may win the game of warfare that is so crucial.”

ਜੰਗਨਾਮ [jɔgnama] epic of a battle. 2 Many books of this title are available, which have description of the battle between the army of Lahore Darbar and British forces.¹ 3 a composition of thirty-two stanzas by a devotee popularly known as Var Guru Gobind Singh ji. This depicts a conversation between emperor Aurangzeb and his daughter Zebbunisa, and details of the battle of Bhangani.

ਜੰਗਮ [jɔgam] *Skt* जङ्गम wanderer, roamer, abodeless homeless. “asthavar jɔgam kī pātāga.”—*gāu kabir*. 2 a branch of Shaivite sect. Its ascetics, wear a serpentine cord over their head with a metallic moon fitted in it. Instead of heavy earrings they put on brass ornaments decorated with peacock feathers. They are divided into two classes—unattached wanderers and householders (having families). “jɔgam jodh jeh sāmāsī.”—*maru m 1*.

ਜੰਗ ਮੁਸਾਫਾ [jɔg musapha] battlegong, large bell

¹Jangnamas written by Shah Muhammad and Bhai Sahib Singh are very famous.

rung to proclaim war. "jāg musapha vajra."—*cāḍi* 3. See संज्ञ and मुसफ.

संज्ञ (jāg) or संज्ञ (jāgalu) *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* uncultivated land, forest. "jāgal jāgalu kia bhavahi?"—*s farid*. 2 *Skr* blood. 3 meat, flesh. 4 land without water, arid land. 5 desert.

संज्ञ जग (jāgal jana) *v* go out for defecation, go out to ease oneself, go to the field to excrete faeces.

संज्ञा (jāga) *adj* wild. 2 *Pg* संज्ञा — a grille or a window fitted with iron bars attached to a corridor or door.

संज्ञा (jāgal) in the forest. 2 See संज्ञा.

संज्ञा (jāgu) *adj* one who lives in a forest (forest dweller). 2 barbarian, uncivilized, savage.

संज्ञ (jāgalu) See संज्ञ.

संज्ञा (jāgra) *n* octroi barrier. 2 octroi collector. 3 See संज्ञा.

संज्ञ (jāga) *n* nightwatch or vigil, keeping awake at night. "rajanī sabai jāga."—*sar m* 5. 2 thigh, leg. "sahasra sis tav dhar tan jāga."—*vīsan*.

संज्ञ (jāgar) *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* warrior. 2 *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* rust, dirt on metals like iron etc.

संज्ञा (jāgal) See संज्ञा. 2 *Skr n* bridge. 3 dam; barrage to stop the flow of water.

संज्ञा (jāgali) *adj* rusted object. 2 rust-coloured. See भस्म.

संज्ञा (jāgi) *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* pertaining to war. 2 armed soldier. 3 Zangū, a resident of Zangvaar. See संज्ञ 3.

संज्ञा (jāgirana) a village of Bhatinda tehsil, division Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this village but no gurdwara has been constructed here due to the negligence of the Sikhs of the surrounding area. An unmetalled structure stands at a distance of about two kōhs from Jangirana. Close to it is a pond named Tilkara belonging to the Sidhu caste, whose members come to this pond during Navratras to dig out silt from it.

संज्ञा (jāgila) *adj* warrior, soldier, fighter, pertaining to war 2 rusted. 3 *n* rust, dirt, filth. "utre manahu jāgila."—*guj m* 5.

संज्ञा (jāgilaṭ) commander-in-chief of the armed forces in India.

संज्ञ (jāgh) *Skr* जङ्घ *n* thigh; part of the body above the ankle and below the knee; leg. "Ini niki jāghic thali dugarī bhavīomī."—*s farid*.

संज्ञा (jāghva), संज्ञा (jāgha) See संज्ञ. 2 See पञ्चसंज्ञ.

संज्ञा (jāghu) with legs. See संज्ञ

संज्ञ (jāgi) See संज्ञ.

संज्ञा (jājar), संज्ञा (jājara), संज्ञा (jājai) *n* mundane involvement; worldly attachment; chain, complication. "karam karat jā kau jājar."—*asa m* 5. "bahurī bahurī laptīo jājara."—*sukh m* 5. "urjīto an jājarī."—*sar m* 5. "al jāl mata jājāi."—*sukhmanī*. 2 human trap; dragnet to entangle human beings. 3 dragnet made by men; plan to entangle.

संज्ञा पञ्च (jājai pārai) *n* rope made of paddy straw; mesh formed by straw of paddy. "sakat jājai pārai pāra."—*ram a m* 1. 'delicate bondage of illusion, in which one is trapped due to one's own weakness.'

संज्ञा (jājai) from entanglements, from worldly worries. "manu jājāi verā."—*oṣkar*

संज्ञा (jājai) *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* chain, made of metallic links etc. "jājai badhīkar khare kabir"—*bhcr kabir* 2 fetter, shackle.

संज्ञा (jājai) small chain. See संज्ञा.

संज्ञा (jājai) a Rajput subcaste.

संज्ञा (jājai) a heavy and long rifle, which was earlier used for long range firing. Its range was upto six hundred yards. See संज्ञ.

संज्ञ (jājai) *Skr* ज्ञान *n* marriage party, wedding procession led by the bridegroom. See संज्ञ. 2 "harījan mīlī jāi suhādi."—*sri chāt m* 4.

संज्ञ (jājai) *n* sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation). "jīs jāi te jāi sanmane."—*NP*.

ਜੌੜ [jāḍ] *n* a wild tree, pods of which are used for preparing pickle. The ripe pods are sweet. In Malwa, a dish prepared with its raw pods and curd is considered beneficial for dysentery (diarrhoea). *Skt* जमी. *L* Prosopis Spicigera.

ਜੌੜਸਰ [jāḍsar] See ਦਮਦਮ.

ਜੌੜਸਾਹਿਬ [jāḍsaḥib] that jāḍ, tree (Prosopis Spicigera) under the shadow of which each of the ten Gurus of Sikhs has taken rest. Many jāḍs are popular in history, a few of which are mentioned below:

1 One such jāḍ is at a distance of two miles to the north-west of village Gunmati of division Phool in Nabha state, from which a water pitcher was suspended by Bhai Roopa of Tuklani village. He humbly requested Guru Hargobind in Daroli to take rest under that jāḍ tree during the scorching sun at noon and offered cold water to him. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a gurdwara at this place. The Nabha state has donated fifty-seven ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

2 Another such jāḍ is at a distance of three kols to the north-west of village Chamkaur under police station Morinda in Ambala district, under which Guru Gobind Singh took rest for a while after coming out of the garhi. A small gurdwara has been built there. Land measuring 827 bighas is allotted to the gurdwara from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The village closeby is also known as Jand Sahib. This holy place is situated twenty-two miles to the east of Doraha railway station.

3 There is a holy place in memory of Guru Har Rai near village Lahli Kalan in district Hoshiarpur. Here the icon of a horse is tied to the jāḍ. A beautiful gurdwara has been built there, 27 kanals of land is attached to it. This place is situated at a distance of eight miles to the south of Hoshiarpur railway station.

4 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one furlong before the village Thehri under police station Kotbhai, tehsil Muktsar district Ferozepur. All the three jāḍs, on which Guru Gobind Singh swung his clothes and weapons, still exist there. Manji Sahib is situated in the centre and a very beautiful gurdwara has also been raised there. At this place Balaknath satisfied his spiritual thirst by listening to Guru Gobind Singh's sermon. This place is one mile to the north of Fakarsar railway station.

5 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one mile to the south of village Dehrikalan in Faridkot state. The Guru took rest under this jāḍ. 25 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara, which is situated 10 miles to the west of Faridkot railway station.

ਜੌੜਾਲੀ [jāḍali] a village under police station Payal, division Sunam in Patiala state. Guru Hargobind stayed at this place for some time. The village people have donated 25 bighas of a land to the gurdwara, which is situated nine miles to the south-west of Chava Payal railway station.

ਜੌੜਿਆਣਾ [jāḍiāṇa], **ਜੌੜਿਆਨਾ** [jāḍiāna] an area where jāḍ trees grow (prosopis specigera).
2 a pond, at the bank of which are jāḍ trees
3 Bhai Santokh Singh refers to jāḍsar as jāḍiāṇa. See ਦਮਦਮ I (a).

"sayē same jāḍiāṇa.

bath-hī sabhin hakeran thane."—GPS.

ਜੌੜਿਆਲਾ [jāḍiāla] a village in Amritsar district situated 11 miles to the east of Amritsar town. See ਦੈਲਲ and ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੌੜਿਆਲੀਏ [jāḍiālie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੌੜੀ [jāḍi] small jāḍ tree, Prosopis specigera. See ਜੌੜ.

ਜੌੜ [jāḍ] *Skt* जन्तु *n* living creature, animal. "ikī jēt bharamī bhule."—asa chēt m 3. 2 *Skt* यन्त्र

contrivance, machine. "suc carī bhavaiaht jāt."—*varasa*. 'Contrivances like plates rotated on a spindle.' 3 musical instrument (wind instrument such as trumpet, clarinet, harmonium). "ham tere jāt tu bāpvanhara."—*bher m 5*.

ਜੰਨਾ [jāna] living creatures. "jāna ke hath kahā karta akal ek."—*saloh*. 2 See ਜੰਨਾ.

ਜੰਨਾ [jānbekh] bodied creatures, all living beings. 2 beggar, mendicant. "jāt bekh, tu saphio data."—*suh chāt m 1*.

ਜੰਨਾ [jānar] See ਜੰਨਾ and ਜੰਨਾ

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] See ਜੰਨੀ and ਜੰਨੀ. 2 *n* astronomical calendar, almanac; a publication containing information regarding zodiac signs and their forecast.

ਜੰਨੀਆ [jāniā] creatures, living beings. "ham kīa bāpure jāniā."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਜੰਨੀ. 3 an astrologer having an almanac.

ਜੰਨਾ [jāna] living creature, animal. "utbhū setaj tere kute jāta."—*sor m 1*. 2 See ਜੰਨੀ. 3 See ਜੰਨਾ.

ਜੰਨਾ [jānar] animate creature, living beings. 2 *Sk* यत्न act of begging, request.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] *Sk* यन्त्रि adj machinist; one who works with a machine. 2 harmonium player. "jās jāti mōhī jū samāna."—*gau kabir*. 'As the tune pervades the harmonium player, so does a living being merge with the Creator.' 3 (yoked to) a machine. "xse bīrakh jāti jōt."—*keda m 5*. 'as an ox is yoked with the oilpress.' 4 *n* a device with small and big holes to stretch a wire.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ. 2 instrument, implement, machine. 3 musical instrument (wind instrument). "jāti ke vāsī jētu."—*var sor m 4*.

ਜੰਨੁਖਲ [jānuphal] *n* a very tall tree *L* Ficus glomerata. See ਉੱਚਾ.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] *Sk* यन्त्रि-यन्त्री adj machinist. 2 harmonium player. "ham jātu tū purakhū jāteri."—*brīa m 4*

ਜੰਨ [jānu] *n* animal; any living creature. 2 *Sk* contraption, machine, e.g. body. "jā jātr sabhī tere thape."—*majh m 5*. 'Individual soul and body are all Thy creations.' 3 harmonium, any (wind) musical instrument like a trumpet, clarinet, harmonium. 4 exorcism, incantation; any ritual supposed to have magical effect. See ਜੰਨ. "nā jātr me nā jātr me nā mātr vāsī avai."—*akal*. 5 *Sk* birthplace. "jātr hū nā jātr jāki."—*akal*.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] See ਜੰਨੀ. 2 See ਜੰਨੀ. 3 See ਜੰਨੀ.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] See ਜੰਨੀ. 2 See ਜੰਨੀ. 3 one who knows and practises exorcism.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] *n* rope of a cart or a chariot. 2 machine for making noodles. 3 *P* ۛ holy scripture of the Parsees, which was compiled in 600 BC; a critique of Zend popularly known as Zend Avasta or Zend Usta. See ਉਸਤਾ

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਉਸਤਾ and ਜੰਨ 3.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ.

ਜੰਨ [jānu] See ਜੰਨ.

bhav jñ dukkh."-NP. 8 one who is related to some class, caste or nation. 9 See ਜਨ. "munx jñ re."-savrye m 4 ke. 10 A جنى doubt, mistrust.

ਜੰਨਾ [jñna] See ਜਨ. "nacñti gopijñna."-dhana namdev.

ਜੰਨੀ [jñni] followers. "vicari dīṭha harijñni."-var vad m 4.

ਜੰਨੂ [jñhu] See ਜਨੂ.

ਜੰਨੂ ਸੁਤਾ [jñhu sutā], ਜੰਨੂ ਕੰਨਾ [jñhu kñya], ਜੰਨੂ ਤਨਿਆ [jñhu tanxya] See ਜਨੂ ਸੁਤਾ.

ਜੰਨੱਤ [jñatt] See ਜੰਨਤ.

ਜੰਨਤ [jñny] See ਜਨਤ.

ਜੰਪ [jəp] Dg n utterance, sermon. Skt जल्पन. See ਜਲਪ.

ਜੰਪਉ [jəpu], ਜੰਪਹਿ [jəpahɪ], ਜੰਪਹੁ [jəpahu], ਜੰਪਤ [jəpat], ਜੰਪਨ [jəpən], ਜੰਪੇ [jəpe] See ਜਲਪ and ਜੰਪ. "jas jəpau lahine rasan."-savrye m 2 ke. 'Sing the praise of Guru Angad Dev.' "tohx jas jəy jəy jəpəhɪ."-savrye m 5 ke. '(They) sing eulogies?' "ram jəpahu nitbhai."-savrye m 3 ke. 'Recite Ram's name daily.' "jəpət sesphənā."-kalki. 'Sheshnag utters.' "nanak jəpe patitpavan."-asa ch5t 5. 'utters (repeats).'

ਜੰਬਕ [jəbak] See ਜੰਬੁਕ.

ਜੰਬਰ [jəbar] n a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village under police station Chhanga Manga, tehsil Chuhanian, district Lahore, situated at a distance of five miles from Chhanga Manga railway station. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place on the request of a follower named Prema. There are two pillars situated at this place. People call them Dukhnivaran (reliever of grief) and believe that one gets relief from all kinds of grief just by touching these pillars.¹ Land measuring 165 ghumaons is attached to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

ਜੰਬਰੀ [jəbri] adj belonging to Jambar subcaste.

¹It is learnt that these pillars do not exist now.

"səbgsfgh jəbri."-GPS. 2 of Jambar village.

3 See ਜੰਬਰੀ.

ਜੰਬਾਲ [jəbal] Skt जम्बाल n mud, sludge, mortar of mud. 2 scented liquid prepared from pandanus odoratissimus.

ਜੰਬੂ [jəbu] Skt जम्बु n a kind of plum and its tree.

ਜੰਬੁਕ [jəbuk], ਜੰਬੁਕੁ [jəbuku] Skt जम्बुक n scented liquid. 2 gulab jamun, an Indian sweet. 3 jackal. "sigh saran kat jair jəu jəbuku grasc."-Bīla sādha.

ਜੰਬੁਦੀਪ [jəbudip] Skt जम्बुद्वीप according to Bhagwat, the earth is one of the seven islands, surrounded by saline ocean. This name of the earth is derived from the fact that there is a large tree of plum on it, on which the fruit that grows is of the size of an elephant. When this fruit falls down on ripening, river Jambu river flows from the juice. This island has come out in this river, hence this name.

The dimension of the Jambudvip is one lac yojans. It has nine regions of nine thousand yojans each. These regions are also named as varā. These are ilavrit, ramyak, hiraṇmay, kuruvarā, harivarā, kīpuruṣ, bharaṭ, bhadrāṣ and ketumal.

Scholars visualise Asia as a Jambudeep.

ਜੰਬੁਦੀਪ [jəbudvip] See ਜੰਬੁਦੀਪ.

ਜੰਬੁਰ [jəbur] See ਜੰਬੁਰਕ.

ਜੰਬੂ [jəbu] See ਜੰਬੂ and ਜੰਬੂ.

ਜੰਬੂਆ [jəbua] n a kind of dagger. See ਜੰਬੂਆ. "jəbua aru banā sukāṣ kamanā."-ramav.

ਜੰਬੂਰ [zəbur] P جمل n wasp, yellow hornet. "vxchohe jəbur."-var guj 2 m 5. 2 tongs, forceps; plier.

ਜੰਬੂਰਕ [zəburak] P جمل n light cannon; cannon mounted on camel back; tong.

ਜੰਬੂਰਾ [jəbura] See ਜੰਬੂਰਕ. 2 juggler's assistant; acrobat.

ਜੰਬੂਲ [jəbul] Skt n a kind of plum tree, cerasus cornuta, svzygium cumini. 2 a plant-flowers

and scent of which scented liquid is prepared.

ਜੰਬੂਵਾ [jābuva] See ਜੰਬੂਆ and ਜੰਬੂਆ.

ਜੰਭ [jābh] *Skt* जम्भ *n* molar, grindertooth.

2 pointed tooth between molar and other teeth, poker. 3 son of Prahilad. 4 father of Mahikhasur, who was killed by Indar. "Idrijm jābh par."—*bhuṣaṇ*. 5 son of demon Hiranyakshipu, who was killed by goddess Durga. "namo śbika jābh-ha jotirupa."—*cādi* 2. 6 in Ramavtar, name of a demon, who was killed by Ram Chandar. "vyadh jityojine jābh mario une."—*ramav*.

ਜੰਭਾ [jābh-ha] killer of demon Jambh, Indar. See ਜੰਭ 4. 2 Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5. 3 Ram Chandar. See ਜੰਭ 6.

ਜੰਭਕਾ [jābhka] See ਜੰਭਿਕਾ.

ਜੰਭਣ [jābhṇ] (*Skt* जम्भ् *v* yawn). *Skt* जम्भण *n* act of yawning. "devdatt jābhṇe ki."—*NP*. 'for taking life saving devdatt-yawn.' 2 *Skt* जम्भण crush, to destroy.

ਜੰਭਰ [jābhar] a village under police station Sarai-Mughal tehsil Chunian district Lahore, situated five miles to the north of Chhanga Manga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Arjan Dev has been built in this village. There were two brothers Jatri and Jambhar, who were devoted followers of Guru Arjan Dev. A dispute arose between them over the demarcation of their territories. Jatri's faction was weaker and some persons belonging to his group got killed. Both the parties requested the Guru to settle the dispute for ever. The Guru persuaded them and divided the land between them in a fair manner. Both the brothers founded Jambhar and Jatri villages after their names.

An elegant gurdwara has been constructed where Guru Granth Sahib is daily displayed and recited. Fifty acres of land is allotted to the gurdwara. A local village committee

manages all this.

ਜੰਭਰੀ [jābhri] ਜੰਭ—ਯਹੀ; killer of demon Jambh—Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5.

ਜੰਭਾਈ [jābhai] See ਜੰਭਣ. 2 *n* yawn. *Skt* जम्भा.

ਜੰਭਾਸੁਰ [jābhasur] ਜੰਭ—ਅਸੁਰ, demon Jambh. See ਜੰਭ.

ਜੰਭਿਕਾ [jābhika] *Skt* जिम्बिका goddess of sloth. 2 See ਜੰਭ 5 and ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਰੋਤ 6 ch. 4.

ਜੰਭੂਆ [jābhua] *n* dagger in the shape of molar (tooth). See ਜੰਭ 2. In Sanskrit literature its name is mentioned as jimbhak. See ਭਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੰਮ [jām] *Skt* जन्म. "jara jāmahī aroah."—*seveye m* 4 ke. 'You are riding the cycle of old age and rebirth.' i.e., not controlled by six distresses.

ਜੰਮਣ [jāmaṇ] *v* take birth; be born. "jāmīa putu bhagatu gobīd ka."—*asa m* 5.

ਜੰਮਣਖੇੜਾ [jāmaṇkheṛa] Guru Gobind Singh visited this village when he came from Anandpur on a hunting expedition. "jāmaṇkheṛe ke dhtg gae. sikh banjare pikh tēhī lāe."—*GPS*.

ਜੰਮਣਖੁੰਟੀ [jāmaṇkhuṭī] See ਗੁਭਰੀ and ਖੁੰਟੀ.

ਜੰਮਣ ਮਰਣ ਕਾ ਮੂਲ [jāmaṇ mārāṇ ka mul] *n* ignorance. "jāmaṇ mārāṇ ka mul kṛtē ta sukh hovi mitu."—*seva m* 3.

ਜੰਮਾਉਣਾ [jāmauṇa] *v* give birth, bear a child. 2 produce. "hoi kirsāṇu īmanu jāmāiē."—*ari m* 1.

ਜੰਮੂ [jāmu] See ਜੰਮੂ. 2 a hill State, which includes Kashmir also. The area of Jammu State is 84,258 square miles and its population is 3,320,518. It has annual revenue of rupees two crores and twenty seven lacs. The present ruler of Jammu and Kashmir is Sir Hari Singh, who is a descendant of raja Gulab Singh Dogra, a servant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ 5. 3 capital of Jammu State, 25 miles from Sialkot. As mentioned in Guru Nanak Prakash, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. "tāt chīn jāmupur mahī ae."—*uttrarādī a* 3.

ਜੰਮੇ [jāme] born, took birth. "jāme mare na ave jar."—*bāsāt m 3*.

ਜਨ [jy] See ਜਯ. 2 *Skt* adj troublesome, inconvenient.

ਜਨਾ [jya] *Skt* n string of bow. See ਜਿਹ. 2 earth. 3 mother.

ਜਨਾਦਰੀ [zyadti] *P* جَدّی n excess, unjust treatment.

ਜਨਾਦਾ [zyada] *A* جَدّی adv excessively, abundantly.

ਜਨਾਨ [jyan] *Skt* oppression, atrocity. 2 *P* جَدّ loss, damage, harm.

ਜਨਾਫਤ [jyafat] See ਜਨਾਫਤ.

ਜਨਾਮਿਤੀ [jyamiti] *Skt* n measurement of earth, science dealing with dimensions of the earth; geometry.

ਜਨਾਧਤ [jyarat] See ਜਨਾਧਤ.

ਜਨਤਿ [jyuti] *Skt* n light, lamp.

ਜਨੇਸੂ [jyesū], ਜਨੇਸੂ [jyesūth] See ਜੇਸਟ and ਜੇਠ.

ਜਨੇ [jyō] adv as, in the manner of, as though, as if.

ਜਨੇਤਸਨਾ [jyotsana] *Skt* ज्योत्स्ना n moonlight. 2 moonlit night. 3 lustre, brilliance, shine.

ਜਨੇਤਿ [jyoti] See ਜੇਤਿ. "jyoti sāccida nād."—*NP*.

ਜਨੇਤਿਸ [jyotis] See ਜੇਤਿਸ.

ਜਨੇਤਿਸਰ [jyotisar] See ਜੇਤਿ 3 and ਜੇਤਿਸਰ.

ਜਨੇਤਿਰਿਲਿੰਗ [jyotirliṅg] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिंग one whose copulating organ is radiant, Mahadeva (Shiv). 2 miraculous liṅg or penis. See ਜੇਤਿਰਿਲਿੰਗ and ਢੁਆਢਸ ਸਿਲਾ.

ਜਨੇਰ [jyor] n rope, lasso. 2 bowstring. "jyor su locan bhohan le dhanu."—*krzan*. 'Beautiful eyes are bowstrings and eyebrows are arrows.'

ਜਨੇਤ [jyāt] See ਜਯੇਤ.

ਜਨਿਭਾ [jriḥa] yawn. See ਜੀਭਾਈ.

ਜੁਭ [jvar] *Skt* ज्वर *vr* have fever, suffer from fever, run fever. 2 n fever. See ਤਪ.

ਜੁਭਯੂ [jvarghna] *Skt* n antipyretic agent, which cures fever. 2 cactus plant bitter in taste. 3 that which counteracts fever. 4 medicine like quinine, which relieves from fever. 5 adj

antipyretic.

ਜੁਭਕੁਸ਼ [jvarākus] See ਜੁਭਕੁਸ਼.

ਜੁਭ [jval] *Skt* ज्वल् *vr* light, burn, shine. 2 n fire. 3 flame (of fire). 4 flash, light.

ਜੁਭਨ [jvalan] *Skt* n burning, inflammation. 2 fire. 3 flame, flash.

ਜੁਭਿਤ [jvalit], ਜੁਭਿਤ [jvalāt] *Skt* adj burnt. 2 flashing.

ਜੁਭ [jvab] See ਜਵਾਬ. "sakt jvab de na hane sur lajjā."—*VN*.

ਜੁਭ [jvar] See ਜਵਾਰ. "huto jvar ko tahā kīdar."—*GPS*. 2 tidal wave, tide. See ਜੁਭਾਟਾ.

ਜੁਭਾਟਾ [jvarbhaṭa], ਜੁਭਾਟਾ [jvarbhaṭha] n *A* جَدّ ebb and flow of water in the ocean caused by gravitational pull of the sun, moon and earth; ebb and flow of a tide.

ਜੁਭ [jval], ਜੁਭਾ [jvala] *Skt* n flame of fire. 2 fire.

ਜੁਭਾਚ [jvallach] n ਜੁਭਾ [jvala]—ਅਕਿ [akṣi] a demon with fiery eye. 2 flame emanating from the eye. "tū dhumrach jvallacch ki sō jərayo."—*caritr 1*. 'With your wrathful glance you reduced Dhumrain to ashes.'

ਜੁਭਾਦੇਵੀ [jvaladevi] holy place of a goddess in tehsil Haripur of district Kangra, situated 22 miles to the south of Kangra and 11 miles to the north-west of Nadaun. In these mountains, gas comes out and undergoes combustion after coming in contact with fire. This name is due to these flames. According to an article written by Tantar Churamani, the tongue of goddess Sati fell here. See ਸਤੀ 8 and ਪੀਠ 4. It is also named as Jawalamukhi. While on preaching expedition, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A gurdwara has been built in memory of his arrival. Jawalamukhi temple is at a height of 1882 feet above the sea level.

ਜੁਭਾਬਮਣੀ [jvalabamṇi] See ਜੁਭਾਬਮਣੀ.

ਜੁਭਾਮੁਖ [jvalamukh] an opening for fire; crater;

that part of a mountain from where the volcano erupts.

ज्वालामुखी [jvalamukhi] See **ज्वालामुखी**. 2 a city flourishing near the temple of Jawalamukhi Devi. 3 a mountain, where the temple of Jawalamukhi is situated. The height of its peak is 3284 ft. 4 See **ज्वालामुखी पर्वत**.

ज्वालामुखी पर्वत [jvalamukhi parbat] n a mountain from which fire erupts; volcano. All those mountains, in which the inflammable objects catch fire, and hot water, flames of fire, melted objects and gases of many kinds erupt, are called volcanic. They cause several types of turbulences like earthquakes etc.

In India, Kangra mountains, on which Jawaladevi temple is situated and a mountain

on Barran Island, are termed as volcanic. Vesuvias and Itna mountains in Italy are very dreadful volcanos. The cause of earthquakes in Japan, Java etc. is traced to such volcanic mountains.

ज्वालामुखी [jvalamukhi], **ज्वालामुखी** [jvalamukhi] n emitting fire cannon or gun.—*sanama*.

ज्वाली [jvali] n gun which emits fire.—*sanama*. See **ज्वालामुखी**. 2 goddess Kali, who spews fire from her mouth. "nacat sɪv ji hesti jvali." —*kalki*. 3 *Skt* ज्वालिन् fire. "duhā or cali. ūhi jag jvali."—*GPS*. 4 Shiv, who has fire in his third eye.

ज [jy] *Skt* ज.¹

जल [jyan] See **जिअन**.

जली [jyani] See **जिअनी**.

¹All words beginning with ज (ज) should have been written here but as per the old convention, we have written them under ज as ज.